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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 87-332
H. R. 9169

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 9169

President submitted various supplemental appropriation estimates. House Documents Nos. 168, 179, 210, 217, 224, 228, 229, and 231.

- Aug. 8, 1961 House received supplemental estimate for 1962, containing items for this Department. H. Doc. 217. Print of document.
- Sept. 12, 1961 House Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 9169. H. Report No. 1175. Print of bill and report.
- Sept. 15, 1961 House passed H. R. 9169 with amendments.
- Sept. 16, 1961 H. R. 9169 was referred to the Senate Appropriations Committee. Print of bill as referred.
- Sept. 21, 1961 Senate received supplemental appropriation estimate, including item of \$5 million for emergency conservation measures. S. Doc. 54. Print of document.
- Sept. 22, 1961 Senate committee reported H. R. 9169 with amendments. S. Report 1111. Print of bill and report.
- Sept. 25, 1961 Sen. Prouty objected to consideration of H. R. 9169.
- Sept. 26, 1961 Senate passed H. R. 9169 with amendments. Senate conferees were appointed.
- Print of H. R. 9169 as passed by Senate.
- House agreed to resolution sending H. R. 9169 to conference. H. Res. 479, H. Rept. 1271.
- House appointed conferees.
- Rep. Gross objected to sending H. R. 9169 to conference.
- Both Houses received and agreed to conference report. H. Report 1272. Print of report.
- Sept. 30, 1961 Approved: Public Law 87-332.

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 1, 1930

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INCREASES IN LIMITATIONS ON ADMINISTRATIVE
EXPENSES FOR THE FEDERAL HOME LOAN LAND
BANK BOARD

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

AMENDMENTS TO THE BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1962 IN-
VOLVING INCREASES IN LIMITATIONS ON ADMINISTRATIVE
EXPENSES IN THE AMOUNT OF \$245,000 FOR THE FEDERAL HOME
LOAN BANK BOARD

MAY 23, 1961.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 23, 1961.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress amendments to the budget for the fiscal year 1962 involving increases in limitations on administrative expenses in the amount of \$245,000 for the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

The details of these amendments, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the attached letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN F. KENNEDY.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., May 19, 1961.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration amendments to the budget for the fiscal year 1962 involving increases in limitations on administrative expenses for the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, as follows:

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

Budget page	Heading	Original estimate	Revised estimate	Increase
158	Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses, Federal Home Loan Bank Board.	(\$1,725,000)	(\$1,870,000)	(\$145,000)

The proposed additional funds would be used for two purposes: (1) travel and consultant expenses for a task force study of the Board's operations and programs; (2) a new high level economic research staff. The task force would be made up of 11 advisory members and 3 expert consultants. The primary purpose of the task force is to be a comprehensive review of the operations of the Board and an evaluation of the programs and policies which have been developed by the Board.

The proposed economic research staff would consist of three economists, one statistical clerk and three secretaries. This staff is to be used primarily for general program planning purposes.

Budget page	Heading	Original estimate	Revised estimate	Increase
162	Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.	(\$890,000)	(\$990,000)	(\$100,000)

The proposed increase in this limitation would provide for the publication of a monthly series of dividend rates and mortgage interest rates for savings and loan associations and other mortgage lenders. This series would also provide a great deal of the financial data necessary for gaging effects of rate changes and for determining effective charges.

I recommend that the foregoing amendments to the budget for the fiscal year 1962 be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

DAVID E. BELL,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



AMENDMENTS TO THE BUDGET INVOLVING INCREASES FOR THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION, THE SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, THE U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY, THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, AND THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, MILITARY

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

AMENDMENTS TO THE BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1962 INVOLVING INCREASES IN THE AMOUNT OF \$549 MILLION FOR THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION, \$130,898,000 FOR THE SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, \$2,400,000 FOR THE U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY, \$53 MILLION FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, AND \$237 MILLION FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, MILITARY

MAY 29, 1961.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, May 26, 1961.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress amendments to the budget for the fiscal year 1962 involving increases in the amount of \$549 million for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, \$130,898,000 for the Small Business Administration, \$2,400,000 for the U.S. Information Agency, \$53 million for the Department of Commerce, and \$237 million for the Department of Defense, Military.

The details of these amendments, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the attached

letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN F. KENNEDY.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., May 26, 1961.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration amendments to the budget for the fiscal year 1962 involving increases in the amount of \$549 million for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, \$130,898,000 for the Small Business Administration, \$2,400,000 for the U.S. Information Agency, \$53 million for the Department of Commerce, and \$237 million for the Department of Defense, Military, as follows:

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Budget page	Heading	Original estimate, as amended	Revised estimate	Increase
177	Salaries and expenses.....	\$196,686,000	\$226,686,000	\$30,000,000
	Limitation on the amount available for travel expenses.....	(8,395,000)	(10,395,000)	(2,000,000)
178	Research and development.....	919,539,000	1,295,539,000	376,000,000
179	Construction of facilities.....	119,075,000	262,075,000	143,000,000

The proposed increase for "Salaries and expenses" is to provide additional personnel for research and development work on launch vehicles and spacecraft for manned lunar landings and intermediate manned space missions, for acceleration of work on meteorological and communications satellite systems, and for strengthening technical and administrative management and execution of the agency's development programs.

Under "Research and development" the additional funds are primarily for development of the spacecraft, launch vehicles, and supporting technology required for manned lunar landings and intermediate manned space flight missions. The estimates include funds for initiating the development of a very large liquid propellant launch vehicle of the NOVA class needed for manned flight to the moon and return; the development of a solid propellant NOVA class booster is to be initiated by the Air Force and at the appropriate time a choice will be made between the two alternatives. Additional funds are also proposed for augmenting the program of unmanned exploration of the moon prior to manned flights, for accelerating the development of meteorological and communications satellite systems, for additional scientific investigations in space-by-earth satellites and sounding rockets, and for initiating development of a flight-type nuclear rocket engine in the ROVER program. The Atomic Energy Commission will provide the additional \$7 million required for related nuclear reactor development by reprogramming of available funds.

Proposed funds for "Construction of facilities" are to provide initial increments of the research, development, test, and support facilities needed in the manned space flight and related vehicle development program and of the ground test facilities for the ROVER nuclear rocket flight-type engine.

On March 28, 1961, budget amendments (H. Doc. No. 125) were transmitted to the Congress proposing an increase of \$125,670,000 from the original budget estimates for these appropriations. The proposals herein are in addition to those amendments.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Budget page	Heading	Original estimate, as amended	Revised estimate	Increase
195	Salaries and expenses-----	\$6,950,000	\$7,348,000	\$398,000

On March 29, 1961, a budget amendment (H. Doc. No. 129) was transmitted to the Congress proposing an increase of \$320,000 from the original estimate for this appropriation. The proposal herein is in addition to that amendment.

The increase for "Salaries and expenses" results primarily from the increased workload arising from the accelerated progress of the programs authorized by the Small Business Investment Act.

Budget page	Heading	Original estimate	Revised estimate	Increase
196	Grants for research and management counseling---- (Insert the following paragraph under the above heading:) <i>For payments of grants authorized by section 7(d) of the Small Business Act, as amended (15 U.S.C. 636(d)), \$500,000.</i>	0	\$500,000	\$500,000
196	Revolving fund-----	\$20,000,000	150,000,000	130,000,000

The increase for "Grants for research and management counseling" represents the resumption of the programs authorized by section 7(d) of the Small Business Act following an appraisal and analysis of the completed research reports which were financed by such grants.

The increase in the estimate for the "Revolving fund" results chiefly from steps taken by the administration to expand the loan programs in order to stimulate economic activity and combat the effects of the recession. There is already evident a strong upward surge in new applications for business loans and for the purchase of debentures of small business investment companies. Similar increases are expected in the demand for loans to State and local development companies as policy changes and the new area development program become effective.

U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY

Budget page	Heading	Original estimate, as amended	Revised estimate	Increase
218	Salaries and expenses.....	\$118,600,000	\$121,000,000	\$2,400,000

On March 20, 1961, a budget amendment (H. Doc. No. 114) was transmitted to the Congress proposing an increase of \$8 million from the original estimate for this appropriation. The proposal herein is in addition to that amendment.

It is now recommended that an additional \$2,400,000 be provided for this appropriation to increase further radio broadcasting and television activities for Latin America and southeast Asia. Stepped-up Communist propaganda-subversion activities in these areas call for increased American informational efforts beyond those already planned in the amended budget request now before the Congress.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

WEATHER BUREAU

Budget page	Heading	Original estimate	Revised estimate	Increase
475	<i>Meteorological satellite operations.....</i> (Insert the above new heading and the following paragraph immediately preceding the heading "Allocations received from other accounts":) <i>For expenses necessary to establish and operate a system for the continuous observation of worldwide meteorological conditions from space satellites and for the reporting and processing of the data obtained for use in weather forecasting, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$53,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That payments of (a) not to exceed \$300,000 may be made to the appropriation for the Weather Bureau for the current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses," and (b) not to exceed \$300,000 may be made to the General Services Administration for construction of additional office space. Provided further, That this appropriation shall be available for payment to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for procurement, in accordance with the authority available to that Administration, of such equipment or facilities as may be necessary to establish and operate the aforesaid system.</i>	0	\$53,000,000	\$53,000,000

This proposed appropriation is to provide funds for a national operational meteorological satellite system, under the direction of the Department of Commerce, which will utilize satellite systems developed by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to translate the new capability to observe atmospheric conditions from space into improved weather analyses and forecasts on the ground, particularly for ocean, polar, and other areas for which existing data sources are inadequate. The scientific data obtained from the operational satellite system will be disseminated internationally, and will provide a practical demonstration of the peaceful uses of outer space.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, MILITARY

Budget page	Heading	Original estimate, as amended	Revised estimate	Increase
	MILITARY PERSONNEL			
491	Military personnel, Marine Corps.....	\$617,000,000	\$629,000,000	\$12,000,000
	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE			
502-503	Operation and maintenance, Navy.....	2,718,000,000	2,721,000,000	3,000,000
505-506	Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps.....	181,000,000	188,000,000	7,000,000
	PROCUREMENT			
517	Procurement of equipment and missiles, Army.	1,912,000,000	2,012,000,000	100,000,000
522	Procurement, Marine Corps.....	165,000,000	203,000,000	38,000,000
	RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION			
532	Research, development, test, and evaluation, Air Force.....	1,878,000,000	1,943,000,000	65,000,000
	MILITARY CONSTRUCTION			
537	Military construction, Air Force.....	550,000,000	562,000,000	12,000,000

These amendments are in addition to those transmitted on March 28, 1961 (H. Doc. No. 124) and involve a total further increase of \$237 million. Of this amount, \$138 million is for procurement of additional equipment for the Army and Marine Corps; \$22 million is to provide for increasing the personnel strength of the Marine Corps; and \$77 million is for the Air Force for the Department of Defense part of the augmentation of the space programs now being recommended. This amount includes \$15 million for starting development of an improved upper stage rocket for use with the TITAN II booster and \$62 million for initiating development of and construction of test facilities for a very large solid propellant booster of the NOVA class required for manned flight to the moon and return; the National Aeronautics and Space Administration is undertaking the development of a liquid propellant NOVA class booster and at the appropriate time a choice will be made between the two alternatives.

I recommend that the foregoing amendments to the budget for the fiscal year 1962 be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

DAVID E. BELL,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND A
BUDGET AMENDMENT INVOLVING A REDUCTION IN
THE ESTIMATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS IN THE AMOUNTS
OF \$153,532,000 FOR FISCAL YEAR 1962 AND \$6,831,000 FOR FISCAL
YEAR 1961 AND PRIOR YEARS, AND A BUDGET AMENDMENT
INVOLVING A REDUCTION OF \$2,843,000 IN THE ESTIMATE OF
THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JULY 13, 1961.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be
printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, July 12, 1961.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of
the Congress proposed supplemental appropriations in the amounts of
\$153,532,000 for fiscal year 1962 and \$6,831,000 for fiscal year 1961
and prior years, and a budget amendment involving a reduction of
\$2,843,000 in the estimate of the Department of State.

The details of these proposed appropriations, the necessity therefor,
and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the
attached letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with
whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN F. KENNEDY.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., July 10, 1961.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration proposed supplemental appropriations and provisions for fiscal year 1962 and prior fiscal years, and an amendment to the budget for the fiscal year 1962 in the following amounts:

Supplemental appropriations:

The judiciary:	
1962-----	\$4, 383, 000
1961-----	150, 000
Executive branch:	
1962-----	149, 149, 000
1961-----	5, 580, 000
1960-61-----	1, 101, 000
Amendment to the budget: Executive branch: 1962-----	-2, 843, 000
Total-----	157, 532, 000

The major sums included for the fiscal year 1962 are for:

Additional judgeships under recently enacted legislation, \$9 million, of which half is for the judiciary and half for the General Services Administration.

Area redevelopment legislation (recently enacted), \$66.1 million, of which \$51 million is for the Department of Commerce and the remainder for the Department of Labor.

Fire damage on the carrier U.S.S. *Constellation*, \$41.6 million.

Repair of navigation lock at Wheeler Dam on the Tennessee River, \$7 million.

State Department, \$11.1 million, of which \$3 million represents a transfer of financing from mutual security appropriations and \$4 million is for purchase of foreign currencies from the Treasury Department for expenditure in the protection of ancient monuments on the Nile.

Most of the remaining amounts for 1962 are for construction of schools, medical facilities, roads, and other improvements in American Samoa (\$5 million); construction of a radio relay station in the Mediterranean for the Voice of America (\$3.6 million); a matching grant for the construction of a hospital in Southeast Washington, D.C. (\$3 million); and for the expenses of supply distribution of the General Services Administration (\$3.5 million).

The sum of \$6.8 million is included to pay bills incurred in 1960 and 1961. The largest item is \$5.4 million to cover contractual obligations for payment of contributions by the Public Housing Administration to local public housing authorities.

Drafts of suggested language and the details of the various proposals, together with the reasons for their transmittal at this time, are set forth in the attachment to this letter.

The proposed amendment to the budget for the fiscal year 1962 involves a reduction of \$2.8 million for the Department of State as follows:

Budget page	Heading	Original estimate	Revised estimate	Decrease
871	Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West-----	\$9,693,000	\$6,850,000	\$2,843,000

As a result of a review of needs of the center in 1962, various adjustments in the scholarship program and construction are now contemplated, permitting a reduction in the previous estimate. Preparations are underway for the development of long-range plans to meet needs beyond fiscal year 1962.

The proposed supplemental appropriations and provisions for the executive branch have been carefully reviewed, and I recommend their submission to the Congress in the amounts specified. Those submitted for the judiciary have been included without change, and I make no observation regarding their necessity.

Respectfully yours,

DAVID E. BELL, *Director.*

ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATED SUBMISSION OF PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

THE JUDICIARY

Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services:	
Salaries of judges.....	\$1, 235, 000
Salaries of supporting personnel.....	1, 635, 000
Travel and miscellaneous expenses.....	1, 380, 000
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.....	133, 000
Fees of jurors and commissioners (1961).....	150, 000

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Council of Economic Advisers: Salaries and expenses.....	177, 000
Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization: Construction of facilities.....	335, 000

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service: Salaries and expenses.....	190, 000
Renegotiation Board: Salaries and expenses.....	(Language)
Tennessee Valley Authority: Payment to Tennessee Valley Authority fund.....	7, 000, 000
U.S. Information Agency: Acquisition and construction of radio facilities.....	3, 611, 000

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia.....	3, 000, 000
Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service.....	1, 000, 000
Expenses, supply distribution.....	2, 500, 000
Expenses, Federal Telecommunications System.....	900, 000
Additional court facilities.....	4, 650, 000

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Public Housing Administration: Annual contributions (1961)....	5, 350, 000
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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

Procurement: Shipbuilding and conversion, Navy.....	41, 600, 000
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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Public Health Service:	
Grants for waste treatment works construction (1960-61)....	1, 101, 000
Hospitals and medical care (1961).....	230, 000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fish and Wildlife Service: Bureau of Commercial Fisheries: Management and investigations of resources.....	800, 000
Office of Territories: Administration of territories.....	5, 000, 000

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and general administration:	
Salaries and expenses, general legal activities.....	615, 000
Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division.....	500, 000

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Administration of foreign affairs:	
Salaries and expenses-----	\$6, 975, 000
Representation allowances-----	48, 000
International organizations and conferences: International conferences and contingencies-----	106, 000
Educational exchange: Preservation of ancient Nubian monuments (special foreign currency program)-----	4, 000, 000

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Area redevelopment administration:	
Operations-----	11, 000, 000
Grants for public facilities-----	40, 000, 000

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of the Secretary: Area redevelopment activities-----	15, 142, 000
Total:	
1961 and prior years-----	6, 831, 000
1962-----	153, 532, 000

DETAIL OF PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1962, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, namely:

THE JUDICIARY

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES OF JUDGES

For an additional amount for "Salaries of judges", \$1,235,000.

SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

For an additional amount for "Salaries of supporting personnel", \$1,635,000.

TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous expenses", \$1,380,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

For an additional amount for "Administrative Office of the United States Courts", \$133,000.

These proposed supplemental estimates are to cover the cost of salaries of additional judges authorized by Public Law 87-36, enacted May 19, 1961, and other supporting personnel and miscellaneous costs associated with the new judgeships.

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1961, for "Fees of jurors and commissioners", \$150,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide for a revised estimate of jury costs, and for an increase in commissioners' fees related to increased workload.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$177,000: *Provided, That the appropriations under this head shall be available during the current fiscal year without regard to the limitation on salaries appearing under this head in the General Government Matters, Department of Commerce, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1962.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation would enable the Council to carry out adequately the responsibilities vested in it by the Presi-

dent. The ceiling on salaries for members and staff of the Council contained in the Employment Act of 1946 were recently removed by Public Law 87-49.

OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION

CONSTRUCTION OF FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Construction of facilities", \$335,000, to remain available until expended.

These additional funds are to provide for construction of a protected facility for the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization regional office at Denton, Tex. They are to supplement the 1960 appropriation of \$2,400,000 which is not sufficient to meet all minimum essential costs for construction, supervision, and equipment.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$190,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide for the assignment of Federal mediators to missile sites labor relations committees. These missile sites committees are part of the machinery established to insure the effectiveness of the recent agreement between manufacturers, construction concerns, and labor unions.

RENEGOTIATION BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The limitation imposed by section 102 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1962, on the amount available for expenses of travel from the appropriation made under this head, is increased by \$24,000.

This increase in limitation is to permit the Renegotiation Board to carry on an adequate liaison program between headquarters and the field establishment, and insure that sufficient travel funds are available for industrial plant inspection when deemed necessary. Such plant inspections are essential to the Board's understanding of the contractor's business and, therefore, essential to a fair and equitable administration of the act.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

PAYMENT TO TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY FUND

For an additional amount for "Payment to Tennessee Valley Authority fund", \$7,000,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide for the expeditious rehabilitation of the navigation lock at Wheeler Dam on the Tennessee River in Alabama. This lock is now inoperative due to failure on June 2, 1961, of the landward lock wall. National defense (including the space program) and economic considerations make it imperative that the lock be returned to service on the earliest possible date.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Acquisition and construction of radio facilities", \$3,611,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide for the construction of a radio relay station on the Isle of Rhodes in the eastern Mediterranean to replace the station now carried aboard the Coast Guard ship *Courier* at Rhodes. A land-based facility would significantly improve reception of the Voice of America in this important area of the world. This project is urgently needed in order to get a stronger signal in the Near and Middle East as soon as possible in view of the steady expansion of competitive broadcasting. Completion is estimated within 14 months after appropriations are obtained.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

HOSPITAL FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For an additional amount for expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 896), as amended, authorizing the establishment of a hospital center in the District of Columbia, including grants to private agencies for hospital facilities in said District, \$3,000,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed appropriation is to provide funds for a matching grant for the construction of a hospital in Southeast Washington, D.C. A request for the appropriation of funds for this purpose had been deferred while the Greater Southeast Community Hospital Foundation arranged for financing its share of the cost. These arrangements have now been completed.

OPERATING EXPENSES, FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service", \$1,000,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to (1) carry forward the work, in cooperation with Department of Defense, of identifying items for which supply responsibility will be transferred from Department of Defense to the General Services Administration, and (2) accelerate the cataloging of items in civil agency supply systems which are presently not included in the Federal Catalog System.

EXPENSES, SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION

For an additional amount for "Expenses, supply distribution", \$2,500,000: *Provided, That this amount shall be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, only to the extent determined by the Administrator, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, to be necessary to provide for store sales at a rate which would be expected to result in total store sales exceeding \$215,000,000 (exclusive of direct delivery sales) for the fiscal year 1962.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide for an increase in sales volume related to greater supply support to the Department of Defense as the General Services Administration assumes substantial additional item supply responsibilities. A number of items have already been assumed with additional takeovers expected to proceed on an orderly basis. In the event sales volume does not

increase as rapidly as anticipated, funds available through the appropriation process will be limited to actual requirements related to volume growth.

EXPENSES, FEDERAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of management and operation of a Federal Telecommunications System, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$900,000: Provided, That the unexpended balances of funds appropriated for telecommunications purposes in the appropriations for the current fiscal year for "Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service", in an amount of not to exceed \$523,000, and for "Operating expenses, Transportation and Public Utilities Service", in an amount of not to exceed \$47,000, may be merged with this appropriation.

The proposed appropriation and transfers are to provide for supervision and initial operation of a unified telecommunications system for the civilian agencies of the Government now being established by the General Services Administration and planning and engineering for further implementation of the system.

ADDITIONAL COURT FACILITIES

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to provide, directly or indirectly, additional space, facilities and courtrooms for the Judiciary, including alteration and extension of Government-owned buildings and acquisition of additions to sites of such buildings; rents; furnishings and equipment; repair and alteration of rented space; moving Government agencies in connection with the assignment and transfer of space; preliminary planning; preparation of drawings and specifications by contract or otherwise; and administrative expenses; \$4,650,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That buildings constructed pursuant to the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (40 U.S.C. 356) shall be considered to be Government-owned buildings for the purposes of this appropriation: Provided further, That this appropriation shall be available for the provision of court facilities in places which are otherwise subject to the restrictions of section 142 of Title 28, United States Code, but only if such facilities are determined to be necessary by the judicial council of the appropriate circuit.

This proposed appropriation is to provide additional court facilities as a result of the enactment of Public Law 87-36 which authorizes the appointment of 10 additional circuit and 63 additional district judges. Provision is made for rental of space, moving, space adjustments, and related costs, furnishings and equipment, and alteration and extensions (including sites and expenses) to buildings where the estimated cost is less than \$200,000. No funds have been included for the larger alteration projects for which congressional authorizations must be obtained through the submission of prospectuses to the Public Works Committees. It is estimated that approximately \$13 million will be required later for these projects.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1961, for "Annual contributions", \$5,350,000.

This amount is required to meet fiscal year 1961 contractual obligations by the Public Housing Administration for annual contributions to local housing authorities. The original appropriation of \$140 million is insufficient to meet all requirements.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

PROCUREMENT

SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Shipbuilding and conversion, Navy", \$41,600,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to cover the fire damage on the aircraft carrier USS *Constellation* which occurred at the New York Naval Shipyard on December 19, 1960.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Grants for waste treatment works construction", fiscal years 1960-1961, \$1,101,000, *to remain available until five days after the date of approval of this Act.*

The proposed additional appropriation is to provide for grants to States, municipalities, and interstate agencies to assist in the construction of sewage-treatment works. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1960, required that allotments to the States be made on the basis of \$50 million although only \$45 million was appropriated. This was done in anticipation that not all States would be able to use the full amount allotted to them. However, the States have exceeded expectations and these additional funds are required to fund all projects submitted under 1960 allotments to States.

HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1961, for "Hospitals and medical care", \$230,000; *and the limitation under this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1961, on the amount available for payments for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act (37 U.S.C., chap. 7), is increased from "\$2,445,000" to "\$2,675,000".*

These additional funds are necessary because of an increase in the number of dependents of uniformed personnel and retired members eligible for care under the Dependents' Medical Care Act.

When the 1961 budget was transmitted to Congress, it was estimated that hospital care and treatment under the Dependents' Medical Care Act would be provided in civilian and other Federal hospitals to an average of 144 persons per day. The current estimate is an average of 172.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Management and Investigations of Resources

For an additional amount for "Management and investigations of resources", \$800,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is necessary to provide an accelerated research program on the problem of passing migrant fish over dams. To avoid possible delay in the development of water resources projects, a greater effort is needed than was originally planned for in fiscal year 1962.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

For an additional amount for "Administration of territories", \$5,000,000.

These funds are necessary to permit construction of additional schools, quarters, medical facilities, and roads in American Samoa. They will also provide for acquisition of equipment, rehabilitation and repair of utility systems, and strengthening of the operating and administrative staff. These proposals represent long overdue improvements, deemed urgent as a result of a recently completed inspection of the area by department officials.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, general legal activities", \$615,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide \$525,000 to enable the Tax Division to more expeditiously handle tax litigation which is increasing at a rate in excess of that anticipated in the 1962 budget.

The proposed appropriation also includes \$90,000 to enable the Civil Rights Division to strengthen enforcement of the Civil Rights Acts and to perform its duties under Executive Order 10925, which established the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division", \$500,000.

The proposed additional appropriation is required in connection with the preparation and trial of damage suits growing out of the heavy electrical equipment antitrust cases, and to enable the Antitrust Division to carry out the responsibilities of the Department of Justice under the identical bid program established by Executive Order 10936 of April 25, 1961.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", *including purchase of one passenger motor vehicle*, \$6,975,000.

The major portion of this proposed supplemental appropriation is to cover the shift in financing of certain Department of State personnel from the mutual security appropriations, section 411(c) to this appropriation. Additional sums are also needed for opening a new post, improvement of communications, and staff increases for certain key offices of the department, all the result of recent international developments which could not be foreseen.

REPRESENTATION ALLOWANCES

For an additional amount for "Representation allowances" \$48,000.

The proposed appropriation is for representational allowances required by the personnel previously financed by mutual security appropriations.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND CONTINGENCIES

For an additional amount for "International conferences and contingencies", \$106,000.

The proposed appropriation is for participation in conference previously financed by mutual security appropriations.

EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

PRESERVATION OF ANCIENT NUBIAN MONUMENTS
(SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

For purchase of Egyptian pounds which accrue under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the purposes authorized by section 104(k) of that Act, \$4,000,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed appropriation, as recommended in your April 6, 1961, letters to the Senate and to the House of Representatives, is to aid in the preservation of ancient monuments and to assist in archeological exploration and research in the United Arab Republic and the Sudan as contemplated in the UNESCO campaign for safeguarding the sites and monuments threatened by the construction of the Aswan High Dam. The appropriation will be used to purchase Egyptian pounds owned by the United States and excess to our requirements.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

AREA REDEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of the Area Redevelopment Administration, including not to exceed \$4,500,000 for technical assistance, as authorized by section 11 of the Area Redevelopment Act (Public Law 87-27), rent in the District of Columbia, and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$11,000,000: Provided, That funds made available for administrative expenses of carrying out the functions of the Area Redevelopment Administration may be consolidated into a single expense fund account.

This appropriation is required to support costs of the following activities authorized by the Area Redevelopment Act, approved May 1, 1961: (1) Information and advisory services to urban and rural redevelopment areas, (2) research on causes of unemployment and underemployment, (3) studies which would be useful in alleviating or preventing conditions of unemployment, and (4) expenses of program administration. The proposed language will permit consolidation of all funds required for administration of the several aspects of the area redevelopment program, including expenses of loan supervision, into a single account for management purposes.

GRANTS FOR PUBLIC FACILITIES

For grants in accordance with the provisions of Section 8 of the Area Redevelopment Act (Public Law 87-27), \$40,000,000, to remain available until expended.

The Area Redevelopment Act authorizes the appropriation of \$75 million for grants to State and local governments, Indian tribes, or nonprofit associations representing any redevelopment area, for land acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, or alteration of public facilities within such area. The act requires such grants to be supplementary to other funds, including loans made available by the act. Each project must be consistent with area's economic development program and must improve the area's development opportunities.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

AREA REDEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary to carry into effect sections 16 and 17 of the Area Redevelopment Act (Public Law 87-27), including grants or reimbursements to States, \$15,142,000, of which \$4,500,000 shall be available for the purposes of section 16 of such Act.

This proposed appropriation is to enable the Secretary to make studies and identify skill requirements of areas and individual workers, assess existing training facilities, initiate and supervise on-the-job training, and in cooperation with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare provide services and financial assistance for development of training programs, and to make weekly subsistence allowances to unemployed or underemployed individuals residing within certain designated redevelopment areas who are undergoing occupational training or retraining as authorized by the Area Redevelopment Act, approved May 1, 1961.



PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND LANGUAGE TO CHANGE LIMITATIONS ON USE OF EXISTING FUNDS

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS IN THE AMOUNT OF \$153,899,286 AND PROPOSED LANGUAGE TO CHANGE LIMITATIONS ON THE USE OF EXISTING FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1962

AUGUST 8, 1961.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, August 8, 1961.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress proposed supplemental appropriations in the amount of \$153,899,286 and proposed language to change limitations on the use of existing funds for the fiscal year 1962.

The details of these proposed limitations and provisions, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the attached letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN F. KENNEDY.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., August 7, 1961.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration proposed supplemental appropriations in the amount of \$544,000 for the legislative branch and \$153,355,286 for various departments and agencies of the executive branch, as well as proposed language to change limitations on the use of existing funds, for the fiscal year 1962.

The major portion of the recommended amount is to carry out legislation enacted in the present session of the Congress: \$75 million for the Housing and Home Finance Agency and the Department of Agriculture under the 1961 Housing Act, \$37 million for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare under the recently enacted Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1961, \$2.5 million for the Department of the Interior to initiate land acquisition for the just authorized Cape Cod National Seashore, and \$10 million for temporary unemployment compensation for railroad workers. Other large items include \$5.7 million for research connected with our expanded defense and space programs; \$5 million under the authorization for housing for the elderly in the 1959 Housing Act (resubmission of a previous budget request); \$1.9 million for State Department activities previously budgeted in the mutual security program, and \$14.7 million for payments to the lending banks on defaulted loans to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, which have been guaranteed by the Government.

Drafts of suggested language and the details of the various proposals together with the reasons for their transmittal at this time are set forth in the attachment to this letter.

The proposed supplemental appropriations and provisions for the executive branch have been carefully reviewed and I recommend their submission to the Congress in the amount specified. The supplemental for the legislative branch has been included without change and I make no observation regarding its necessity.

Respectfully yours,

DAVID E. BELL,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATED SUBMISSION
OF PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND
OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Office of the Administrator:	
Salaries and expenses	\$215, 000
Urban planning grants	16, 400, 000
Housing for the elderly fund	50, 000, 000
Mass transportation demonstration grants	60, 000
Open space land	150, 000
Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, public facility loans	Language
Federal National Mortgage Association: Limitation on administrative expenses	Language
Federal Housing Administration: Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses	Language
Public Housing Administration: Low rent public housing program: Administrative expenses	350, 000

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Farmers Home Administration:	
Loan authorizations	Language
Farm housing grants and loans	10, 000, 000
Salaries and expenses	2, 400, 000

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Public Health Service:	
Buildings and facilities	1, 600, 000
Water supply and water pollution control	5, 600, 000
Grants for waste treatment works construction	30, 000, 000
Social Security Administration:	
Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (trust fund)	Language
Limitation on construction, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (trust fund)	Language
Assistance for United States citizens returned from foreign countries, Bureau of Public Assistance	575, 000
Office of the Secretary:	
Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel	20, 000
Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administration (increase in transfer from Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund)	Language

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Architect of the Capitol: Capitol buildings and grounds: Capitol buildings	544, 000
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INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Interstate Commerce Commission: Payment of loan guaranties	14, 700, 000
Railroad Retirement Board: Payment to railroad unemployment insurance account	10, 000, 000

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Maritime activities:	
Maritime training-----	Language
Payment of War Shipping Administration claims-----	\$18, 136
National Bureau of Standards:	
Research and technical services-----	4, 200, 000
Plant and facilities-----	1, 500, 000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service: Construction-----	2, 500, 000
Office of Territories: Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands-----	200, 000
Office of the Secretary: Salaries and expenses-----	500, 000

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and general administration: Salaries and expenses, Administrative Conference of the United States-----	215, 000
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

International organizations and conferences: Missions to inter- national organizations-----	1, 935, 000
Other: Pan American Health Organization building site-----	217, 150

Total proposed supplemental appropriations and author- izations-----	153, 899, 286
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DETAIL OF PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1962, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, namely:

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$215,000: Provided, That funds expended under this head shall be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for individuals: Provided further, That in addition to amounts otherwise available for expenses of travel, not to exceed \$65,000 shall be available for such expenses.

This proposed supplemental appropriation will provide for staff increases for general agency supervision and coordination, urban renewal activities, compliance activities, and administration of the new program of low rent housing demonstration grants. Increases in the maximum compensation for individual consultants and in the amount available for travel expenses will be needed in the development of policies and instructions to carry out the provisions of the new Housing Act of 1961.

URBAN PLANNING GRANTS

For an additional amount for "Urban planning grants", \$16,400,000.

Only \$3,600,000 of the authority to appropriate for these grants was still unused when the January budget and subsequent amendments were transmitted to the Congress. Additional authorizations were provided by the Housing Act of 1961, and this supplemental appropriation will make a total of \$20 million available for grants in 1962.

HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY FUND

For an additional amount for the revolving fund established pursuant to section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1701-q et seq.), including an additional amount of not to exceed \$225,000 for administrative expenses during the current fiscal year, \$50,000,000.

The amount previously requested for this program was limited to the unappropriated balance remaining from the original authorization provided by the Housing Act of 1959. This proposed additional appropriation is made possible by the additional authorization contained in the Housing Act of 1961 and the \$5 million unappropriated balance of the authorization in the 1959 act. This additional appropriation together with the amount expected to be enacted in the regular appropriation bill will provide a total loan program in 1962 of \$75 million.

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

MASS TRANSPORTATION DEMONSTRATION GRANTS

For administrative expenses in connection with grants for mass transportation demonstration projects, as authorized by section 103(b) of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1453; 75 Stat. 1166), \$60,000.

The Housing Act of 1961 allows not to exceed \$25 million from the urban renewal fund to be used for a program of grants to assist in carrying out urban transportation plans and research. The appropriation proposed will provide the funds needed to administer this new program.

OPEN SPACE LAND

For administrative expenses in connection with grants to aid in the acquisition of open-space land or interests therein, and with the provision of technical assistance to State and local public bodies (including the undertaking of studies and publication of information), as authorized by title VII of the Housing Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 183), \$150,000.

The Housing Act of 1961 also provided a new program of up to \$50 million in grants to assist States and local public bodies to preserve permanent open-space land. The appropriation proposed will provide the necessary staff to initiate and administer this program for 1962.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR, PUBLIC FACILITY LOANS

An additional amount of not to exceed \$400,000 shall be available for administrative expenses in connection with public facility loans, to be derived from the same source as amounts otherwise provided for such expenses: Provided, That in addition, not to exceed \$125,000 shall be available from such source for administrative expenses in connection with purchases of securities and obligations, and making loans, pursuant to clause (2) of section 202(a) of title II of the Housing Amendments of 1955, as amended.

A substantial increase in public facility loan applications is expected to result from the liberalized provisions included in the Housing Act of 1961. These increases in limitation will permit employment of additional staff and consultants to administer the public facility loan program and the new temporary loan program for mass transportation systems.

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

An additional amount of not to exceed \$650,000 shall be available for administrative expenses of the Federal National Mortgage Association, to be derived from the same source as amounts otherwise provided for such expenses.

Additional mortgage purchase activity by the Federal National Mortgage Association will result from the new Housing Act provisions for middle-income housing, home improvement loans, and mortgage warehousing programs. This increase in limitation on the use of the Association's funds will provide the additional staff required.

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATIONS ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND NONADMINISTRATIVE
EXPENSES, FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

An additional amount of not to exceed \$350,000 shall be available for administrative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration, and an additional amount of not to exceed \$5,000,000 shall be available for certain nonadministrative expenses of said agency, as classified by law, both amounts to be derived from the same source as amounts otherwise provided for such expenses.

An increase in administrative staff is needed to develop, establish, and supervise the new and expanded mortgage insurance programs provided by the new Housing Act. The increase in nonadministrative expense limitation will also permit employment of additional staff to operate the new programs and to eliminate the critical backlog of insurance applications carried forward from 1961 as a result of sharp unanticipated increases in mortgage defaults and related activities:

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

LOW RENT PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAM

Administrative Expenses

For an additional for "Administrative expenses", \$350,000, and the amount otherwise made available for administrative expenses of the Public Housing Administration for the current fiscal year is increased by the foregoing amount.

These additional funds will provide for the staff needed to process applications and supervise the development stages for additional low rent public housing units authorized by the Housing Act of 1961.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

The additional loan authorization of \$37,500,000 provided under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1962, shall also be available for loans under the Act of August 28, 1937, as amended.

The proposed provision would make it possible to meet additional requirements for soil and water conservation loans. A heavy new and unexpected loan demand is resulting from the severe drought conditions existing in many States, as farmers and ranchers take steps to conserve existing water supplies and develop new sources of supply.

FARM HOUSING GRANTS AND LOANS

For grants and loans for the purposes of subsections 504(a) and 504(b), of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1474), \$10,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1965.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including \$250,000 for farm housing research and study programs as authorized by subsections (b) and (c) of section 506 of the Housing Act of 1949, as added by section 805 of the Housing Act of 1961 (42 U.S.C. 1471), \$2,400,000.

The above amounts are proposed to carry out the programs authorized by the amendments to title V of the Housing Act of 1949, included in the Housing Act of 1961, approved June 30, 1961. Grants and loans will be made for repairs and improvements to farm buildings. Farm housing research programs will be conducted by the Agricultural Research Service and the Economic Research Service directed toward the problems of low-cost housing.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Buildings and facilities", \$1,600,000, to remain available until expended.

WATER SUPPLY AND WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

For an additional amount for "Water supply and water pollution control", *including an additional amount of \$2,000,000 for grants to States under section 5 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended*, \$5,600,000.

GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Grants for waste treatment works construction", \$30,000,000.

These increases in appropriations are authorized by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1961 (Public Law 87-88, approved July 20, 1961). They provide for: (a) an additional \$30 million for grants to aid in the construction of municipal waste treatment facilities; (b) an additional \$2 million in grants for the support of State water pollution control agencies; (c) an additional \$3,600,000 for expanded research, enforcement, training, and administrative activities; and (d) \$1,600,000 for advance planning and site acquisition for the construction of seven new field laboratory and research facilities.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

For an additional amount for "Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance", to be derived from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund, \$39,875,000, *of which \$10,000,000 shall be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), only to the extent necessary to process claims workload not anticipated in the supplemental budget estimates and after maximum absorption of the cost of such claims workloads has been achieved within the existing amount of said limitation.*

The proposed increase in the limitation includes \$29,875,000 for increased workloads resulting from the 1961 amendments to the Social Security Act and \$10 million for an additional contingency reserve. The contingency reserve expected to be contained in the regular 1962 appropriation will be needed shortly after enactment to process unanticipated disability claims loads stemming from the 1960 Social Security amendments.

The provisions of the 1961 Social Security amendments require the processing of 955,000 OASI claims and 22,000 claims from disabled

workers and their dependents plus converting the monthly benefits of 3,260,000 beneficiaries to the new benefit amount.

LIMITATION ON CONSTRUCTION, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS
INSURANCE

For an additional amount for "Limitation on construction, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance", \$4,360,000, to be derived from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund, *which together with sums heretofore appropriated under said head shall establish a limitation of cost of \$36,650,000.*

The proposed additional amount of \$4,360,000 is needed for expansion of the annex to the Bureau's Baltimore headquarters building by 130,000 square feet. The annex which is presently under construction will fall short of completely housing the disability claims operation for which it was intended. Recent amendments to the Social Security Act have increased disability workloads and related staff requirements beyond that estimated when construction of the annex was initially authorized. If expansion is begun before completion of present construction on the annex, substantial savings in the construction costs of the proposed addition will result.

ASSISTANCE FOR UNITED STATES CITIZENS RETURNED FROM FOREIGN
COUNTRIES, BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses of carrying out section 1113 of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1301-1312), including reimbursement to the "Emergency Fund for the President, national defense", fiscal year 1962, for expenditures heretofore made during the current fiscal year for welfare services and emergency financial assistance to repatriated American nationals, \$575,000: Provided, That the appropriation granted in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1962, for "Hospitalization and services for repatriated mentally ill American nationals", shall be merged with this appropriation.

This appropriation will provide funds for temporary assistance and care within the United States to needy U.S. citizens and their dependents who are identified by the Department of State as being returned to this country because of destitution, illness, war, threat of war, invasion, or similar crises and are without available resources. A major portion of the requested amount will be to provide assistance to needy U.S. citizens returned from Cuba.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel", \$20,000, *together with not to exceed \$20,000 to be transferred from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation provides \$20,000 to meet the additional workload resulting from the 1961 amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. An additional \$20,000 is proposed to be transferred from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund to meet the workload increase resulting from the 1961 amendments to the Social Security Act.

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administration", \$204,000, *to be transferred from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund.*

This proposed transfer of \$204,000 is to provide for additional regional office employees needed to perform personnel, payrolling, voucher, and office services for the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, which will have increased staff, as a result of added workload from the 1961 amendments to the Social Security Act.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Capitol Buildings

For an additional amount for "Capitol buildings", \$544,000.

As provided by statute, this proposed supplemental appropriation for the legislative branch is submitted without change.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

PAYMENT OF LOAN GUARANTIES

For payments required to be made as a consequence of loan guaranties made by the Interstate Commerce Commission under section 503 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended (49 U.S.C. 1233), \$14,700,000.

This proposed appropriation is needed to honor guaranties on loans made by private banks to the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad which are now in default.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

PAYMENT TO RAILROAD UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACCOUNT

For an additional amount for payment to the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Account, as a repayable advance, as authorized by section 4 of the Temporary Extended Railroad Unemployment Insurance Benefits Act of 1961, \$10,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 1962: *Provided*, That this amount shall be repaid to the general fund of the Treasury from the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Account, whether or not the total derived from the temporary increase in the contribution rate under section 5 of such Act is sufficient for this purpose.

The Temporary Extended Railroad Unemployment Insurance Benefits Act of 1961 authorized benefits for unemployed railroad workers beginning in April of 1961 and terminating June 30, 1962. An appropriation of \$20 million to provide for such benefits for the 15-month span of the act was provided in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961. However, experience under the program thus far indicates that an additional amount is needed at this time to insure the continued payment of benefits for the full period provided in law.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

MARITIME ACTIVITIES

MARITIME TRAINING

Reimbursement may be made to the appropriation for the current fiscal year for "Maritime training", for expenses in support of activities financed from the appropriations for "Research and development" and "Ship construction."

This proposed provision will avoid multiple financing and unnecessary accounting of the costs of using an atomic reactor simulator at the Merchant Marine Academy for training purposes.

PAYMENT OF WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION CLAIMS

For payment of claims arising out of vessel operations activities of the War Shipping Administration, \$18,136.

This proposed appropriation will permit payment of certain claims for legal fees and expenses arising out of World War II operations of the War Shipping Administration, for which no existing appropriation is available.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Research and technical services", \$4,200,000, of which not to exceed \$1,400,000 shall be available for payments to the "Working capital fund, National Bureau of Standards", for additional capital.

This additional appropriation is required to accelerate research programs in connection with radio standards and measurements and other associated activity of the National Bureau of Standards. The need for acceleration arises from our expanded defense, space, and research effort. The appropriation will also provide for additional staff, letting research contracts, and related equipment purchases.

PLANT AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Plant and facilities", for construction of a high energy physics laboratory and design of a radio standards laboratory at Boulder, Colorado, \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended.

The high energy physics building can be constructed quickly and will serve to permit some radio standards program expansion until the radio standards laboratory is completed and the tight space situation can be alleviated. In addition, certain remodeling will be performed and going construction will be accelerated.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", for acquisition of lands, interests therein, improvements, and related personal property, \$2,500,000, to remain available until expended.

The supplemental appropriation recommended will allow the Department of the Interior to initiate a program of land acquisition for the Cape Cod National Seashore, as would be authorized by S. 857, which has been passed by Congress.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

For an additional amount for "Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands", \$200,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation will provide for replacement of an SA-16 aircraft which was wrecked beyond repair on July 20, 1961. Loss of the aircraft has reduced the territorial fleet to two. Adequate transportation of passengers and priority cargo cannot be provided unless the lost aircraft is replaced.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$500,000.

These funds are necessary to enable the Department of the Interior to contract with the National Academy of Sciences for an appraisal of natural resources research programs.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the Administrative Conference of the United States, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals, \$215,000, of which not to exceed \$25,000 may be expended without regard to the provisions of the civil service and classification laws.

This appropriation is to finance the major part of the Administrative Conference of the United States. The Conference was established by Executive Order 10934, dated April 13, 1961, to assist the President, the Congress, and the administrative agencies and executive departments in improving existing administrative procedures. It is charged with the conduct of studies of the efficiency and fairness of procedures by which Federal executive departments and administrative agencies determine the rights, privileges, and obligations of private persons and is required to make a final report to the President no later than December 31, 1962.

The total budget of the Conference is \$252,000; the amount which is needed in addition to this proposed appropriation will be supplied—either through cash advances or the contribution of services—by Federal agencies represented on the Conference.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For an additional amount for "Missions to international organizations", *including purchase of two passenger motor vehicles at not to exceed \$7,800 each, \$1,935,000.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to finance the United States Mission to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Funds for these State Department activities previously have been provided under mutual security appropriations.

OTHER

PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION BUILDING SITE

For an additional amount for necessary expenses of carrying out the provisions of the Act of March 28, 1960 (Public Law 86-395), authorizing the acquisition of land for conveyance, without consideration, to the Pan American Health Organization for use as a headquarters site, \$217,150, to be transferred to the General Services Administration.

This proposed supplemental appropriation provides an additional amount beyond the 1961 appropriation of \$875,000 for the building site of the Pan American Health Organization. This request results from a June 30, 1961, order of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia which confirms the verdict of a jury awarding compensation of \$1,092,150 to the owners of the proposed site. Early appropriation action is needed to avoid loss of the property or a possible increase in its cost.



PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE
DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE AND HEALTH, EDU-
CATION, AND WELFARE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1962 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$73,200,000 FOR THE DEPART-
MENTS OF AGRICULTURE AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
WELFARE

AUGUST 14, 1961.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, August 14, 1961.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress proposed supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1962 in the amount of \$73,200,000 for the Departments of Agriculture and Health, Education, and Welfare.

The details of these proposed appropriations, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the attached letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN F. KENNEDY.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., August 7, 1961.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration proposed supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1962 in the amount of \$73,200,000 for the Departments of Agriculture and Health, Education, and Welfare, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CIVIL DEFENSE

EMERGENCY RELOCATION OF GRAIN

For expenses necessary for storage, distribution, and maintenance of grain for civil defense, as authorized by subsection (h) of section 201 of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended (50 U.S.C., app. 2281(h)), \$47,200,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the Secretary is authorized to utilize the facilities, services, and authorities of the Commodity Credit Corporation in carrying out the purposes of this appropriation.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

CIVIL DEFENSE MEDICAL STOCKPILE ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary for procurement, storage, distribution, and maintenance of emergency civil defense medical supplies and equipment authorized by section 201(h) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended (50 U.S.C., app. 2281(h)), \$26,000,000, to remain available until expended.

As a further step in the overall effort of the administration toward strengthening civil defense, the responsibilities for carrying out the civil defense food and medical stockpiling functions have been delegated by the President to the Secretaries of Agriculture and Health, Education, and Welfare, respectively. These supplemental appropriations will allow the food and medical stockpiling activities to keep pace and in balance with the expanded and intensified civil defense program recently presented to the Congress by the Secretary of Defense. Following the pattern set by the recent amendment to the Defense Department's budget, funds to carry out these stockpiling activities will henceforth be sought by the responsible departments, rather than by the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization.

The proposed supplemental appropriation of \$47.2 million for the Department of Agriculture will provide for the relocation of 126 million bushels of federally owned wheat from current storage sites to areas where food shortages could exist following attack. The stocks would be relocated close to 191 metropolitan areas with a total estimated population of 95 million and would thus make available three-fourths of a pound of wheat per person per day over a 4-month period. This is the first specific emergency food stockpiling proposal which has been developed by the executive branch and, although further studies may indicate that additional food stockpiling measures are needed, this program represents a major first step which can be accomplished rapidly.

The Federal Government now has a \$200 million medical stockpile which includes 1,900 emergency hospitals. The 1962 budget for the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization included funds for procuring an additional 1,000 emergency hospitals and related medical supplies, and appropriations included for this purpose in the independent offices appropriation bill will be transferred to the Department. This supplemental appropriation of \$26 million is needed to provide for additional procurement of medical supplies sufficient to increase the operational capability of the 2,900 emergency hospitals from the present 4 days to 30 days.

I recommend that the foregoing proposed supplemental appropriations be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

DAVID E. BELL,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION FOR THE TREASURY
DEPARTMENT AND PROPOSED LANGUAGE PROVISIONS FOR THE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF COM-
MERCE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION IN THE AMOUNT
OF \$1,200,000 FOR THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, AND PROPOSED
LANGUAGE PROVISIONS FOR THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT
AND THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
1962

AUGUST 22, 1961.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, August 21, 1961.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress a proposed supplemental appropriation in the amount of \$1,200,000 for the Treasury Department, and proposed language provisions for the Treasury Department and the Department of Commerce for the fiscal year 1962.

The details of this proposed appropriation and the proposed provisions, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the attached letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN F. KENNEDY.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., August 19, 1961.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a proposed supplemental appropriation in the amount of \$1,200,000 for the Treasury Department, and proposed language changes for the fiscal year 1962, as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,200,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to enable the Bureau of Customs to perform the additional work required by Public Law 87-132, approved August 10, 1961, and to improve the accuracy of statistical data concerning commodity classification of imports.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

Salaries and Expenses

Not to exceed \$2,500 of the appropriation granted under this head for the fiscal year 1962 shall be available for the purposes of Public Law 87-42, approved May 27, 1961, authorizing a gold medal to be awarded posthumously to Doctor Thomas A. Dooley III.

This proposed provision would authorize the use of available funds for the design and manufacture of a gold medal to be awarded posthumously to Dr. Thomas A. Dooley III, as authorized by Public Law 87-42, approved May 27, 1961.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

AREA REDEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Area Redevelopment Fund

The Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized to make such expenditures for the purposes of sections 6 and 7 of the Area Redevelopment Act, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available under section 9 of said Act, and in accordance with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year for such purposes.

This proposed provision is to enable the area redevelopment fund to be used for loans and other financial assistance for area redevelopment purposes in accordance with sections 6 and 7 of the Area Redevelopment Act. The detailed information supporting this language in the usual form has already been made available to the Committees on Appropriations.

I recommend that the foregoing proposed supplemental appropriation and language provisions be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

DAVID E. BELL,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION FOR THE
PAYMENT OF CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS RENDERED
AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION TO PAY CLAIMS
AND JUDGMENTS RENDERED AGAINST THE UNITED STATES,
AS PROVIDED BY VARIOUS LAWS, IN THE AMOUNT OF \$21,751,161,
TOGETHER WITH SUCH AMOUNTS AS MAY BE NECESSARY TO
PAY INDEFINITE INTEREST AND COSTS

AUGUST 31, 1961.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, August 31, 1961.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress a proposed supplemental appropriation to pay claims and judgments rendered against the United States, as provided by various laws, in the amount of \$21,751,161, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay indefinite interest and costs.

The details of this proposed appropriation, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the attached letter from the Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN F. KENNEDY.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., August 29, 1961.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a proposed supplemental appropriation to pay claims and judgments rendered against the United States, as provided by various laws, in the amount of \$21,751,161, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay indefinite interest and costs, as follows:

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law and judgments rendered against the United States by the United States Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set forth in House Document Numbered 229, Eighty-seventh Congress, \$21,751,161, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

The details of this proposed supplemental appropriation covered in the letters from the various departments and agencies are set forth in the attachment to this letter.

In accordance with the provision of law providing for this submission, I recommend that this proposed supplemental appropriation be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

ELMER B. STAATS,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

SUMMARY OF AMOUNTS INCLUDED IN THE PROPOSED
SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION TO PAY CERTAIN
CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

DAMAGE CLAIMS	
Department of Defense:	
Department of the Army-----	\$155, 359. 48
Department of the Navy-----	18, 272. 84
Department of the Air Force-----	42, 591. 52
Total damage claims-----	216, 223. 84

OTHER CLAIMS	
Indian Claims Commission-----	18, 576, 255. 11
Department of State-----	17, 206. 60
Total other claims-----	18, 593, 461. 71

JUDGMENTS	
U.S. Court of Claims:	
Department of Commerce: Maritime Commission-----	516, 308. 82
General Services Administration-----	583, 549. 00
Department of the Army and Veterans Administration----	174, 575. 74
Department of Defense-----	435, 187. 34
Veterans Administration-----	253, 254. 36
Department of Justice-----	500, 000. 00
U.S. district courts: Department of Defense-----	478, 600. 00
Total judgments-----	2, 941, 475. 26
Grand total-----	21, 751, 160. 81

DETAIL OF PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION
TO PAY CERTAIN CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS RENDERED
AGAINST THE UNITED STATES, TO BE PAID OUT OF
THE GENERAL FUND OF THE TREASURY UNLESS
OTHERWISE INDICATED

DAMAGE CLAIMS

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., May 18, 1961.

Hon. DAVID E. BELL,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BELL: The Department of the Army has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000 the claim hereinafter described which concerns damage to crops, land, and well water resulting from seepage of chemicals deposited in a disposal lake at Rocky Mountain Arsenal. The settlement of the claim is in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 2733, as amended. The act provides for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss of property, personal injury, or death, caused by civilian employees or members of the Army acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to noncombat activities of the Army.

A brief statement of the amount claimed, the character of the claim, and the amount reported follows:

The instant claim of Lottie P. Weare, the sole heir of Walter B. Weare, Sr., who originally presented the claim in the amount of \$26,000 is for damage to land, loss of crops, and destroyed plants. The land lies downgrade from the Rocky Mountain Arsenal where for many years the Government has stored toxic chemical wastes in unsealed earthen evaporation reservoirs.

In 1954, crops produced on the land and several adjacent farms were reported to be damaged by water from irrigation wells. On at least one farm, the damage had been observed in 1951 and 1952. The symptoms included yellowing, retardation of growth or killing of sugarbeets, feed crops, fruit trees, etc. Tests indicated that chlorate, a well-known herbicide, was present in harmful amounts in the wells used to irrigate the plants. The chlorate-type symptoms subsequently disappeared and a phytotoxic effect similar to that produced by 2,4-D became evident, as well as another similar, but distinguishable, phytotoxicant.

Studies were undertaken by personnel of Rocky Mountain Arsenal, the University of Colorado, Fort Detrick, and others to trace the source of the chemicals. The results of those studies leave little doubt as to the certainty that the wells were polluted by the seepage into the ground water of contaminating chemical wastes deposited in the disposal lakes on Rocky Mountain Arsenal property. The contaminated wells are fed by shallow aquifers containing free ground water that moves under the influence of the water table gradient. The water table contours indicate movement in a generally northwestern direction from the Arsenal toward the South Platte River. Since the rate of linear movement of the

underground water has been estimated at from 3 to 12 feet a day, water moving from the original source of contamination will continue to carry toxic materials and may contaminate areas at present unaffected before it finally becomes diluted below the toxic level by rainfall and irrigation.

The instant claim has been determined to have been presented within the time provided by the act.

The award to Lottie P. Weare is based on the following itemization of damages:

400 destroyed grapevines.....	\$4, 000
Loss of crops for 2 years.....	920
Destruction of miscellaneous plants.....	1, 000
Installation of deep well.....	1, 000
Permanent damage to the land.....	3, 200
Total.....	10, 120

A partial payment of \$5,000, as authorized by the act, has been made and the balance of \$5,120 is certified as being of the character contemplated by the act for report to Congress for its consideration. It is recommended that the amount of \$5,120 of the approved claim be reported to Congress for an appropriation for payment.

Amount claimed, \$26,000; amount paid, \$5,000; amount reported, \$5,120.

Sincerely yours,

W. F. SCHAUB,
Assistant Secretary of the Army.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., June 22, 1961.

HON. DAVID E. BELL,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BELL: The Department of the Army has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, the claim hereinafter described which concerns the death of Cecelia L. Moran, the 3-year-old daughter of Specialist Five Steve Moran. The settlement of the claim is in accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, as amended. The act provides for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss of property, personal injury, or death, caused by civilian employees or members of the Army acting within the scope of their employment or otherwise incident to noncombat activities of the Army.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follows:

Claim of Specialist Five Steve Moran, for death of his dependent daughter, Cecelia L. Moran, by drowning in a waste well situated in a vehicle washrack area at Fort Skelly, Regensburg, Germany. The washrack area is located adjacent to a playground, and the fence surrounding it was in a poor state of repair facilitating easy entry by children. Children frequently entered and played in the area, and this was known to those responsible for the area. The well in which claimant's daughter drowned was covered by a metal cover but was not locked, even though the cover had provision for a locking bar. On the date the incident occurred, children playing in the area had partially removed the metal cover by sliding it back, leaving the interior circular caisson uncovered, which was filled with water to a depth of 7½ feet. Shortly thereafter, the decedent entered the washrack area and fell into the well and drowned.

The claim arose on June 28, 1959, and was presented in writing within the time provided by the act. It has been determined that \$8,000 is due the claimant and

his wife and they have agreed to accept this amount in full satisfaction and final settlement of the claim, no part of which is property damage covered by insurance. A partial payment of \$5,000, as authorized by the act, has been made to claimant and the balance of \$3,000 is certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the act for report to the Congress for its consideration. It is recommended that the amount of \$3,000 be submitted to the Congress for an appropriation for its payment.

Amount claimed, \$20,000; amount paid, \$5,000; amount reported, \$3,000.

Sincerely yours,

W. F. SCHAUB,
Assistant Secretary of the Army.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., July 12, 1961.

HON. DAVID E. BELL,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BELL: The Department of the Army has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, the claims hereinafter described which concern personal injuries and property damage. The settlement of the claims is in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 2733, as amended. The act provides for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss of property, personal injury, or death, caused by civilian employees or members of the military acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to noncombat activities of the Army.

A brief, statement of the character of the claims, the amounts claimed, and the amounts reported, follows:

The claim of Gene R. Hickcox, c/o Messrs. Covington and Burling, Union Trust Building, Washington 5, D.C., in the amount of \$125,100, is for personal injuries sustained when his automobile collided with an Air Force truck which was in the process of making a U-turn on the Autobahn Expressway in Germany. Due to the negligent operation of the Air Force truck, the claimant sustained the following multiple injuries: the total loss of his right eye, a compound fracture of the forward depression of the base of his skull, simple fractures of the cheek and nasal bone with multiple lacerations about his face and head, simple fracture of the left wrist, simple fracture of his right knee cap with severe lacerations, compound comminuted fracture of the right shin and calf bones and loss of several teeth. The claim of American International Underwriters Corp. for \$3,020.10 represents the insured portion of the damage to the vehicle.

The damages occurred on April 2, 1958, and the claims were presented in writing within the time provided by the act. It has been determined that \$80,235.93 is due the claimant, Gene R. Hickcox and \$2,920.10 is due the claimant, American International Underwriters Corp. Both have agreed to accept these amounts in full satisfaction and in final settlement of their claims. A partial payment of \$5,000 as authorized by the act has been made to the claimant, Gene R. Hickcox, and the balance of \$75,235.93 due the claimant, Gene R. Hickcox, and \$2,920.10 due the claimant, American International Underwriters Corp., have been determined to be reportable to the Congress for its consideration. It is recommended that these amounts be submitted to the Congress for an appropriation for payment.

Amounts claimed, \$125,100, \$3,020.10; amount paid, \$5,000; amounts reported, \$75,235.93, \$2,920.10.

Sincerely yours,

W. F. SCHAUB,
Assistant Secretary of the Army.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., July 17, 1961.

HON. DAVID E. BELL,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BELL: The Department of the Army has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000 the claim hereinafter described which concerns damage to crops, land, and well water resulting from seepage of chemicals deposited in a disposal lake at Rocky Mountain Arsenal. The settlement of the claim is in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 2733, as amended. The act provides for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss of property, personal injury, or death, caused by civilian employees or members of the Army acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to noncombat activities of the Army.

A brief statement of the amount claimed, the character of the claim and the amount reported follows:

The instant claim of William R. and Margaret H. Munson in the amount of \$64,305.61 is for damage to land, loss of crops, loss of cattle, and worry and inconvenience. The land lies downgrade from the Rocky Mountain Arsenal where for many years the Government has stored toxic chemical wastes in unsealed earthen evaporation reservoirs.

In 1954, crops produced on the land and several adjacent farms were reported to be damaged by water from irrigation wells. On at least one farm, the damage had been observed in 1951 and 1952. The symptoms included yellowing, retardation of growth or destruction of sugarbeets, feed crops, and fruit trees. Tests indicated that chlorate, a well-known herbicide, was present in harmful amounts in the wells used to irrigate the plants. The chlorate-type symptoms subsequently disappeared and a phytotoxic effect became evident.

Studies were undertaken by personnel of Rocky Mountain Arsenal, the University of Colorado, Fort Detrick, and others to trace the source of the chemicals. The results of those studies establish that the wells were polluted by the seepage into the ground water of contaminating chemical wastes deposited in the disposal lakes on Rocky Mountain Arsenal property. The contaminated wells are fed by shallow aquifers containing free ground water that moves under the unfluence of the water table gradient. The water table contours indicate movement in a generally northwestern direction from the Arsenal toward the South Platte River. Since the rate of linear movement of the underground water has been estimated at from 3 to 12 feet a day, water moving from the original source of contamination will continue to carry toxic materials and may contaminate areas at present unaffected before it finally becomes diluted below the toxic level by rainfall and irrigation.

The instant claim has been determined to have been presented within the time provided by the act.

The award to William R. and Margaret H. Munson is based on the following itemization of damages:

Permanent damage to land	\$15, 900
Crop losses	5, 175
Expenses, labor, and inconvenience caused by loss of potable domestic water supply	2, 125
Replacement of domestic well	4, 750
Total award	27, 950

A partial payment of \$5,000, as authorized by the act, has been made and the balance of \$22,950 is certified as being of the character contemplated by the act for report to Congress for its consideration. It is recommended that the amount of \$22,950 of the approved claim be reported to Congress for an appropriation for payment.

Amount claimed, \$64,305.61; amount paid, \$5,000; amount reported, \$22,950

Sincerely yours,

W. F. SCHAUB,
Assistant Secretary of the Army.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., August 8, 1961.

HON. DAVID E. BELL,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BELL: The Department of the Army has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, the claim hereinafter described which concerns damage to crops, land, cattle, and well water resulting from seepage of chemicals deposited in a disposal lake at the Rocky Mountain Arsenal. The settlement of this claim is in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 2733, as amended. The act provides for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss of property, personal injury or death, caused by civilian employees or members of the Army acting within the scope of their employment, or otherwise incident to noncombat activities of the Army.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amounts claimed, and the amounts reported, follows:

The instant claim of Jesse E. and Gladys C. Powers in the amount of \$78,361.92 is for damage to land, loss of crops, deprivation of water, and expenses associated with the contamination of claimant's shallow well water. Claimants' property lies downgrade from the Rocky Mountain Arsenal where for many years the Government has stored toxic chemical wastes in unsealed earthen evaporation reservoirs.

In 1954, crops produced on the land and several adjacent farms were reported to be damaged by water from irrigation wells. On at least one farm, the damage had been observed in 1951 and 1952. The symptoms included yellowing, retardation of growth, or destruction of sugarbeets, feedcrops, and fruit trees. Tests indicated that chlorate, a well-known herbicide, was present in harmful amounts in the wells used to irrigate the plants. The chlorate-type symptoms subsequently disappeared and a phytotoxic effect similar to that produced by 2,4-D became evident, as well as another similar, but distinguishable, phytotoxicant.

Studies were undertaken by personnel of Rocky Mountain Arsenal, the University of Colorado, Fort Detrick, and others to trace the source of the chemicals. The results of those studies establish that the wells were polluted by the seepage into the ground water of contaminating chemical wastes deposited in the disposal lakes on Rocky Mountain Arsenal property. The contaminated wells are fed by shallow aquifers containing free ground water that moves under the influence of the water table gradient. The water table contours indicate movement in a generally northwestern direction from the Arsenal toward the South Platte River. Since the rate of linear movement of the underground water has been estimated at from 3 to 12 feet a day, water moving from the original source of contamination will continue to carry toxic materials and may contaminate areas at present unaffected before it finally becomes diluted below the toxic level by rainfall and irrigation.

The claim has been determined to have been presented within the time provided by the act. The award to Jesse E. and Gladys C. Powers, jointly, is based on the following itemization of damages:

Permanent injury to the land-----	\$36, 600. 00
Impairment of utility value-----	6, 300. 00
Losses connected with crop production and cattle operation-----	7, 584. 00
Installation of pump-----	649. 45
Total award recommended-----	51, 133. 45

A partial payment of \$5,000, as authorized by the act, has been made to claimants and the balance of \$46,133.45 is certified as being of the character contemplated by the act for report to the Congress for its consideration. It is recommended that the amount of \$46,133.45 of the approved claim be submitted to the Congress for an appropriation for its payment.

Amount claimed, \$78,361.93; amount paid, \$5,000; amount reported, \$46,133.45.

Sincerely yours,

W. F. SCHAUB,
Assistant Secretary of the Army.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., May 22, 1961.

HON. DAVID E. BELL,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. BELL: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2734, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined in an amount in excess of \$15,000, a claim for damage and losses as hereinafter specified. The incident out of which the claim arose occurred on February 11, 1959.

The claimant is Bernice Lancaster, a citizen and national of the United Kingdom, residing at Manama, Bahrain. The amount found due the claimant is \$18,272.84, which the claimant has agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement of her claim. The claim is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2734, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof. The claim was timely presented.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed and the amount reported follows:

Bernice Lancaster, c/o Gulf Aviation Co., Ltd., Bahrain (Mr. Lancaster's Office). On February 11, 1959, at 2345 hours, while being driven as the guest of Radioman William Plackett, USN, in his Chevrolet, license number 3683, from Awali to Manama, Bahrain, the car became uncontrolled and skidded 273 feet; it then left the road, and overturned for a further distance of 219 feet. Miss Lancaster was thrown from the automobile and came to rest on the stone, sand, and rocks of the desert, thereby sustaining severe personal injury. The claimant has agreed to accept the sum of \$18,272.84 in full satisfaction and final settlement of her claim.

Amount claimed, \$18,272.84; amount reported, \$18,272.84.

Sincerely yours,

PAUL B. FAY, Jr.,
Under Secretary of the Navy.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., April 13, 1961.

HON. DAVID E. BELL,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, a claim for damage to property, as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on August 3, 1960. The claimants are James W. Seabourn and Geneva H. Seabourn, 9020 East 44th Street North, Tulsa, Okla., and American Bankers Insurance Co. of Florida, 600 Brickell Avenue, Miami, Fla. The amount found due the claimants is \$6,091.35 in which James W. Seabourn and Geneva H. Seabourn have an interest of \$5,091.35, and American Bankers Insurance Co. of Florida an interest of \$1,000. James W. Seabourn and Geneva H. Seabourn have agreed in writing to accept the amount found due them in full satisfaction and final settlement of their claim.

Under the authority of paragraph (d) of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, James W. Seabourn and Geneva H. Seabourn were paid the sum of \$5,000 by administrative means.

Accordingly, the claim is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

It is recommended that the method of payment recognize the divisible interests of the parties involved and that separate checks be issued to James W. Seabourn and Geneva H. Seabourn in the amount of \$91.35, and to American Bankers Insurance Co. of Florida in the amount of \$1,000.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, the amount of the award, the amount of the administrative partial payment, and the amount reported follow:

On August 3, 1960, a U.S. Air Force F-100 aircraft crashed into a house rented by James W. Seabourn and Geneva H. Seabourn. As a result of this crash, their personal property was destroyed for which damage claim has been presented. The American Bankers Insurance Co. of Florida, as insurer of the Seabourns' property, has paid them the sum of \$1,000.

The amounts claimed on the two claim forms total \$9,029.42. However, Mr. and Mrs. Seabourn's claim includes the \$1,000 also claimed by the subrogee. The total amount actually claimed therefore is \$8,029.42. The amount awarded is \$6,091.35. The administrative partial payment was \$5,000. The amount reported is \$1,091.35.

Sincerely yours,

LYLE S. GARLOCK,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., April 21, 1961.

HON. DAVID E. BELL,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, a claim for damage to property, as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on September 16, 1959. The claimant is Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co., 212 Washington Street, Selma, Ala. The amount found due the claimant is \$5,466.

Accordingly, the claim is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported, follow:

On September 16, 1959, a U.S. Air Force aircraft, on an authorized test flight, crashed near Craig Air Force Base, Ala., damaging the claimant's property, for which damage claim is made.

Amount claimed, \$5,466; amount reported, \$5,466.

Sincerely yours,

LYLE S. GARLOCK,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., April 21, 1961.

HON. DAVID E. BELL,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, a claim for damage to property, as hereinafter specified.

The incident which give rise to the claim occurred on August 12, 1959. The claimant is Stanislaus County Mutual Insurance Co., Post Office Box 801, Modesto, Calif. The amount found due the claimant is \$2,377.04. Previously, Esther L. Anderson, individually and as administratrix of the estate of Kyle L. Anderson, was awarded \$34,990.98; the claimant herein represents the subrogation interest in that same claim.

Accordingly, the claim is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported, follow:

On August 12, 1959, a U.S. Air Force F-100, on an authorized mission, crashed on the ranch owned by Kyle Anderson. As a result of this crash, Kyle Anderson was killed, and real and personal property was damaged.

Amount claimed, \$2,377.04; amount reported, \$2,377.04.

Sincerely yours,

LYLE S. GARLOCK,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., May 2, 1961.

Hon. DAVID E. BELL,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, a claim for damage to property, as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on February 28, 1959. The claimants are Sherman Hazeltine, individually, and as attorney in fact for Bonsall Hazeltine and John C. Hazeltine, 411 North Central, Phoenix, Ariz. The amount found due is \$5,650.

Under the authority of paragraph (d) of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, above mentioned claimants were paid the sum of \$5,000 by administrative means.

Accordingly, the balance of the award found due Sherman Hazeltine, individually, and as attorney in fact for Bonsall Hazeltine and John C. Hazeltine, in the amount of \$650, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, the amount awarded, the amount of the administrative partial payment, and the amount reported follow:

On February 28, 1959, a U.S. Air Force aircraft, on an authorized training flight, crashed near Prescott, Ariz., damaging the claimants' property, for which damage claim is made.

Amount claimed, \$10,750; amount awarded, \$5,650; administrative partial payment, \$5,000; amount reported, \$650.

Sincerely yours,

LYLE S. GARLOCK,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., May 17, 1961.

HON. DAVID E. BELL,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, a claim for personal injury and damage to property, as herein-after specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on August 12, 1959. The claimants are John D. Anderson and Leona L. Anderson, c/o Bush, Ackley & Milich, attorneys at law, 366 West F Street, Oakdale, Calif., and the General Insurance Co. of America, 1720 El Camino Real, Burlingame, Calif., subrogee of John and Leona Anderson. The amount found due the claimants is \$9,920.93.

Under the authority of paragraph (d) of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, John D. and Leona L. Anderson were paid the sum of \$5,000 by administrative means.

Accordingly, the balance of the award found due John D. and Leona L. Anderson, in the amount of \$3,288.43, and the General Insurance Co. of America, in the amount of \$1,632.50, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

It is recommended that the method of payment recognize the divisible interests of the parties involved and that separate checks be issued to John D. Anderson and Leona L. Anderson, c/o Bush, Ackley & Milich, attorneys at law, 366 West F Street, Oakdale, Calif., in the amount of \$3,288.43, and to the General Insurance Co. of America, 1720 El Camino Real, Burlingame, Calif., in the amount of \$1,632.50.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, the amount of the award, the amount of the administrative partial payment, and the amount reported follow:

On August 12, 1959, a U.S. Air Force F-100 aircraft, on an authorized non-combat mission, crashed on the ranch owned by Kyle Anderson causing personal injury to Leona L. Anderson and damaging property belonging to Leona L. and John D. Anderson, for which claims are made.

Amount claimed, \$10,020.93; amount awarded, \$9,920.93; administrative partial payment, \$5,000; amount reported, \$4,920.93.

Sincerely yours,

LYLE S. GARLOCK,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., June 16, 1961.

HON. DAVID E. BELL,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, a claim for damage to property, as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on March 31, 1960. The claimant is New York Underwriters Insurance Co., subrogee of James B. and Bessie Peters, c/o General Adjustment Bureau, Inc., Post Office Box 1750, Little Rock, Ark. The amount found due the claimant is \$10,523.21, which amount the claimant has agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement.

Under the authority of section 1, Public Law 86-476, approved May 24, 1960, James B. and Bessie Peters were paid the sum of \$1,419.66. New York Underwriters Insurance Co. became subrogated to the rights of James B. and Bessie Peters in the amount of \$11,338.21.

Accordingly, the award due New York Underwriters Insurance Co. in the amount of \$10,523.21 is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follow:

On March 31, 1960, a U.S. Air Force B-47E jet aircraft, while on an authorized mission, exploded and disintegrated in flight over the city of Little Rock, Ark. Aircraft parts and debris came down onto three different sections of the city, causing extensive property damage. Claimant's subrogors, James B. and Bessie Peters, were among those suffering property damage. Claimant settled with its insureds in the amount of \$11,338.21.

Amount claimed, \$11,338.21; amount reported, \$10,523.21.

Sincerely yours,

LYLE S. GARLOCK,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., June 23, 1961.

HON. DAVID E. BELL,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, a claim for damage to property, as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on February 1, 1957. The claimants are Pedro Alcala Carbajal and Pacific National Fire Insurance Co., subrogee, c/o Mr. Joseph L. Standifer, Jr.,

attorney at law, 1022 Franklin Street, Santa Clara, Calif. The amount found due the claimants is \$7,763.86.

Under the authority of paragraph (d) of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, above mentioned claimants were paid the sum of \$5,000 by administrative means.

Accordingly, the balance of the award found due Pedro Alcala Carbajal and Pacific National Fire Insurance Co., in the amount of \$2,763.86, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, the amount awarded, the amount of the administrative partial payment, and the amount reported, follow:

On February 1, 1957, a U.S. Air Force aircraft, on an authorized flight, crashed near Mountain View, Calif., causing damage to the Carbajal home. A single claim for the loss has been filed jointly by Mr. Carbajal and the Pacific National Fire Insurance Co.

Amount claimed, \$19,918.86; amount awarded, \$7,763.86; administrative partial payment, \$5,000; amount reported, \$2,763.86.

Sincerely yours,

LYLE S. GARLOCK,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., July 6, 1961.

HON. DAVID E. BELL,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, a claim for damage to property, as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on February 5, 1960. The claimant is Northwestern National Insurance Co., subrogee of "1959 Incorporated," 526 East Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee 1, Wis. The amount found due the claimant is \$5,500.89 which the claimant has agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement.

Accordingly, the claim is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported, follow:

On February 5, 1960, a U.S. Air Force aircraft, on an authorized mission, crashed in Denver, Colo., damaging the property of "1959 Incorporated," claimant's insured, for which damage claim is made.

Amount claimed, \$5,578.09; amount reported, \$5,500.89.

Sincerely yours,

LYLE S. GARLOCK,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., August 2, 1961.

HON. DAVID E. BELL,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, a claim for damage to property, as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on March 31, 1960. The claimant is Trinity Universal Insurance Co., subrogee of Dr. and Mrs. Harlan Hill, c/o Light Adjustment Co., Inc., 1220 West Sixth, Little Rock, Ark. The amount found due the claimant is \$4,060.44 which amount the claimant has agreed to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement.

Under the authority of section 1, Public Law 86-476, approved May 24, 1960, Dr. and Mrs. Harlan Hill were paid the sum of \$2,655.46. Trinity Universal Insurance Co. became subrogated to the rights of Dr. and Mrs. Harlan Hill in the amount of \$4,548.

Accordingly, the award due Trinity Universal Insurance Co. in the amount of \$4,060.44 is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, and the amount reported follow:

On March 31, 1960, a U.S. Air Force B-47E jet aircraft, while on an authorized mission, exploded and disintegrated in flight over the city of Little Rock, Ark. Aircraft parts and debris came down onto three different sections of the city causing extensive property damage. Claimant's subrogors, Dr. and Mrs. Harlan Hill, were among those suffering property damage. Claimant settled with its insureds in the amount of \$4,548.

Amount claimed, \$4,548; amount reported, \$4,060.44.

Sincerely yours,

LYLE S. GARLOCK,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., August 8, 1961.

HON. DAVID E. BELL,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, a claim for damage to property, as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on June 15, 1960. The claimant is Mr. Houston Callan, c/o Hardeman, Smith & Foy, attorneys at law, 129 South Irving Street, San Angelo, Tex. The amount found due the claimant is \$9,566 which amount the claimant has agreed in writing to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement.

Under the authority of paragraph (d) of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, above mentioned claimant was paid the sum of \$5,000 by administrative means.

Accordingly, the balance of the award found due Mr. Callan, in the amount of \$4,566, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, the amount awarded, the amount of the administrative partial payment, and the amount reported, follow:

On June 15, 1960, a U.S. Air Force weather balloon, on an authorized flight, crashed near Menard, Tex., damaging the property of Mr. Houston Callan, for which damage claim is made.

Amount claimed, \$35,500; amount awarded, \$9,566; administrative partial payment, \$5,000; amount reported, \$4,566.

Sincerely yours,

LYLE S. GARLOCK,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., August 8, 1961.

HON. DAVID E. BELL,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined, in an amount in excess of \$5,000, a claim for damage to property, as hereinafter specified.

The incident which gave rise to the claim occurred on July 13, 1957. The claimant is Mrs. Elizabeth H. Kelley, c/o Mr. Thomas E. Mullin, attorney at law, Creston, Iowa. The amount found due the claimant is \$5,671.80, which amount claimant has agreed in writing to accept in full satisfaction and final settlement.

Under the authority of paragraph (d) of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, Mrs. Kelley was paid the sum of \$5,000 by administrative means.

Accordingly, the balance of the award found due Mrs. Kelley, in the amount of \$671.80, is hereby certified as having been determined to be of the character contemplated by the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 2733, for report to the Congress for its consideration and appropriation of funds for the payment thereof.

A brief statement of the character of the claim, the amount claimed, the amount awarded, the amount of the administrative partial payment, and the amount reported, follow:

On July 13, 1957, a U.S. Air Force aircraft, on an authorized mission, crashed near Creston, Iowa, damaging the property of Mrs. Elizabeth H. Kelley, for which damage claim is made.

Amount claimed, \$15,860.76; amount awarded, \$5,671.80; administrative partial payment, \$5,000; amount reported, \$671.80.

Sincerely yours,

LYLE S. GARLOCK,
Assistant Secretary of the Air Force.

OTHER CLAIMS

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D.C., August 22, 1961.

HON. DAVID E. BELL,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BELL: An appropriation will be required for the payment of awards presented to this Department which have been rendered by the Indian Claims Commission in the aggregate amount of \$18,576,255.11 as set forth in the following schedule A-1. This amount may be established in an appropriation under the Treasury Department.

Very truly yours,

HOWARD M. NELSON,
Acting Budget Officer, Treasury.

SCHEDULE A-1.—Awards rendered by the Indian Claims Commission against the United States—Treasury Department, Fiscal Service, Bureau of Accounts, Budget and Administrative Accounts Branch

Docket No.	Claimant	Amount	Date of award	Presented to Treasury	Nature of claim
54	The Crow Tribe of Indians.....	\$10, 242, 984. 70	May 29, 1961	May 29, 1961	Compensation for land.
334	The Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma et al.	1, 269, 338. 02	-----do-----	June 5, 1961	Do.
251	The Miami Tribe of Oklahoma.	349, 193. 59	May 31, 1961	June 9, 1961	Do.
124-A	The Miami Tribe of Indiana....	64, 738. 80	-----do-----	-----do-----	Do.
180-A	Charles E. Williams, Joseph Redthunder, and Harry Owhi, as representatives of the Nez Perce Tribe.	3, 000, 000. 00	July 5, 1960	June 12, 1961	Damages for gold unlawfully mined and removed from reservation.
87	Snake or Paiute Indians of the Oregon area.	3, 650, 000. 00	July 3, 1961	July 6, 1961	Compensation for land.
	Total.....	18, 576, 255. 11			

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D.C., August 22, 1961.

HON. DAVID E. BELL,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BELL: The Secretary of State has certified to the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with the provisions of sections 2 and 3 of Public Law 83-680, approved August 27, 1954, that fines were paid to foreign governments by owners of certain vessels under circumstances set forth in section 2 of the act.

The act quoted provides that in any case where a vessel of the United States is seized by a foreign country under conditions of the act a fine must be paid in order to secure the prompt release of the vessel and crew; the owners of the vessel shall be reimbursed by the Secretary of the Treasury in the amount certified to him by the Secretary of State as being the amount of the fine actually paid; and such

amounts as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the act are authorized to be appropriated.

Based on the certification by the Secretary of State, I certify that the amounts due the claimants, as set forth below, are legal claims and recommend that they be submitted to Congress for appropriation for the payment thereof.

Name of vessel	Government	Claimant	Amount	Certified to Treasury
Jenny Ann.....	Mexican.....	R. Leloup Shrimp Co., Inc.....	\$2,400.00	Aug. 21, 1961
Judy S.....	Ecuadoran.....	Pacific Clippers, Inc., Mr. Lief Bjorly, and Blue Pacific Inc.	9,906.60	Apr. 4, 1961
Shamrock.....	Panamanian..	Ernest V. Monteiro and Elvera V. Monteiro.	2,500.00	July 20, 1961
Southern Pride.....	Mexican.....	Vernon F. Crotts and Winston R. Lackey.	2,400.00	June 28, 1961
		Total.....	17,206.60	

Very truly yours,

HOWARD M. NELSON,
Acting Budget Officer, Treasury.

JUDGMENTS

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D.C., August 22, 1961.

HON. DAVID E. BELL,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. BELL: An appropriation will be required for the payment of judgments over \$100,000 presented to the Department, which have been rendered by the U.S. Court of Claims and the U.S. district courts, in an aggregate amount of \$2,941,475.26, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay indefinite interest and costs as follows:

U.S. Court of Claims: Payable from the general fund (schedule B).....	\$2,462,875.26
U.S. district courts: Payable from the general fund (schedule C).....	478,600.00
Total.....	2,941,475.26

These totals are itemized by departments in the appended schedules. It is, of course, understood that none of the judgments shall be paid until the right of appeal has expired.

Very truly yours,

HOWARD M. NELSON,
Acting Budget Officer, Treasury.

SCHEDULE B.—*Judgments over \$100,000 rendered by U.S. Court of Claims against the United States—Treasury Department, Fiscal Service, Bureau of Accounts, Budget and Administrative Accounts Branch*

Docket No.	Claimant	Amount	Date of judgment	Presented to Treasury	Released by Justice	Nature of claim
245-55	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, MARITIME COMMISSION Seatrade Corp.----- GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	\$516,308.82	Jan. 18, 1961	Jan. 26, 1961	May 10, 1961	Sale of vessels.
102-54	Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp.----- DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY AND VETERANS ADMINISTRATION	583,549.00	Mar. 1, 1961	Apr. 14, 1961	June 22, 1961	Breach of contract.
275-54	Justine L. Lambert.----- DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY	174,575.74	May 3, 1961	Aug. 10, 1961	Aug. 8, 1961	Restoration of leased land and rent due.
27-57	Merritt-Chapman & Scott Corp.----- OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE	200,000.00	June 16, 1961	June 20, 1961	June 21, 1961	Breach of contract.
576-52	The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.----- DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY	100,223.07	June 23, 1961	June 28, 1961	July 6, 1961	Recovery of transportation charges.
266-57	San Diego & Arizona Eastern Ry. Co.----- VETERANS ADMINISTRATION	134,964.27	Aug. 17, 1961	Aug. 17, 1961	Aug. 18, 1961	Transportation charges.
133-56	Annette T. Rubinstein, doing business as Robert Louis Stevenson School. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	253,254.36	June 30, 1961	June 30, 1961	Aug. 9, 1961	Tuition for settlement under GI bill.
47573 and 39-56	Uintah and White River Bands of Ute Indians----- Total-----	500,000.00 2,462,875.26	Aug. 18, 1961	Aug. 18, 1961	Aug. 21, 1961	Compensation for land, interest, rentals, etc.

SCHEDULE C.—Judgments over \$100,000 rendered by the U.S. district courts against the United States—Treasury Department, Fiscal Service, Bureau of Accounts, Budget and Administrative Accounts Branch

Docket No. and court	Claimant	Amounts awarded in decree (interest as authorized)		Date of judgment	Received from justice	Act and nature of claim
		Principal	Cost			
6817-M—Southern district of Florida.	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY The Flying Tiger Line, Inc.	\$353,500	-----	Apr. 28, 1961	May 16, 1961	Tucker Act; recovery of overpayments.
	DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY Armand F. F. Legare, as surviving spouse of Violet Alida Legare, deceased.	125,100	-----	Feb. 15, 1961	June 19, 1961	Malpractice, U.S. Naval Hospital, Key West, Fla.
	Total	478,600	-----			

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR
VARIOUS AGENCIES OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS IN THE AMOUNT OF
\$8,414,000 FOR VARIOUS AGENCIES OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

SEPTEMBER 1, 1961.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and
ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 1, 1961.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration
of the Congress proposed supplemental appropriations in the amount
of \$8,414,000 for various agencies of the executive branch.

The details of these proposed appropriations, the necessity therefor,
and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the
attached letter from the Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget,
with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN F. KENNEDY.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., August 31, 1961.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration
proposed supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1962 in the

amount of \$8,414,000 for various agencies of the executive branch, as follows:

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Maritime Commission, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131); \$84,000.

The Federal Maritime Commission was established on August 12, 1961, pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 7 of 1961. This proposed appropriation is needed in addition to the \$1,266,000 transferred to this account from "Salaries and expenses, maritime activities," because of the increased membership of the Commission and other expenses arising from the establishment of an independent agency.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$450,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to enable the Securities and Exchange Commission to carry out a study of the rules of national securities exchanges and associations, as authorized and directed by the Congress in House Joint Resolution 438 now pending before the President.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Salaries and expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$3,830,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to enable the Selective Service System to deliver increased numbers of men for induction required by the recently authorized increase in the Armed Forces.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

PARTICIPATION IN CENTURY 21 EXPOSITION

For an additional amount for "Participation in Century 21 Exposition", for expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1703), as amended (73 Stat. 486), \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed appropriation is to provide additional funds to improve the design and coverage of the science exhibits in accordance with the final plans for Federal participation in the exposition at Seattle, Wash.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Salaries and expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$185,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide statistics on textile imports required by an international agreement reached July 21, 1961, at the Geneva Textile Conference.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", \$1,615,000, to remain available until expended.

This request is to provide the National Park Service's initial share of the cost of constructing two airports adjacent to Grand Canyon National Park and Yellowstone National Park. The Federal Aviation Agency will make available as a Federal airport grant \$1,968,000 in addition to the funds appropriated to the National Park Service.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Management of lands and resources," \$1,250,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to cover the cost of rehabilitation of grazing and timber lands recently destroyed by fire. Immediate reseeding is necessary to prevent erosion damage to watersheds and to minimize the fire hazard on these lands next summer.

I recommend that the foregoing proposed supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1962 be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

ELMER B. STAATS,
Acting Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

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For actions of August 8, 1961
87th-1st, No. 135

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported bill for hog cholera eradication. Senate committee reported bills for USDA and land-grant college centennial celebrations. Sens. Keating, Proxmire and Tower debated farm policy. Senate debated foreign aid bill.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President supplemental appropriation estimate for fiscal year 1962 (H. Doc. 217); to Appropriations Committee. The document includes the following items for the Farmers Home Administration of this Department: (1) Farm Housing Grants and Loans as authorized by P. L. 87-70 which amends the Housing Act of 1949, \$10,000,000; (2) additional amount for Salaries and Expenses, \$2,400,000, including \$250,000 for farm housing research and study programs to be conducted by the Agricultural Research Service and the Economic Research Service; and (3) a language proposal making the \$37.5 million contingency authorization for farm operating loans provided in the 1962 Agricultural Appropriation Act available also for Soil and Water Conservation Loans p. 13945

The "Daily Digest" states that "Conferees met in executive session to resolve the differences between the Senate-and House-passed versions of H. R. 7851, fiscal 1962 appropriations for the Defense Establishment, but did not reach final agreement." p. D679

2. ATOMIC ENERGY. By a vote of 235 to 164, agreed to send H. R. 7576, the AEC authorization bill, to conference with the House conferees instructed not to agree to the \$95 million for the electric energy generating facilities for the new production reactor at Hanford, Wash., as contained in the Senate amendment. Rejected earlier, 164 to 235, a motion to table the motion to instruct the conferees. House conferees were appointed. pp. 13896-908.

2. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Albert commended the President for signing the Agricultural Act of 1961 and said, "This act is an important milestone in the history of agricultural legislation in this country." p. 13889
3. HOG CHOLERA. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7176, to provide for a national hog cholera eradication program (H. Rept. 864). p. 13945
4. PUBLIC LANDS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment S. 702, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey a tract of forest land in Wyoming to the town of Afton (H. Rept. 866). p. 13945
5. PATENTS. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 499, authorizing a celebration of the American patent system (H. Rept. 871). p. 13945
6. ASSISTANT SECRETARIES. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 6360, to authorize an additional Assistant Secretary of Commerce. p. D678
7. BROOMCORN. Several Representatives discussed the plight of the broomcorn industry. pp. 13926-7

SENATE

8. CENTENNIALS. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 435, to provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture (S. Rept. 680), and H. J. Res. 436, to provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the national system of land-grant universities and colleges (S. Rept. 681). p. 13949
9. FOREIGN AID. Continued debate on S. 1983, the foreign aid authorization bill. pp. 13956-8, 13958-9, 13974-9, 13980-98, 14004-9, 14014-7, 14035-6
10. PUBLIC LANDS. Passed without amendment H. R. 2925, to amend the act of March 8, 1922, so as to permit the sale of certain isolated tracts of public lands in Alaska. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 14021
11. TRANSPORTATION. The Commerce Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 1368, with amendment, to continue the authority for licensing independent ocean freight forwarders, and S. 1978, with amendment, to provide for partial exemption from the provisions of part II of the Interstate Commerce Act of terminal area motor carrier operations performed by or for common carriers by water in interstate commerce subject to the Shipping Act of 1916 and the Intercoastal Shipping Act of 1933. p. D676
12. WATERFOWL; WETLANDS. The Commerce Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment, H. R. 7391, to promote the conservation of migratory waterfowl by authorizing Federal acquisition of wetlands and other essential waterfowl habitat. p. D676
13. RECLAMATION. The Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report to the full committee S. 970, to authorize construction of the Mid-State reclamation project, Nebr., and S. 230, to modify provisions relating to the construction of the Garrison Diversion Unit, Missouri River Basin project. p. D676
14. FOREIGN TRADE. The Commerce Committee ^{voted to} report with amendment S. 1729, the proposed Foreign Commerce Act of 1961 to improve and expand services necessary for the export of U. S. products. p. D676

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND LANGUAGE TO CHANGE LIMITATIONS ON USE OF EXISTING FUNDS

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS IN THE AMOUNT OF \$153,899,286 AND PROPOSED LANGUAGE TO CHANGE LIMITATIONS ON THE USE OF EXISTING FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1962

AUGUST 8, 1961.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, August 8, 1961.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress proposed supplemental appropriations in the amount of \$153,899,286 and proposed language to change limitations on the use of existing funds for the fiscal year 1962.

The details of these proposed limitations and provisions, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the attached letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN F. KENNEDY.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., August 7, 1961.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration proposed supplemental appropriations in the amount of \$544,000 for the legislative branch and \$153,355,286 for various departments and agencies of the executive branch, as well as proposed language to change limitations on the use of existing funds, for the fiscal year 1962.

The major portion of the recommended amount is to carry out legislation enacted in the present session of the Congress: \$75 million for the Housing and Home Finance Agency and the Department of Agriculture under the 1961 Housing Act, \$37 million for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare under the recently enacted Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1961, \$2.5 million for the Department of the Interior to initiate land acquisition for the just authorized Cape Cod National Seashore, and \$10 million for temporary unemployment compensation for railroad workers. Other large items include \$5.7 million for research connected with our expanded defense and space programs; \$5 million under the authorization for housing for the elderly in the 1959 Housing Act (resubmission of a previous budget request); \$1.9 million for State Department activities previously budgeted in the mutual security program, and \$14.7 million for payments to the lending banks on defaulted loans to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, which have been guaranteed by the Government.

Drafts of suggested language and the details of the various proposals together with the reasons for their transmittal at this time are set forth in the attachment to this letter.

The proposed supplemental appropriations and provisions for the executive branch have been carefully reviewed and I recommend their submission to the Congress in the amount specified. The supplemental for the legislative branch has been included without change and I make no observation regarding its necessity.

Respectfully yours,

DAVID E. BELL,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATED SUBMISSION
OF PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND
OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Office of the Administrator:	
Salaries and expenses.....	\$215, 000
Urban planning grants.....	16, 400, 000
Housing for the elderly fund.....	50, 000, 000
Mass transportation demonstration grants.....	60, 000
Open space land.....	150, 000
Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Adminis- trator, public facility loans.....	Language
Federal National Mortgage Association: Limitation on administra- tive expenses.....	Language
Federal Housing Administration: Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses.....	Language
Public Housing Administration: Low rent public housing program: Administrative expenses.....	350, 000

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Farmers Home Administration:	
Loan authorizations.....	Language
Farm housing grants and loans.....	10, 000, 000
Salaries and expenses.....	2, 400, 000

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Public Health Service:	
Buildings and facilities.....	1, 600, 000
Water supply and water pollution control.....	5, 600, 000
Grants for waste treatment works construction.....	30, 000, 000
Social Security Administration:	
Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (trust fund).....	Language
Limitation on construction, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (trust fund).....	Language
Assistance for United States citizens returned from foreign countries, Bureau of Public Assistance.....	575, 000
Office of the Secretary:	
Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel.....	20, 000
Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administration (increase in transfer from Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund).....	Language

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Architect of the Capitol: Capitol buildings and grounds: Capitol buildings.....	544, 000
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INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Interstate Commerce Commission: Payment of loan guaranties...	14, 760, 000
Railroad Retirement Board: Payment to railroad unemployment insurance account.....	10, 000, 000

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Maritime activities:

Maritime training-----	Language
Payment of War Shipping Administration claims-----	\$18, 136

National Bureau of Standards:

Research and technical services-----	4, 200, 000
Plant and facilities-----	1, 500, 000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service: Construction-----	2, 500, 000
Office of Territories: Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands-----	200, 000
Office of the Secretary: Salaries and expenses-----	500, 000

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and general administration: Salaries and expenses, Administrative Conference of the United States-----	215, 000
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

International organizations and conferences: Missions to inter- national organizations-----	1, 935, 000
Other: Pan American Health Organization building site-----	217, 150

Total proposed supplemental appropriations and author- izations-----	153, 899, 286
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DETAIL OF PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1962, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, namely:

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$215,000: *Provided, That funds expended under this head shall be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for individuals: Provided further, That in addition to amounts otherwise available for expenses of travel, not to exceed \$65,000 shall be available for such expenses.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation will provide for staff increases for general agency supervision and coordination, urban renewal activities, compliance activities, and administration of the new program of low rent housing demonstration grants. Increases in the maximum compensation for individual consultants and in the amount available for travel expenses will be needed in the development of policies and instructions to carry out the provisions of the new Housing Act of 1961.

URBAN PLANNING GRANTS

For an additional amount for "Urban planning grants", \$16,400,000.

Only \$3,600,000 of the authority to appropriate for these grants was still unused when the January budget and subsequent amendments were transmitted to the Congress. Additional authorizations were provided by the Housing Act of 1961, and this supplemental appropriation will make a total of \$20 million available for grants in 1962.

HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY FUND

For an additional amount for the revolving fund established pursuant to section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1701-q et seq.), *including an additional amount of not to exceed \$225,000 for administrative expenses during the current fiscal year, \$50,000,000.*

The amount previously requested for this program was limited to the unappropriated balance remaining from the original authorization provided by the Housing Act of 1959. This proposed additional appropriation is made possible by the additional authorization contained in the Housing Act of 1961 and the \$5 million unappropriated balance of the authorization in the 1959 act. This additional appropriation together with the amount expected to be enacted in the regular appropriation bill will provide a total loan program in 1962 of \$75 million.

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

MASS TRANSPORTATION DEMONSTRATION GRANTS

For administrative expenses in connection with grants for mass transportation demonstration projects, as authorized by section 103(b) of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1453; 75 Stat. 1166), \$60,000.

The Housing Act of 1961 allows not to exceed \$25 million from the urban renewal fund to be used for a program of grants to assist in carrying out urban transportation plans and research. The appropriation proposed will provide the funds needed to administer this new program.

OPEN SPACE LAND

For administrative expenses in connection with grants to aid in the acquisition of open-space land or interests therein, and with the provision of technical assistance to State and local public bodies (including the undertaking of studies and publication of information), as authorized by title VII of the Housing Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 183), \$150,000.

The Housing Act of 1961 also provided a new program of up to \$50 million in grants to assist States and local public bodies to preserve permanent open-space land. The appropriation proposed will provide the necessary staff to initiate and administer this program for 1962.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR, PUBLIC FACILITY LOANS

An additional amount of not to exceed \$400,000 shall be available for administrative expenses in connection with public facility loans, to be derived from the same source as amounts otherwise provided for such expenses: Provided, That in addition, not to exceed \$125,000 shall be available from such source for administrative expenses in connection with purchases of securities and obligations, and making loans, pursuant to clause (2) of section 202(a) of title II of the Housing Amendments of 1955, as amended.

A substantial increase in public facility loan applications is expected to result from the liberalized provisions included in the Housing Act of 1961. These increases in limitation will permit employment of additional staff and consultants to administer the public facility loan program and the new temporary loan program for mass transportation systems.

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

An additional amount of not to exceed \$650,000 shall be available for administrative expenses of the Federal National Mortgage Association, to be derived from the same source as amounts otherwise provided for such expenses.

Additional mortgage purchase activity by the Federal National Mortgage Association will result from the new Housing Act provisions for middle-income housing, home improvement loans, and mortgage warehousing programs. This increase in limitation on the use of the Association's funds will provide the additional staff required.

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATIONS ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND NONADMINISTRATIVE
EXPENSES, FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

An additional amount of not to exceed \$350,000 shall be available for administrative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration, and an additional amount of not to exceed \$5,000,000 shall be available for certain nonadministrative expenses of said agency, as classified by law, both amounts to be derived from the same source as amounts otherwise provided for such expenses.

An increase in administrative staff is needed to develop, establish, and supervise the new and expanded mortgage insurance programs provided by the new Housing Act. The increase in nonadministrative expense limitation will also permit employment of additional staff to operate the new programs and to eliminate the critical backlog of insurance applications carried forward from 1961 as a result of sharp unanticipated increases in mortgage defaults and related activities:

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

LOW RENT PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAM

Administrative Expenses

For an additional for "Administrative expenses", \$350,000, and the amount otherwise made available for administrative expenses of the Public Housing Administration for the current fiscal year is increased by the foregoing amount.

These additional funds will provide for the staff needed to process applications and supervise the development stages for additional low rent public housing units authorized by the Housing Act of 1961.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

The additional loan authorization of \$37,500,000 provided under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1962, shall also be available for loans under the Act of August 28, 1937, as amended.

The proposed provision would make it possible to meet additional requirements for soil and water conservation loans. A heavy new and unexpected loan demand is resulting from the severe drought conditions existing in many States, as farmers and ranchers take steps to conserve existing water supplies and develop new sources of supply.

FARM HOUSING GRANTS AND LOANS

For grants and loans for the purposes of subsections 504(a) and 504(b), of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1474), \$10,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1965.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including \$250,000 for farm housing research and study programs as authorized by subsections (b) and (c) of section 506 of the Housing Act of 1949, as added by section 805 of the Housing Act of 1961 (42 U.S.C. 1471), \$2,400,000.

The above amounts are proposed to carry out the programs authorized by the amendments to title V of the Housing Act of 1949, included in the Housing Act of 1961, approved June 30, 1961. Grants and loans will be made for repairs and improvements to farm buildings. Farm housing research programs will be conducted by the Agricultural Research Service and the Economic Research Service directed toward the problems of low-cost housing.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Buildings and facilities", \$1,600,000, to remain available until expended.

WATER SUPPLY AND WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

For an additional amount for "Water supply and water pollution control", *including an additional amount of \$2,000,000 for grants to States under section 5 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended*, \$5,600,000.

GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Grants for waste treatment works construction", \$30,000,000.

These increases in appropriations are authorized by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1961 (Public Law 87-88, approved July 20, 1961). They provide for: (a) an additional \$30 million for grants to aid in the construction of municipal waste treatment facilities; (b) an additional \$2 million in grants for the support of State water pollution control agencies; (c) an additional \$3,600,000 for expanded research, enforcement, training, and administrative activities; and (d) \$1,600,000 for advance planning and site acquisition for the construction of seven new field laboratory and research facilities.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

For an additional amount for "Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance", to be derived from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund, \$39,875,000, *of which \$10,000,000 shall be apportioned for use pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665), only to the extent necessary to process claims workload not anticipated in the supplemental budget estimates and after maximum absorption of the cost of such claims workloads has been achieved within the existing amount of said limitation.*

The proposed increase in the limitation includes \$29,875,000 for increased workloads resulting from the 1961 amendments to the Social Security Act and \$10 million for an additional contingency reserve. The contingency reserve expected to be contained in the regular 1962 appropriation will be needed shortly after enactment to process unanticipated disability claims loads stemming from the 1960 Social Security amendments.

The provisions of the 1961 Social Security amendments require the processing of 955,000 OASI claims and 22,000 claims from disabled

workers and their dependents plus converting the monthly benefits of 3,260,000 beneficiaries to the new benefit amount.

LIMITATION ON CONSTRUCTION, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS
INSURANCE

For an additional amount for "Limitation on construction, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance", \$4,360,000, to be derived from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund, *which together with sums heretofore appropriated under said head shall establish a limitation of cost of \$36,650,000.*

The proposed additional amount of \$4,360,000 is needed for expansion of the annex to the Bureau's Baltimore headquarters building by 130,000 square feet. The annex which is presently under construction will fall short of completely housing the disability claims operation for which it was intended. Recent amendments to the Social Security Act have increased disability workloads and related staff requirements beyond that estimated when construction of the annex was initially authorized. If expansion is begun before completion of present construction on the annex, substantial savings in the construction costs of the proposed addition will result.

ASSISTANCE FOR UNITED STATES CITIZENS RETURNED FROM FOREIGN
COUNTRIES, BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses of carrying out section 1113 of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1301-1312), including reimbursement to the "Emergency Fund for the President, national defense", fiscal year 1962, for expenditures heretofore made during the current fiscal year for welfare services and emergency financial assistance to repatriated American nationals, \$575,000: Provided, That the appropriation granted in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1962, for "Hospitalization and services for repatriated mentally ill American nationals", shall be merged with this appropriation.

This appropriation will provide funds for temporary assistance and care within the United States to needy U.S. citizens and their dependents who are identified by the Department of State as being returned to this country because of destitution, illness, war, threat of war, invasion, or similar crises and are without available resources. A major portion of the requested amount will be to provide assistance to needy U.S. citizens returned from Cuba.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel", \$20,000, *together with not to exceed \$20,000 to be transferred from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation provides \$20,000 to meet the additional workload resulting from the 1961 amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. An additional \$20,000 is proposed to be transferred from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund to meet the workload increase resulting from the 1961 amendments to the Social Security Act.

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administration", \$204,000, *to be transferred from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund.*

This proposed transfer of \$204,000 is to provide for additional regional office employees needed to perform personnel, payrolling, voucher, and office services for the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, which will have increased staff, as a result of added workload from the 1961 amendments to the Social Security Act.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Capitol Buildings

For an additional amount for "Capitol buildings", \$544,000.

As provided by statute, this proposed supplemental appropriation for the legislative branch is submitted without change.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

PAYMENT OF LOAN GUARANTIES

For payments required to be made as a consequence of loan guaranties made by the Interstate Commerce Commission under section 503 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended (49 U.S.C. 1233), \$14,700,000.

This proposed appropriation is needed to honor guaranties on loans made by private banks to the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad which are now in default.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

PAYMENT TO RAILROAD UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACCOUNT

For an additional amount for payment to the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Account, as a repayable advance, as authorized by section 4 of the Temporary Extended Railroad Unemployment Insurance Benefits Act of 1961, \$10,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 1962: *Provided*, That this amount shall be repaid to the general fund of the Treasury from the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Account, whether or not the total derived from the temporary increase in the contribution rate under section 5 of such Act is sufficient for this purpose.

The Temporary Extended Railroad Unemployment Insurance Benefits Act of 1961 authorized benefits for unemployed railroad workers beginning in April of 1961 and terminating June 30, 1962. An appropriation of \$20 million to provide for such benefits for the 15-month span of the act was provided in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961. However, experience under the program thus far indicates that an additional amount is needed at this time to insure the continued payment of benefits for the full period provided in law.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

MARITIME ACTIVITIES

MARITIME TRAINING

Reimbursement may be made to the appropriation for the current fiscal year for "Maritime training", for expenses in support of activities financed from the appropriations for "Research and development" and "Ship construction."

This proposed provision will avoid multiple financing and unnecessary accounting of the costs of using an atomic reactor simulator at the Merchant Marine Academy for training purposes.

PAYMENT OF WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION CLAIMS

For payment of claims arising out of vessel operations activities of the War Shipping Administration, \$18,136.

This proposed appropriation will permit payment of certain claims for legal fees and expenses arising out of World War II operations of the War Shipping Administration, for which no existing appropriation is available.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Research and technical services", \$4,200,000, of which not to exceed \$1,400,000 shall be available for payments to the "Working capital fund, National Bureau of Standards", for additional capital.

This additional appropriation is required to accelerate research programs in connection with radio standards and measurements and other associated activity of the National Bureau of Standards. The need for acceleration arises from our expanded defense, space, and research effort. The appropriation will also provide for additional staff, letting research contracts, and related equipment purchases.

PLANT AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Plant and facilities", for construction of a high energy physics laboratory and design of a radio standards laboratory at Boulder, Colorado, \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended.

The high energy physics building can be constructed quickly and will serve to permit some radio standards program expansion until the radio standards laboratory is completed and the tight space situation can be alleviated. In addition, certain remodeling will be performed and going construction will be accelerated.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", for acquisition of lands, interests therein, improvements, and related personal property, \$2,500,000, to remain available until expended.

The supplemental appropriation recommended will allow the Department of the Interior to initiate a program of land acquisition for the Cape Cod National Seashore, as would be authorized by S. 857, which has been passed by Congress.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

For an additional amount for "Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands", \$200,000.

This proposed supplemental appropriation will provide for replacement of an SA-16 aircraft which was wrecked beyond repair on July 20, 1961. Loss of the aircraft has reduced the territorial fleet to two. Adequate transportation of passengers and priority cargo cannot be provided unless the lost aircraft is replaced.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses," \$500,000.

These funds are necessary to enable the Department of the Interior to contract with the National Academy of Sciences for an appraisal of natural resources research programs.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the Administrative Conference of the United States, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals, \$215,000, of which not to exceed \$25,000 may be expended without regard to the provisions of the civil service and classification laws.

This appropriation is to finance the major part of the Administrative Conference of the United States. The Conference was established by Executive Order 10934, dated April 13, 1961, to assist the President, the Congress, and the administrative agencies and executive departments in improving existing administrative procedures. It is charged with the conduct of studies of the efficiency and fairness of procedures by which Federal executive departments and administrative agencies determine the rights, privileges, and obligations of private persons and is required to make a final report to the President no later than December 31, 1962.

The total budget of the Conference is \$252,000; the amount which is needed in addition to this proposed appropriation will be supplied—either through cash advances or the contribution of services—by Federal agencies represented on the Conference.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For an additional amount for "Missions to international organizations", *including purchase of two passenger motor vehicles at not to exceed \$7,800 each, \$1,935,000.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to finance the United States Mission to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Funds for these State Department activities previously have been provided under mutual security appropriations.

OTHER

PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION BUILDING SITE

For an additional amount for necessary expenses of carrying out the provisions of the Act of March 28, 1960 (Public Law 86-395), authorizing the acquisition of land for conveyance, without consideration, to the Pan American Health Organization for use as a headquarters site, \$217,150, to be transferred to the General Services Administration.

This proposed supplemental appropriation provides an additional amount beyond the 1961 appropriation of \$875,000 for the building site of the Pan American Health Organization. This request results from a June 30, 1961, order of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia which confirms the verdict of a jury awarding compensation of \$1,092,150 to the owners of the proposed site. Early appropriation action is needed to avoid loss of the property or a possible increase in its cost.



Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

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For actions of September 12, 1961
87th-1st, No. 159

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committees reported supplemental appropriation bill and additional-supergrades bill. Senate committees reported: Additional-supergrades bill. Youth Conservation Corps bill. Delaware River Basin compact bill. Sen. Keating criticized and Sens. Proxmire and Humphrey and Rep. Fountain and Smith, Iowa, commended feed grains program. Senate agreed to conference report on Labor-HEW appropriation bill. Rep. Coad objected to appointment of conferees on Mexican farm labor bill. House debated public works and conference report on State-Justice appropriation bills. Sen. Neuberger and others introduced and Sen. Neuberger and Reps. Breeding and May discussed wheat bills.

HOUSE

I. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 9169, the supplemental appropriation bill for 1962 (H. Rept. 1175) (p. 18028). The bill includes the following items for the Farmers Home Administration: (1) Farm Housing Grants and Loans as authorized by Public Law 87-70, which amends the Housing Act of 1949, \$10,000,000 (same as budget estimate); (2) additional amount for Salaries and Expenses, \$1,000,000 (budget estimate, \$2,400,000) including \$125,000 (budget estimate, \$250,000) for farm housing research; and (3) a language proposal making not to exceed \$8,000,000 of the \$37,500,000 contingency authorization for farm operation loans provided in the 1962 Agricultural Appropriation Act available for Soil and Water Conservation Loans (budget estimate did not earmark any specific portion of the contingency authorization).

The Committee recommended that the budget estimate of \$47,200,000 for a new appropriation "Emergency Relocation of Grain" be denied, commenting as follows:

"Civil defense: Emergency relocation of grain.--The Committee recommends that the \$47,200,000 request to relocate wheat from current storage sites to locations close to metropolitan areas be denied. This proposal to store unmilled wheat which is unusable in that form deserves further study. Substantial sums have already been provided for civil defense including \$27,800,000 in a recent bill for an emergency survival food program."

The bill also includes under the Department of Commerce a supplemental appropriation estimate for fiscal year 1962 for the Area Redevelopment Administration, including \$5,500,000 (budget estimate, \$11,000,000) for administrative expenses, including technical services, of the Department of Commerce and delegate agencies.

The bill also includes under the Department of Labor a supplemental appropriation estimate for expenses necessary to carry into effect sections 16 (occupational training) and 17 (retraining subsistence payments) of the Area Redevelopment Act, including grants or reimbursements to States, of \$14,000,000, of which \$10,000,000 shall be available for occupational training and retraining payments to unemployed and underemployed individuals in redevelopment areas.

The Committee denied a Commerce Department request for \$1 million additional funds for Federal participation in the Century 21 Exposition.

Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 7371, the State-Justice appropriation bill, and began action on amendments in disagreement. pp. 17950-4

Began debate on H. R. 9076, the public works appropriation bill. pp. 17962-8004, 18009-11.

Rejected the following amendments:

By Rep. Saylor, providing that no part of the funds appropriated shall be available for conducting a survey of pump-back storage. p. 17993

By Rep. Jensen, 114 to 135, to strike out provisions for the construction of certain power lines on the Upper Colorado River project. pp.

17994-8001

2. SUPERGRADES. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendments H. R. 7377, to increase the limitation on the number of supergrades, and on the number of research and development positions of scientists and engineers for which special rates of pay are authorized (H. Rept. 1170). p. 18028

3. WETLANDS. Passed with amendments H. R. 8520, to limit financial and technical assistance for drainage of certain wetlands. pp. 17954-7

The "Daily Digest" states that "Conferees, in executive session, agreed to file a conference report on the differences between the Senate and House-passed versions of H. R. 7391, to promote the conservation of migratory birds by the acquisition of wetlands." p. D841

4. PURCHASING. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. R. 8741, to authorize any Federal agency to waive performance and payment bonds (H. Rept. 1173). p. 18028

5. PERSONNEL. Conferees were appointed on S. 739, to remove the present requirement, contained in the Pay Act of 1960, that ASC county committee employees with past service purchase credit for such service within a two-year period from July 10, 1960, to modify the method of computing interest earnings of special Treasury issues held by the civil service retirement and disability fund, and to provide for permanent indefinite appropriations for the retirement fund. Senate conferees have already been appointed. p. 17950

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1962

SEPTEMBER 12, 1961.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 9169]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes. The estimates upon which the bill is based are contained in House Documents Nos. 168, 179, 210, 217, 224, 228, 229 and 231.

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1962, recommends appropriations totaling \$646,771,447 for various departments and agencies based on budget estimates submitted since the regular annual appropriation bills were considered. The appropriations recommended are \$150,004,000 below the budget estimates of \$796,775,447, including in the estimates comparable amounts for four items for which the Committee is recommending specific appropriations in the traditional form to replace Treasury borrowings and contract authorizations. The overall percentage reduction is about 19 percent.

The major items in the bill result from laws enacted in this session of Congress that now require funds to make them effective, such as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1961 (Public Law 87-88), the Area Redevelopment Act (Public Law 87-27) and the Housing Act of 1961 (Public Law 87-70). A summary

table of the budget estimates and recommended appropriations is set forth below.

	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
Total, appropriation basis.....	\$604,975,447	\$646,771,447	+\$41,796,000
Adjustment of budget estimates for contract and borrowing authority replaced in the bill by appropriations.....	191,800,000	-----	-191,800,000
Total, comparable basis.....	796,775,447	646,771,447	-150,004,000

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Farmers Home Administration: Soil and water conservation loans.—The Committee recommends the budget language authorizing soil and water conservation loans to be made from the \$37,500,000 contingency loan authorization presently available to the Department, but has limited the amount of such additional loans to \$8,000,000. Drought conditions in certain States have created an unexpected loan demand and the \$3,000,000 provided in the regular act has already been committed. The increase provided is necessary to meet the demand for additional credit assistance.

Farm housing grants and loans.—An appropriation of \$10,000,000 is recommended for farm housing grants and loans as proposed in the budget estimate. The authorization for this program was recently extended by the Housing Act of 1961. This will provide \$500,000 for grants and \$9,500,000 for loans for repairs and improvements to farm buildings.

The bill contains \$1,000,000 for administrative expenses related to the additional loan and grant activities set forth above. This is \$1,400,000 less than the budget estimate. The language of the bill provides that \$125,000 shall be available for farm housing research authorized in the recent Housing Act amendments.

Civil defense: Emergency relocation of grain.—The Committee recommends that the \$47,200,000 request to relocate wheat from current storage sites to locations close to metropolitan areas be denied. This proposal to store unmilled wheat which is unusable in that form deserves further study. Substantial sums have already been provided for civil defense including \$27,800,000 in a recent bill for an emergency survival food program.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of the Census.—The Committee has included in the bill \$148,000, which is \$37,000 less than the request, to develop precise import information on 500 to 600 textile products necessary in the enforcement of the Geneva Trade Agreement reached July 21, 1961.

Participation in Century 21 Exposition.—The Committee recommends that the \$1,000,000 request for additional funds for Federal participation in the Century 21 Exposition be denied. A \$9,000,000 appropriation was provided in 1960 to cover all costs for such participation. The Committee is confident that first-class exhibits can be developed within the funds heretofore provided and the scope of the project should be planned within this sum.

Maritime activities.—The Committee has approved the budget language for maritime training to meet certain technical requirements

encountered in connection with the use of an atomic reactor simulator at the Merchant Marine Academy for training purposes; and also the request for \$18,136 for payment of certain claims for legal fees and expenses related to claims arising out of World War II operations of the War Shipping Administration. The assets of the Administration were turned into the Treasury in 1958, thus requiring a specific appropriation to pay these additional claims.

Weather Bureau.—It has recently been determined that an operational weather satellite system can be put to practical use. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has heretofore financed and developed prototype models of the system. The Weather Bureau is certain that now is the time to put into practical everyday use the results of hitherto proven research. Management responsibility for the national operational meteorological satellite system for weather is therefore being assigned to the Weather Bureau. Included in the bill is \$48,000,000 to begin procurement of initial vehicles, a reduction of \$5,000,000 below the budget estimate. The Committee recommends that this system be placed into operation immediately as it has a day to day bearing on everybody.

Area Redevelopment Administration.—The Committee recommends \$168,000,000 for aid to depressed areas, including the total budget estimate of \$40,000,000 for grants and the total budget estimate of \$122,500,000 for loans. The Committee is substituting direct appropriations for Treasury loans (back-door spending). The Committee recommends that the allowance for administrative expenses be reduced to \$5,500,000 because seven existing government agencies will share the work.

National Bureau of Standards.—The request of \$4,200,000 to accelerate research programs and \$1,500,000 for additional plant and facilities is not recommended at this time. The Committee suggests that the matter be considered in the next regular annual budget.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

The Committee has approved \$40,000,000 of the \$41,600,000 requested by the Navy to replace funds for ship construction which were used to repair fire damage to the aircraft carrier *U.S.S. Constellation*.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND LABOR

Public Health Service: Grants for waste treatment works construction.—The bill contains \$36,600,000 for three items authorized by the recent amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Public Law 87-88) including the \$30,000,000 budget estimate for additional grants for waste treatment works construction, the \$1,600,000 requested for advance planning and site acquisition for the construction of seven new field laboratory and research facilities, and \$5,000,000 for administrative and other activities including \$1,800,000 for support of State water pollution control agencies. In planning for the new field laboratories the Department is cautioned to be careful and hold down the ultimate costs.

The request for \$1,101,000 for grants for waste treatment works construction for the fiscal years 1960 and 1961 has also been approved. The allotments to the States in fiscal year 1960 were authorized on the basis of \$50,000,000 and an appropriation of \$45,000,000 was made

in anticipation that not all the States would use their full entitlements. However, the additional amount is now mandatory to provide funds for all the grant requests actually received.

Hospitals and medical care.—The budget requested \$230,000 for the fiscal year 1961 to make payments for an increased number of dependents under the Dependents Medical Care Act. The estimate of the amount required is not firm and the \$200,000 recommended in the bill is expected to be adequate.

Civil defense medical stockpile activities.—The Committee recommends \$13,000,000 for backup medical supplies for emergency civil defense hospitals, a reduction of \$13,000,000 below the budget estimate. There are 1,932 emergency hospitals distributed throughout the United States and an additional 1,000 are being procured. The hospital packages contain a three or four day supply of drugs and materials and the recommended appropriation will provide supplies to be used in an emergency after the initial supply is exhausted.

Social Security Administration.—The 1961 amendments to the Social Security Act made six changes in benefits which will increase the workload of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance by an estimated 13 percent. An eleven percent increase in administrative expenses is recommended to cover the increased workload—efficiency in operation should show up here, therefore a reduction of \$3,375,000 is recommended. The request for an additional contingency reserve of \$10,000,000 is not recommended as the Bureau should be on sound footing to meet its workload without this contingency.

An increase of \$4,000,000 is recommended to expand the headquarters building of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance in Baltimore. This is \$360,000 less than the estimate. An annex is currently under construction and the Committee is informed that there will be substantial savings in construction cost if the building is expanded before the present construction is completed. More space is now needed because of the larger program authorized by the new Act.

The Committee has included in the bill an appropriation of \$400,000 for the Bureau of Public Assistance to temporarily assist needy U.S. citizens returned from foreign countries, primarily from Cuba. This is \$175,000 less than the budget request.

Office of the Secretary: Office of Field Administration.—The Committee recommends \$180,000 instead of \$204,000 as requested in the budget estimate for the Office of Field Administration, to be derived from trust funds. This will provide about twenty clerical positions in the regional offices to meet increased workloads arising from new activities as stated above.

Office of the General Counsel.—The budget request of \$40,000, including \$20,000 from trust funds, for additional staff for the Office of the General Counsel has been denied.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Council of Economic Advisers.—The Committee recommends \$170,000 for additional staff assistance for the Council, which is a reduction of \$7,000 below the budget estimate. This item was disallowed in the regular bill because it exceeded the authorization for appropriations for salaries of members, officers and employees of the Council as contained in the Employment Act of 1946. The ceiling has since been removed by Public Law 87-49, approved June 16, 1961.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

The Committee recommends an increase of \$140,000 in the limitation on administrative expenses of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, and \$75,000 in the limitation for the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. The additional funds are to strengthen the economic research staff, provide for an appraisal of the Board's operations and programs, and develop additional basic information on dividends and mortgage interest rates.

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

The bill provides \$40,000 for salaries of two additional members of the new Commission established on August 12, 1961, pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 7 of 1961. This is \$44,000 less than the budget estimate. Funds have previously been appropriated to the Department of Commerce to support the activities to be transferred to the new Commission and the Committee recommends that all other necessary expenses be obtained by transfer from that Department.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

An appropriation of \$140,000 is recommended to provide replacements for experienced mediators who have been assigned to new responsibilities with missile site labor relations committees to help avert strikes at those vital locations. The amount recommended is \$50,000 less than the budget estimate.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,000,000, the budget estimate, for a matching grant for the construction of a hospital in southeast Washington, D.C. This completes the funding for the authorized program of hospital facilities in the District of Columbia. The request for this appropriation had been deferred until the Greater Southeast Community Hospital Foundation arranged for financing its share of the cost. Such arrangements have now been completed.

Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service.—The bill provides \$900,000 to accelerate the cataloging of items in the civil agency supply system to meet a deadline date of December 31, 1962, for completion of the accelerated item reduction program. The General Services Administration is assuming responsibility for the procurement of certain additional general items for the entire Government, including the Department of Defense. Substantial savings are expected to accrue from the integrated supply system which will be fully operational when the cataloging is completed.

Expenses, supply distribution.—An appropriation of \$2,000,000 is provided for operating costs of GSA stores, which is \$500,000 less than the budget request. In 1961 store sales were \$182.5 million and they were estimated at \$215 million in connection with the regular bill for 1962. The volume is now revised upward to \$226 million on the basis of present trends.

Expenses, Federal Telecommunications System.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$850,000 to establish a unified tele-

communications system for civil agencies of the government. This is \$50,000 below the amount requested. The new system will cover all the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Communications costs of civilian agencies of the Federal government were about \$80,000,000 in fiscal year 1961. The cost has been increasing about ten percent per annum. It was testified that the unified system would provide the Government with better service with a greater volume of calls, and the cost would be held constant at about the present level.

Additional court facilities.—An appropriation of \$1,000,000 is recommended for additional court facilities for a number of new judge-ships. This will provide for the immediate needs of the judiciary as only 14 of the 73 authorized new judges have been confirmed. The Committee does not intend to deny funds for judicial quarters when definite requests are presented based on definite judges requirements. While plans are being developed arrangements should be made to use local or State court rooms when convenient, or other court facilities that are in use only on a part time basis. Funds in the bill should be adequate until next year and the GSA is expected not to divert additional funds from its regular 1962 alterations program.

HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

George Washington Carver Commemorative Commission.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$30,000, subject to the enactment of pending authorizing legislation, for necessary expenses of the Commission in initiating the development and execution of plans for the commemoration of the work of George Washington Carver and his contributions to humanity. The amount for salaries and related administrative expenses has been limited to not to exceed 15 per centum.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Office of the Administrator: Salaries and expenses.—The Committee considered a request for \$215,000 for the Office of the Administrator to provide for his increased responsibilities under the Housing Act of 1961. The regular bill provided a staff of 1,407 in 1962, which is 209 more than in 1961. The Committee is limiting the additional increase in this bill to \$100,000 which it considers to be fully adequate.

Urban planning grants.—An appropriation of \$12,000,000 is recommended for matching grants to States and other planning agencies as authorized by section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended, which is \$4,400,000 less than the budget estimate. The regular bill appropriated \$3,600,000 for this purpose, which was the balance of unused authorization for appropriations at the time. Congress has subsequently increased the authorization from \$20 million to \$75 million in the new Housing Act.

Housing for the elderly fund.—The bill contains a \$30,000,000 increase for this program, which is in addition to \$25,000,000 provided in the regular bill for 1962. Only eight loans have been issued to date. The Committee favors this program but urges the Administrator to exercise all due precaution to insure that the projects financed with 100 percent government money for periods up to 50 years are sound investments and will be repaid. Bad loans will sour the whole program. The Committee is anxious to avoid that.

Mass transportation loans and grants.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$42,500,000 to begin a new program of mass transportation loans and grants, including \$12,500,000 for demonstration grants and \$30,000,000 for facility loans. The use of \$130,000 is also authorized for administrative expenses. The justifications were very vague and indefinite about the amount of money needed for loans and grants. The authorization does not expire until December 31, 1962, and ample time remains to review the needs. The language of the bill provides that this program be financed by annual appropriations instead of contract authority and Treasury borrowings.

Open space land grants.—An appropriation of \$25,000,000 is recommended for grants to States and local public bodies to aid in the acquisition of open space land (20 to 30 percent of total cost), and authorizes \$75,000 for administrative expenses. There is no time limit on the authorization for making these grants. The justifications were vague and indefinite. Total authorization for this program is \$50,000,000. The Committee suggests to the Administrator that there is no limitation as to what amount he can spend in a locality and therefore urges him to be careful and not spend too much in a few localities while others go without this Federal help. The language of the bill provides that the grants be financed by appropriated funds instead of by contract authorization.

Low-rent housing demonstration programs.—The Committee recommends \$2,000,000 for demonstration projects to house low-income families, including \$20,000 for administrative expenses. The Housing Act of 1961 authorizes a total grant program of \$5,000,000. There is no time limit on the authorization. This money can be spent with public or private bodies or agencies. The Committee recommends caution as the Act places no limitation upon the amount to be spent on any given project. The Administrator has over 525,000 occupied units covering many different projects in the present low-rent housing program. Each project is an existing demonstration unit. The bill provides for financing this program with appropriations instead of through contract authorization.

Federal Housing Administration.—The Committee has approved the full \$5,000,000 budget request for nonadministrative expenses which covers 75 insuring offices in every section of the United States. It is in these offices that the work of issuing insurance and putting new business on the books is done. A \$200,000 increase is also recommended for the administrative expense limitation. This makes a total of \$74,450,000 for operating expenses this fiscal year including the \$69,250,000 provided in the regular bill, which is \$12,451,000 over the total amount in 1961. With this large amount available in 1962 the Committee expects the Federal Housing Administration to get its business on a current basis and keep it current.

Federal National Mortgage Association.—The Committee recommends a \$600,000 increase in limitation for administrative expenses of the Association, a reduction of \$50,000 in the budget request. This makes the 1962 allowance \$8,000,000, including the \$7,400,000 previously provided. The additional amount is for increased workload and new programs not contemplated at the time the regular budget estimates were submitted.

Public Housing Administration.—The bill contains a supplemental appropriation of \$5,322,000 to pay local housing authorities the balance due on all audited claims on annual contribution contracts for

the fiscal year 1961. This is in addition to \$140,000,000 previously appropriated for such contributions at the beginning of the fiscal year.

The Committee recommends that the request of the Public Housing Administration for \$350,000 for 50 additional positions be denied. The regular bill provides \$13,968,000 for administrative expenses, an increase of \$100,000 over last year. The Committee is of the opinion that such amount is sufficient.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

The Committee has not made a final recommendation on the budget request for \$14,700,000 to honor guaranties on loans made by certain banks to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. These loans are now in default and the Committee realizes that the debt will have to be paid. The law authorizes \$500,000,000 back-door spending for loan guaranties to railroads for equipment and improvements. The members of the Interstate Commerce Commission who presented the case to the Committee were of the opinion the loans when made were good; but the Committee is of the opinion it was highly doubtful from the facts available or presented to the ICC if the loans were consistent with good business judgment. These were repayable business loans and not subsidies. The Committee failure to make recommendation to the House that the loans be repaid at this time is to point up to the ICC the need of giving more consideration to these back-door spending loans in the future.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

The Committee has included language in the bill authorizing the Administrator to transfer \$10,000,000 of funds previously appropriated for "Research and development" to the appropriation for "Salaries and expenses." The Administrator has indicated that this amount of flexibility is needed.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$10,000,000 for payment to the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Account as a repayable advance, to make authorized payments for unemployed railroad workers under the Temporary Extended Railroad Unemployment Insurance Benefits Act of 1961.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

The bill contains a supplemental of \$375,000 to enable the Securities and Exchange Commission to make a study and investigation of the rules of national security exchanges and associations, as authorized by Public Law 87-196, approved September 5, 1961. The Commission is required to report the results of its studies, together with any recommendations for legislation by January 3, 1963. The maximum authorized cost for the studies is \$750,000. Funds in the bill are to provide for the current fiscal year.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

An appropriation of \$3,000,000 is recommended to cover necessary expenses due to an increased workload resulting from the strength

increase of the armed forces. The number of calls has been increased from the 90,000 estimated when the regular bill was being considered to the present estimate of 196,000. The Committee is of the opinion the System has been adequately provided for in the regular bill generally, but has included in the bill the \$2,144,000 requested for selectee travel, and \$856,000 to be used solely for the local boards.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses.—An appropriation of \$350,000 is recommended for salaries and expenses to handle the increased workload arising primarily from accelerated programs under the Small Business Investment Act. This is \$48,000 less than the budget estimate.

Revolving fund.—The Committee has included in the bill the full \$130,000,000 budget estimate for increased capital for the Revolving fund. The amount recommended in the bill increases the fund to \$890,000,000 to provide funds to continue the higher lending rate that has been experienced in recent months. Although the increase was justified for the small business loan and the investment and development company assistance programs, the Committee anticipates that additional funds will also be needed for disaster loans. This is a revolving fund and the Committee suggests that whatever funds are required be used for such disaster loans and that the Administration seek more funds for small businesses next year if needed at that time.

Grants for research and management counseling.—The Committee recommends that the \$500,000 requested to resume a program of grants for research and counseling concerning the managing and financing of small business enterprises be denied. Funds for this program were rescinded as of June 30, 1959, by the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1960, and at the time it was pointed out that similar programs are carried on by most schools of commerce in the major universities and colleges throughout the country without the aid of Federal grants. If these grants are to be resumed the matter should be deferred for consideration in the regular annual budget submission next year.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

Salaries and expenses.—The additional sum of \$1,500,000 contained in the bill for this item is to provide for increased radio and television activities in Latin America and Southeast Asia.

Acquisition and construction of radio facilities.—The Committee recommends \$3,250,000 to provide for the construction of a radio relay station on the Isle of Rhodes in the eastern Mediterranean to replace the station now carried aboard the Coast Guard ship *Courier* at Rhodes. The Committee is advised that a land based facility would significantly improve reception of the Voice of America in this area of the world.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,250,000 as submitted in the budget estimate to cover the cost of rehabilitation of grazing lands recently destroyed

by fire. Immediate reseeding is necessary to prevent erosion damage to watersheds.

Fish and Wildlife Service.—The Committee has allowed \$400,000, or one-half the supplemental request of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, to conduct additional research on the problem of passing migrant fish over dams. This is in addition to \$527,000 in the regular bill and \$252,000 of Saltonstall-Kennedy funds carried over from last year, making a total of \$1,179,000 for the 1962 program. This will almost triple the level of 1961, and any additional requirement should be absorbed out of the \$3,000,000 of Saltonstall-Kennedy funds which are available for special emergency projects.

National Park Service.—The Committee has approved \$2,000,000 of the \$2,500,000 requested to initiate acquisition of land for the recently authorized Cape Cod National Seashore. It was testified that it will be six months before the Department will be able to begin land purchases and the amount recommended should be adequate for this fiscal year.

The Committee recommends that the \$1,615,000 requested to start construction of two airports adjacent to the Grand Canyon and Yellowstone National Parks be denied at this time. These projects have been under consideration for many years and the Committee cannot understand why the Department and the Bureau of the Budget persist in submitting nonurgent items of this nature for special consideration in a supplemental bill. Henceforth the Committee will expect that items of this type be included in connection with regular annual budget submissions.

Office of Territories: Administration of territories.—The Committee recommends \$4,500,000, which is \$500,000 less than the estimate, for necessary improvements on American Samoa including construction of additional schools, quarters, medical facilities and roads. The amount includes provision for initiating reconstruction of about 35 miles of the main shore road to be completed in fiscal year 1963. The reduction of \$500,000 has been applied to non-emergency items, such as revolving funds, and certain supplies and equipment, which can readily be deferred for consideration in the regular 1963 budget submission.

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.—The Committee recommends disallowance of the \$200,000 requested for replacement of a seaplane for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands which was recently destroyed in an accident pending completion of the survey now being conducted of the entire air service program including the feasibility of converting to a land based system. The Committee has approved the use of available funds to expand the survey to include an engineering study of airport sites on Ponape.

Office of the Secretary.—The Committee has included in the bill \$200,000, a reduction of \$300,000 in the budget estimate, to contract with the National Academy of Sciences for an appraisal of natural resources research programs. In the event additional funds are required they should be provided by the National Science Foundation or other agencies. This is appropriate as the study will cover many departments and agencies including Interior, Agriculture, HEW, the Corps of Engineers and the Atomic Energy Commission.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Legal activities and General Administration.—The bill includes an additional \$460,000 for Salaries and expenses, general legal activities, of which \$400,000 is for the Tax Division and \$60,000 is for the Civil Rights Division. The increase for the Tax Division is to enable that Division to more expeditiously handle tax litigation which is increasing at a rate in excess of that anticipated in the 1962 budget.

Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division.—The additional sum of \$375,000 is recommended in the bill to enable the Antitrust Division to carry out the responsibilities of the Department of Justice under the identical bid program established by Executive Order 10936 of April 25, 1961, and also in connection with the preparation and trial of damage suits growing out of the heavy electrical equipment anti-trust cases.

Salaries and expenses, Administrative Conference of the United States.—The sum of \$150,000 is contained in the bill to finance the major part of the Administrative Conference of the United States. The Conference was established to assist the President, the Congress, and administrative agencies and executive departments in improving existing administrative procedures. It is charged with the conduct of studies of the efficiency and fairness of procedures by which Federal executive departments and administrative agencies determine the rights, privileges, and obligations of private persons.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The bill includes \$14,000,000 for area redevelopment activities to identify the depressed areas, determine the skills needed, select individual workers for training, develop the training programs, and make weekly subsistence allowance payments to those undergoing the occupational training or retraining. The full budget estimate of \$10,000,000 for weekly subsistence allowances to the unemployed or underemployed individuals has been earmarked in the bill, and \$4,000,000 has been provided for all other expenses.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Administration of Foreign Affairs: Salaries and expenses.—There is included in the bill the additional sum of \$1,950,000 for this item to provide for the purchase, installation, and maintenance of voice encryption equipment and other improvements of communication as well as a minimum of staff increases for certain key offices of the department resulting from recent international developments which could not be foreseen.

The Committee is opposed to the proposal to transfer the funding of section 411(c) activities from the Mutual Security Appropriation Act to the Department of State Appropriation Act. The Committee has accordingly denied the request for \$3,912,000 under the item "Salaries and expenses", and has also denied the requests of \$48,000 for "Representation allowances", \$106,000 for "International conferences and contingencies" and \$1,935,000 for "Missions to international organizations", since all of these items were previously funded from the Mutual Security Appropriation Act.

The \$15,000 recommended in the bill under "Missions to international organizations" is for expenses of the American group partici-

pating in the Interparliamentary Union as authorized by section 710(a) of Public Law 87-195.

Educational exchange: Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West.—The original budget estimate for this item was in the amount of \$9,693,000. This estimate was revised downward to \$6,850,000 in House Doc. No. 210 dated July 13, 1961. The bill includes \$3,300,000 for this Center, a reduction of \$3,550,000 in the revised estimate. The Committee has allowed \$3,081,075, the full amount requested, for scholarships and grants. The request of \$3,224,715 for construction has been denied and none of the funds included in the bill are to be used for construction purposes.

From the information furnished the Committee by the State Department it appears that little or no protection of the Federal taxpayer has been taken into consideration in the agreements entered into in connection with the construction of the buildings at the University of Hawaii.

The Department is directed to work out a suitable arrangement whereby the U.S. government is guaranteed the use of any buildings constructed for an adequate length of time. Any long range plans in connection with this program should be presented to the Congress prior to the requesting of additional funds.

Preservation of ancient Nubian monuments.—The Committee recommends that the request for \$4,000,000 to purchase Egyptian pounds owned by the United States to aid in the preservation of ancient monuments and to assist in archeological exploration and research in the United Arab Republic and the Sudan as contemplated in the U.N.E.S.C.O. campaign for safeguarding the sites and monuments be denied.

Pan American Health Organization building site.—The bill contains \$217,150 as requested in the budget estimate to supplement the \$875,000 appropriated in 1961 to acquire a site for this building. The property valuation has recently been fixed by the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia at \$1,092,150.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Bureau of Customs.—The budget requested \$1,200,000, of which \$900,000 was proposed to perform inspections pursuant to Public Law 87-132, approved August 10, 1961, which reduced customs exemption of returning U.S. citizens from \$500 to \$100, and \$300,000 was proposed to improve the accuracy of statistical data concerning commodity classification of imports. The Committee recommends \$450,000 for additional customs activities and \$150,000 for improving the import statistics.

Bureau of the Mint.—The Committee has approved the budget language making available not to exceed \$2,500 from existing funds for the purposes of Public Law 87-42, approved May 27, 1961, authorizing a gold medal to be awarded posthumously to Dr. Thomas A. Dooley, III.

THE JUDICIARY

Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services.—There is included in the bill the sum of \$2,980,000 contained in four appropriation items to cover the cost of salaries of additional judges

authorized by Public Law 87-36, approved May 19, 1961, and other supporting personnel and miscellaneous costs associated with the new judgeships. The amount allowed is a reduction of \$1,403,000 in the amount of the budget estimates. The Administrative Office is to account for these supplemental funds separately. The funds are to be used only for the purposes set forth above and any unobligated balances are to revert to the Treasury. The amount allowed for each item is as follows: Salaries of judges, \$900,000; Salaries of supporting personnel, \$1,145,000; Travel and miscellaneous expenses, \$920,000; and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, \$15,000.

The bill also includes an additional \$135,000 for the payment of fees of jurors and commissioners for the fiscal year 1961.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Contingent expenses of the House.—The Committee has included in the bill language making the 1962 appropriation for telephone and telegraph expenses available for the payment of 1961 bills rendered after the close of the fiscal year.

Penalty mail costs.—The Committee has reinserted language, the purpose of which is to make clear on its face that the appropriation for penalty mail costs is available, as now authorized by the postal laws, for expenses of delivery to postal patrons of mail sent under the frank.

Architect of the Capitol.—The Committee recommends for appropriation \$475,000 to correct serious fire hazards throughout the Capitol and \$19,000 for additional elevator operators for the East Front Extension which is expected to be in use next January.

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

The Committee recommends the full amount of \$21,751,161 contained in House Document Numbered 229 to cover claims and judgments rendered against the United States. Of this amount, \$216,224 represents damage claims, \$18,593,462 represents other claims but primarily those rendered by the Indian Claims Commission, and \$2,941,475 is for judgments.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 7, in connection with Limitation on Construction, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance:

, which together with sums heretofore appropriated under said head shall establish a limitation of cost of \$36,290,000.

On page 8 in connection with the Council of Economic Advisers:

: Provided, That the appropriations under this head shall be available during the current fiscal year without regard to the limitation on salaries appearing under this head in the General Government Matters, Department of Commerce, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1962.

On pages 10 and 11, in connection with Expenses, Federal Telecommunications System:

: Provided, That the unexpended balances of funds appropriated for telecommunications purposes in the appropriations for the current fiscal year for "Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service", in an amount of not to exceed \$523,000, and for "Operating expenses, Transportation and Public Utilities Service", in an amount of not to exceed \$47,000, may be merged with this appropriation.

On page 11 in connection with Additional Court Facilities:

: Provided, That buildings constructed pursuant to the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (40 U.S.C. 356) shall be considered to be Government-owned buildings for the purposes of this appropriation: Provided further, That this appropriation shall be available for the provision of court facilities in places which are otherwise subject to the restrictions of section 142 of title 28, United States Code, but only if such facilities are determined to be necessary by the judicial council of the appropriate circuit.

On page 12, in connection with George Washington Carver Commemorative Commission:

: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of authorizing legislation for said Commission during the first session of the Eighty-seventh Congress.

On pages 16 and 17 in connection with the Railroad Retirement Board:

: Provided, That this amount shall be repaid to the general fund of the Treasury from the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Account, whether or not the total derived from the temporary increase in the contribution rate under section 5 of such Act is sufficient for this purpose.

On page 21 in connection with Educational Exchange:

: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated herein shall be used to pay the salary, or to enter into any contract providing for the payment thereof, to any individual in excess of \$20,000 per annum.

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII—CLAUSE 3

The following is submitted in compliance with clause 3 of Rule XIII:

PENDING BILL

(On page 5 in connection with the Area Redevelopment Administration)

** * * and such section 9 is hereby amended to read as follows: "There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the purpose of extending financial assistance under sections 6 and 7 such amounts as may be necessary to furnish financial assistance in the maximum amounts authorized under such sections."*

EXISTING LAW

(Public Law 87-27, section 9.)

SEC. 9. (a) To obtain funds for the purpose of extending financial assistance under sections 6 and 7, the Secretary may, with the approval of the President, issue and have outstanding at any one time notes and obligations for purchase by the Secretary of the Treasury in an amount not to exceed \$300,000,000. Such notes or other obligations shall be in such forms and denominations, have such maturities, and be subject to such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. Any such notes or other obligations which are issued by the Secretary to raise funds for financial assistance under section 6 shall bear interest at a rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, but such rate shall not be greater than the current average yields on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States of comparable maturities as of the last day of the month preceding the issuance of such notes or other obligations. Any such notes or other obligations which are issued by the Secretary to raise funds for financial assistance under section 7 shall bear interest at a rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury which shall be not more than the higher of (1) 2½ per centum per annum, or (2) the average annual interest rate on all interest-bearing obligations of the United States then forming a part of the public debt as computed at the end of the fiscal year next pre-

PENDING BILL

EXISTING LAW

ceding the issuance by the Secretary and adjusted to the nearest one-eighth of 1 per centum. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to purchase any notes and other obligations issued under this section and for such purpose is authorized to use as a public debt transaction the proceeds from the sale of any securities issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, and the purposes for which securities may be issued under such Act are extended to include any purchase of such notes and other obligations. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time sell any of the notes or other obligations acquired by him under this section. All redemptions, purchases, and sales by the Secretary of the Treasury of such notes or other obligations shall be treated in every respect as public debt transactions of the United States.

(b) Funds obtained by the Secretary under subsection (a) shall be deposited in an area redevelopment fund (hereinafter referred to as the "fund"), which is hereby established in the Treasury of the United States, and which shall be available to the Secretary for the purpose of extending financial assistance under sections 6 and 7 and for the payment of all obligations and expenditures arising therefrom. Receipts arising from the programs of assistance under sections 6 and 7 shall be credited to the fund. Any moneys in the fund determined by the Secretary to be in excess of current needs shall be paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

(c) The fund shall contribute to the civil service retirement and disability fund a sum as provided by section 4(a) of the Civil Service Retirement Act (5 U.S.C. 2254(a)), except that such sum shall be

PENDING BILL

EXISTING LAW

determined by applying to the total basic salaries (as defined in that Act) paid to employees performing activities authorized under sections 6 and 7 of this Act and covered by that Act the per centum rate determined annually by the Civil Service Commission to be the excess of the total normal cost per centum rate of the civil service retirement system over the employee deduction rate specified in such section 4(a). The fund shall also pay into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts that portion of the cost of administration of the civil service retirement and disability fund attributable to employees performing activities authorized under sections 6 and 7 of this Act, as determined by the Civil Service Commission.

(d) In the performance of and with respect to the functions, powers, and duties vested in him by sections 6 and 7 of this Act, the Secretary shall—

(1) prepare annually and submit a budget program in accordance with the provisions of sections 102, 103, and 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended; and

(2) determine the character of and the necessity for obligations and expenditures and the manner in which they shall be incurred, allowed, and paid, subject to provisions of law specifically applicable to Government corporations.

(On pages 13 and 14 in connection with Mass Transportation Loans and Grants)

* * * *and on and after the date of enactment of this Act, the authority to issue notes and other obligations for the purposes of clause (2) of*

(Public Law 87-70, section 501(b) and section 303.)

PENDING BILL

section 202(a) of the Housing Amendments of 1955, as amended, shall cease, and in lieu of such authority \$50,000,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated for such purpose, and the proviso to the first sentence of section 103(b) of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, is hereby amended by inserting after the word "may" the phrase "within the limits of appropriations made available therefor and".

EXISTING LAW

SEC. 501. (b) The first sentence of section 202(a) of such Amendments is amended to read as follows: "The Housing and Home Finance Administrator is authorized (1) * * * and (2) to purchase the securities and obligations of, or make loans to, States, municipalities and other political subdivisions of States, public agencies and instrumentalities of one or more States, municipalities and political subdivisions of States, and public corporations, boards, and commissions established under the laws of any State, to finance the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, and improvement of facilities and equipment for use, by operation or lease or otherwise, in mass transportation service in urban areas, and for use in coordinating highway, bus, surface-rail, underground, parking and other transportation facilities in such areas.

SEC. 303. Section 103(b) of the Housing Act of 1949 is amended by striking out the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the following: * * * *Provided*, That of such sum the Administrator may, without regard to other provisions of this title, contract to make grants aggregating not to exceed \$25,000,000 for mass transportation demonstration projects which he determines will assist in carrying out urban transportation plans and research, including but not limited to the development of data and information of general applicability on the reduction of urban transportation needs, the improvement of mass transportation service, and the contribution of such service toward meeting total urban transportation needs at minimum cost.

PENDING BILL

EXISTING LAW

(On page 14 in connection with Open Space Land Grants)

(Public Law 87-70, section 702 (a) and section 702(b).)

** * * and the first sentence of section 702(a) of such Act is hereby amended by inserting after the word "authorized" the phrase "within the limits of appropriations made available therefor" and section 702(b) of such Act is hereby amended to read as follows: "(b) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$50,000,000 for grants and such additional amounts as are necessary to carry out all other purposes of this title."*

SEC. 702. (a) In order to encourage and assist in the timely acquisition of land to be used as permanent open-space land, as defined herein, the Housing and Home Finance Administrator (hereinafter referred to as the "Administrator") is authorized to enter into contracts to make grants to States and local public bodies acceptable to the Administrator as capable of carrying out the provisions of this title to help finance the acquisition of title to, or other permanent interests in, such land. * * *.

(b) The Administrator may enter into contracts to make grants under this title aggregating not to exceed \$50,000,000. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amounts necessary to provide for the payment of such grants as well as to carry out all other purposes of this title.

(On page 15 in connection with Low-Rent Housing Demonstration Programs)

(Public Law 87-70, section 207.)

** * * and such section 207 is hereby amended by inserting after the word "authorized" the phrase "within the limits of appropriations made available therefor".*

SEC. 207. The Housing and Home Finance Administrator is authorized to enter into contracts to make grants, not exceeding \$5,000,000, to public or private bodies or agencies, subject to such terms and conditions as he shall prescribe, for the purposes of developing and demonstrating new or improved means of providing housing for low income persons and families. Advances and progress payments may be made, under any contract to make grants under this section, without regard to the provisions of section 3648 of the Revised Statutes.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
	Farmers Home Administration:			
217	Loan authorizations-----	Language	Language	-----
217	Farm housing grants and loans-----	\$10, 000, 000	\$10, 000, 000	-----
217	Salaries and expenses-----	2, 400, 000	1, 000, 000	-\$1, 400, 000
224	Civil defense: Emergency relocation of grain-----	47, 200, 000	-----	-47, 200, 000
	Total, Department of Agriculture-----	59, 600, 000	11, 000, 000	-48, 600, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE			
231	Bureau of the Census: Salaries and expenses-----	185, 000	148, 000	-37, 000
231	General Administration: Participation in Century 21 Exposition-----	1, 000, 000	-----	-1, 000, 000
	Maritime activities:			
217	Maritime training-----	Language	Language	-----
217	Payment of War Shipping Administration claims-----	18, 136	18, 136	-----
179	Weather Bureau: Meteorological satellite operations-----	53, 000, 000	48, 000, 000	-5, 000, 000
	Area Redevelopment Administration: Area redevelopment assistance:			
210	Appropriation-----	51, 000, 000	168, 000, 000	+117, 000, 000
	Borrowing authorization replaced in bill by appropriation-----	(122, 500, 000)	-----	(-122, 500, 000)

National Bureau of Standards:		
217	Research and technical services-----	4, 200, 000
217	Plant and facilities-----	1, 500, 000
	Total, Department of Commerce-----	110, 903, 136
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE--MILITARY		
210	Procurement: Shipbuilding and conversion, Navy-----	41, 600, 000
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE		
	Public Health Service:	
210	Grants for waste treatment works construction (1960-61)-----	1, 101, 000
217	Grants for waste treatment works construction-----	30, 000, 000
217	Buildings and facilities-----	1, 600, 000
217	Water supply and water pollution control-----	5, 600, 000
210	Hospitals and medical care (1961)-----	230, 000
224	Civil defense medical stockpile activities-----	26, 000, 000
	Total, Public Health Service-----	64, 531, 000
Social Security Administration:		
217	Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (trust fund)-----	(39, 875, 000)
217	Limitation on construction, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (trust fund)-----	(4, 360, 000)
217	Assistance for U.S. citizens returned from foreign countries, Bureau of Public Assistance-----	575, 000

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—continued			
	Office of the Secretary:			
217	Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administration (transfer from trust fund)-----	(\$204, 000)	(\$180, 000)	(-\$24, 000)
217	Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel:			
	Appropriation-----	20, 000	-----	-20, 000
	Transfer (trust funds)-----	(20, 000)	-----	(-20, 000)
	Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare-----	65, 126, 000	51, 301, 000	-13, 825, 000
	EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT			
210	Council of Economic Advisers: Salaries and expenses-----	177, 000	170, 000	-7, 000
210	Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization: Construction of facilities-----	335, 000	-----	-335, 000
	Total, Executive Office of the President-----	512, 000	170, 000	-342, 000
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES			
	Federal Home Loan Bank Board:			
168	Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses, Federal Home Loan Bank Board-----	(145, 000)	(140, 000)	(-5, 000)
168	Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation-----	(100, 000)	(75, 000)	(-25, 000)
231	Federal Maritime Commission: Salaries and expenses-----	84, 000	40, 000	-44, 000

	Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service: Salaries and expenses-----	190,000	140,000	-50,000
210	General Services Administration:			
210	Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia-----	3,000,000	3,000,000	-----
210	Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service-----	1,000,000	900,000	-100,000
210	Expenses, supply distribution-----	2,500,000	2,000,000	-500,000
210	Expenses, Federal Telecommunications System-----	900,000	850,000	-50,000
210	Additional court facilities-----	4,650,000	1,000,000	-3,650,000
	Total, General Services Administration-----	12,050,000	7,750,000	-4,300,000
	Historical and Memorial Commissions: George Washington Carver Commemorative Commission-----		30,000	+30,000
	Housing and Home Finance Agency:			
	Office of the Administrator:			
217	Salaries and expenses-----	215,000	100,000	-115,000
217	Urban planning grants-----	16,400,000	12,000,000	-4,400,000
217	Housing for the elderly fund-----	50,000,000	30,000,000	-20,000,000
	Mass transportation loans and grants:			
217	Appropriation-----	60,000	42,500,000	+42,440,000
	Contract authorization replaced in bill by appropriation-----	(12,470,000)	-----	(-12,470,000)
	Borrowing authorization replaced in bill by appropriation-----	(30,000,000)	-----	(-30,000,000)
	Open space land grants:			
217	Appropriation-----	150,000	25,000,000	+24,850,000
	Contract authorization financed in bill by appropriation-----	(24,850,000)	-----	(-24,850,000)

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES—continued			
	Housing and Home Finance Agency—Continued			
	Office of the Administrator—Continued			
	Low-rent housing demonstration programs:			
	Appropriation-----	-----	\$2, 000, 000	+\$2, 000, 000
	Contract authorization replaced in bill by appropriation-----	(\$1, 980, 000)	-----	(-1, 980, 000)
217	Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, public facility loans-----	(400, 000)	(300, 000)	(-100, 000)
	Total, Office of the Administrator-----	66, 825, 000	111, 600, 000	+44, 775, 000
217	Federal Housing Administration: Limitation on expenses:			
	Administrative-----	(350, 000)	(200, 000)	(-150, 000)
	Nonadministrative-----	(5, 000, 000)	(5, 000, 000)	-----
217	Federal National Mortgage Association: Limitation on administration expenses-----	(650, 000)	(600, 000)	(-50, 000)
	Public Housing Administration:			
210	Annual contributions (1961)-----	5, 350, 000	5, 322, 000	-28, 000
217	Administrative expenses-----	350, 000	-----	-350, 000
	Total, Public Housing Administration-----	5, 700, 000	5, 322, 000	-378, 000
	Total, Housing and Home Finance Agency-----	72, 525, 000	116, 922, 000	+44, 397, 000

217	Interstate Commerce Commission: Payment of loan guaranties-----	14,700,000	-----	-----	-14,700,000
	National Aeronautics and Space Administration: Salaries and expenses-----		Language	-----	-----
217	Railroad Retirement Board: Payment to railroad unemployment insurance account-----	10,000,000	10,000,000	-----	-----
231	Securities and Exchange Commission: Salaries and expenses-----	450,000	375,000	-----	-75,000
231	Selective Service System: Salaries and expenses-----	3,830,000	3,000,000	-----	-830,000
	Small Business Administration:				
179	Salaries and expenses-----	398,000	350,000	-----	-48,000
179	Revolving fund-----	130,000,000	130,000,000	-----	-----
179	Grants for research and management counseling-----	500,000	-----	-----	-500,000
	Total, Small Business Administration-----	130,898,000	130,350,000	-----	-548,000
	United States Information Agency:				
179	Salaries and expenses-----	2,400,000	1,500,000	-----	-900,000
210	Acquisition and construction of radio facilities-----	3,611,000	3,250,000	-----	-361,000
	Total, United States Information Agency-----	6,011,000	4,750,000	-----	-1,261,000
	Total, Independent Offices-----	250,738,000	273,357,000	-----	+22,619,000
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
231	Bureau of Land Management: Management of lands and resources-----	1,250,000	1,250,000	-----	-----
210	Fish and Wildlife Service: Bureau of Commercial Fisheries: Management and investigations of resources-----	800,000	400,000	-----	-400,000
217, 231	National Park Service: Construction-----	4,115,000	2,000,000	-----	-2,115,000

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

II. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—continued			
	Office of Territories:			
210	Administration of territories-----	\$5, 000, 000	\$4, 500, 000	—\$500, 000
217	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands-----	200, 000	-----	—200, 000
217	Office of the Secretary: Salaries and expenses-----	500, 000	200, 000	—300, 000
	Total, Department of the Interior-----	11, 865, 000	8, 350, 000	—3, 515, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE			
	Legal activities and general administration:			
210	Salaries and expenses, general legal activities-----	615, 000	460, 000	—155, 000
210	Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division-----	500, 000	375, 000	—125, 000
217	Salaries and expenses, Administrative Conference of the United States-----	215, 000	150, 000	—65, 000
	Total, Department of Justice-----	1, 330, 000	985, 000	—345, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
210	Office of the Secretary: Area redevelopment activities-----	15, 142, 000	14, 000, 000	—1, 142, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
	Administration of foreign affairs:			
210	Salaries and expenses-----	6, 975, 000	1, 950, 000	—5, 025, 000
210	Representation allowances-----	48, 000	-----	—48, 000

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in bill	Bill compared with estimates
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH			
	House of Representatives: Contingent expenses of the House: Tele- graph and telephone-----		Language	-----
217	Architect of the Capitol: Capitol buildings and grounds: Capitol buildings-----	\$544, 000	\$494, 000	-\$50, 000
	CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS			
229	Claims for damages and judgments-----	21, 751, 161	21, 751, 161	-----
	Total appropriations-----	604, 975, 447	646, 771, 447	+41, 796, 000
	Adjust for contract authority replaced in bill by appropriations-----	39, 300, 000	-----	-39, 300, 000
	Adjust for borrowing authority replaced in bill by appropriations-----	152, 500, 000	-----	-152, 500, 000
	Grand total (including above adjustments for comparability) --	796, 775, 447	646, 771, 447	-150, 004, 000

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Union Calendar No. 508

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 9169

[Report No. 1175]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 12, 1961

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
6 “Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1962”) for the fiscal year
7 ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, namely:

1 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
2 FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION
3 LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

4 Not to exceed \$8,000,000 of the additional loan authori-
5 zation of \$37,500,000 provided under this head in the De-
6 partment of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriation
7 Act, 1962, shall also be available for loans under the Act
8 of August 28, 1937, as amended.

9 FARM HOUSING GRANTS AND LOANS

10 For grants and loans for the purposes of subsections
11 504 (a) and 504 (b), of the Housing Act of 1949, as
12 amended (42 U.S.C. 1474), \$10,000,000, to remain avail-
13 able until June 30, 1965.

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
16 including \$125,000 for farm housing research and study
17 programs as authorized by subsections (b) and (c) of sec-
18 tion 506 of the Housing Act of 1949, as added by section 805
19 of the Housing Act of 1961 (42 U.S.C. 1471), \$1,000,000.

1 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

2 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
5 \$148,000.

6 MARITIME ACTIVITIES

7 MARITIME TRAINING

8 Reimbursement may be made to the appropriation for
9 the current fiscal year for "Maritime training", for expenses
10 in support of activities financed from the appropriations for
11 "Research and development" and "Ship construction."

12 PAYMENT OF WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION CLAIMS

13 For payment of claims arising out of vessel operations
14 activities of the War Shipping Administration, \$18,136.

15 WEATHER BUREAU

16 METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITE OPERATIONS

17 For expenses necessary to establish and operate a system
18 for the continuous observation of worldwide meteorological
19 conditions from space satellites and for the reporting and

1 processing of the data obtained for use in weather forecast-
2 ing, including services as authorized by section 15 of the
3 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$48,000,000, to
4 remain available until expended: *Provided*, That payments
5 of (a) not to exceed \$270,000 may be made to the appro-
6 priation for the Weather Bureau for the current fiscal year
7 for "Salaries and expenses," and (b) not to exceed \$540,000
8 may be made to the General Services Administration for
9 construction of additional office space: *Provided further*,
10 That this appropriation shall be available for payment to
11 the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for pro-
12 curement, in accordance with the authority available to that
13 Administration, of such equipment or facilities as may be
14 necessary to establish and operate the aforesaid system.

15 AREA REDEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

16 AREA REDEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

17 For necessary expenses of the Area Redevelopment Ad-
18 ministration in carrying out the Area Redevelopment Act
19 (Public Law 87-27), \$168,000,000, of which not to ex-
20 ceed \$122,500,000 shall remain available until expended
21 for loans and participations as authorized by section 6 and
22 public facility loans as authorized by section 7 of such Act,
23 not to exceed \$40,000,000 shall remain available until ex-
24 pended for public facility grants as authorized by section 8,
25 not to exceed \$2,250,000 shall be available for technical

1 assistance as authorized by section 11, and not to exceed
2 \$3,250,000 shall be available for necessary expenses, not
3 otherwise provided for, including rent in the District of
4 Columbia and hire of passenger motor vehicles, and any funds
5 heretofore borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury under
6 section 9 of such Act shall be repaid from this appropriation
7 and such section 9 is hereby amended to read as follows:
8 “There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the
9 purpose of extending financial assistance under sections 6
10 and 7 such amounts as may be necessary to furnish financial
11 assistance in the maximum amounts authorized under such
12 sections.”

13 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

14 PROCUREMENT

15 SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY

16 For an additional amount for “Shipbuilding and conver-
17 sion, Navy”, \$40,000,000, to remain available until
18 expended.

19 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
20 WELFARE

21 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

22 GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

23 For an additional amount for “Grants for waste treat-
24 ment works construction”, fiscal years 1960–1961, \$1,101,-

1 000, to remain available until five days after the date of
2 approval of this Act.

3 For an additional amount for "Grants for waste treat-
4 ment works construction", \$30,000,000.

5 BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

6 For an additional amount for "Buildings and facilities",
7 \$1,600,000, to remain available until expended.

8 WATER SUPPLY AND WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

9 For an additional amount for "Water supply and water
10 pollution control", including an additional amount of
11 \$1,800,000 for grants to States under section 5 of the Fed-
12 eral Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, \$5,000,000.

13 HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

14 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1961, for "Hos-
15 pitals and medical care", \$200,000; and the limitation under
16 this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Wel-
17 fare Appropriation Act, 1961, on the amount available for
18 payments for medical care of dependents and retired person-
19 nel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act (37 U.S.C.,
20 chap. 7), is increased from "\$2,445,000" to "\$2,645,000".

21 CIVIL DEFENSE MEDICAL STOCKPILE ACTIVITIES

22 For expenses necessary for procurement, storage, dis-
23 tribution, and maintenance of emergency civil defense medi-
24 cal supplies and equipment authorized by section 201 (h) of
25 the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended (50

1 U.S.C., app. 2281 (h)), \$13,000,000, to remain available
2 until expended.

3 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

4 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-
5 AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

6 For an additional amount for "Limitation on salaries and
7 expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance", to
8 be derived from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insur-
9 ance Trust Fund, \$26,500,000.

10 LIMITATION ON CONSTRUCTION, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND
11 SURVIVORS INSURANCE

12 For an additional amount for "Limitation on construc-
13 tion, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance", \$4,000,-
14 000, to be derived from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors
15 Insurance Trust Fund, which together with sums heretofore
16 appropriated under said head shall establish a limitation of
17 cost of \$36,290,000.

18 ASSISTANCE FOR UNITED STATES CITIZENS RETURNED
19 FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES, BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSIST-
20 ANCE

21 For necessary expenses of carrying out section 1113 of
22 the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1301-
23 1312), including reimbursement to the "Emergency Fund
24 for the President, national defense", fiscal year 1962, for
25 expenditures heretofore made during the current fiscal year

1 for welfare services and emergency financial assistance to
2 repatriated American nationals, \$400,000, to be merged with
3 the appropriation granted in the Department of Health, Edu-
4 cation, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1962, for “Hos-
5 pitalization and services for repatriated mentally ill American
6 nationals”.

7 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD

9 ADMINISTRATION

10 For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses,
11 Office of Field Administration”, \$180,000, to be transferred
12 from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust
13 Fund.

14 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

15 COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”,
18 \$170,000: *Provided*, That the appropriations under this
19 head shall be available during the current fiscal year without
20 regard to the limitation on salaries appearing under this
21 head in the General Government Matters, Department of
22 Commerce, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1962.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND NONADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

The limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1962, on the amount available for administrative expenses is hereby increased by \$140,000.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN INSURANCE CORPORATION

The limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1962, on the amount available for administrative expenses is hereby increased by \$75,000.

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Maritime Commission, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem; hire passenger motor vehicles; and uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131); \$40,000.

1 FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
4 \$140,000.

5 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

6 HOSPITAL FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

7 For an additional amount for expenses necessary in
8 carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 7, 1946
9 (60 Stat. 896), as amended, authorizing the establishment
10 of a hospital center in the District of Columbia, including
11 grants to private agencies for hospital facilities in said Dis-
12 trict, \$3,000,000, to remain available until expended.

13 OPERATING EXPENSES, FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

14 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Fed-
15 eral Supply Service", \$900,000.

16 EXPENSES, SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION

17 For an additional amount for "Expenses, supply dis-
18 tribution", \$2,000,000.

19 EXPENSES, FEDERAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

20 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of
21 management and operation of a Federal Telecommunications
22 System, including services as authorized by section 15 of the
23 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$850,000: *Pro-*
24 *vided*, That the unexpended balances of funds appropriated
25 for telecommunications purposes in the appropriations for

1 the current fiscal year for “Operating expenses, Public Build-
2 ings Service”, in an amount of not to exceed \$523,000, and
3 for “Operating expenses, Transportation and Public Utilities
4 Service”, in an amount of not to exceed \$47,000, may be
5 merged with this appropriation.

6 ADDITIONAL COURT FACILITIES

7 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
8 provide, directly or indirectly, additional space, facilities
9 and courtrooms for the judiciary, including alteration and ex-
10 tension of Government-owned buildings and acquisition of
11 additions to sites of such buildings; rents; furnishings and
12 equipment; repair and alteration of rented space; moving
13 Government agencies in connection with the assignment and
14 transfer of space; preliminary planning; preparation of draw-
15 ings and specifications by contract or otherwise; and ad-
16 ministrative expenses; \$1,000,000, to remain available until
17 expended: *Provided*, That buildings constructed pursuant to
18 the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (40
19 U.S.C. 356) shall be considered to be Government-owned
20 buildings for the purposes of this appropriation: *Provided*
21 *further*, That this appropriation shall be available for the pro-
22 vision of court facilities in places which are otherwise subject
23 to the restrictions of section 142 of title 28, United States
24 Code, but only if such facilities are determined to be neces-
25 sary by the judicial council of the appropriate circuit.

1 HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

2 GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER COMMEMORATIVE

3 COMMISSION

4 For necessary expenses of the George Washington
5 Carver Commemorative Commission, \$30,000, of which not
6 to exceed 15 per centum shall be available for salaries and
7 administrative expenses: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall
8 be effective only upon the enactment into law of authorizing
9 legislation for said Commission during the first session of the
10 Eighty-seventh Congress.

11 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

12 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
15 \$100,000: *Provided*, That funds expended under this head
16 shall be available for services as authorized by section 15 of
17 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) at rates not to
18 exceed \$75 per diem for individuals: *Provided further*, That
19 in addition to amounts otherwise available for expenses of
20 travel, not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for such
21 expenses.

22 URBAN PLANNING GRANTS

23 For an additional amount for "Urban planning grants",
24 \$12,000,000.

HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY FUND

For an additional amount for the revolving fund established pursuant to section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1701–q et seq.), including an additional amount of not to exceed \$125,000 for administrative expenses during the current fiscal year, \$30,000,000.

MASS TRANSPORTATION LOANS AND GRANTS

For loans including purchase of securities and obligations in connection with mass transportation facilities, as authorized by clause (2) of section 202 (a) of the Housing Amendments of 1955, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1492; 75 Stat. 173), and grants in connection with mass transportation demonstration projects, as authorized by section 103 (b) of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1453; 75 Stat. 166), \$42,500,000, of which not to exceed \$130,000 shall be available for administrative expenses in connection therewith, and on and after the date of enactment of this Act, the authority to issue notes and other obligations for the purposes of clause (2) of section 202 (a) of the Housing Amendments of 1955, as amended, shall cease, and in lieu of such authority \$50,000,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated for such purpose, and the proviso to the first sentence of section 103 (b) of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, is hereby amended by inserting after the word

1 “may” the phrase “within the limits of appropriations made
2 available therefor and”.

3 OPEN-SPACE LAND GRANTS

4 For grants to aid in the acquisition of open-space land
5 or interests therein, \$25,000,000, of which not to exceed
6 \$75,000 shall be available for administrative expenses in
7 connection therewith and with the provision of technical
8 assistance to State and local public bodies (including the
9 undertaking of studies and publication of information), as
10 authorized by title VII of the Housing Act of 1961 (75
11 Stat. 184), and the first sentence of section 702 (a) of such
12 Act is hereby amended by inserting after the word “author-
13 ized” the phrase “within the limits of appropriations made
14 available therefor” and section 702 (b) of such Act is hereby
15 amended to read as follows: “(b) There is hereby author-
16 ized to be appropriated not to exceed \$50,000,000 for grants
17 and such additional amounts as are necessary to carry out all
18 other purposes of this title.”

19 LOW-RENT HOUSING DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS

20 For low-rent housing demonstration programs as author-
21 ized by section 207 of the Housing Act of 1961 (75 Stat.
22 165), \$2,000,000, of which not to exceed \$20,000 shall be

1 available for administrative expenses, and such section 207
2 is hereby amended by inserting after the word "authorized"
3 the phrase "within the limits of appropriations made avail-
4 able therefor".

5 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, OFFICE OF
6 THE ADMINISTRATOR, PUBLIC FACILITY LOANS

7 In addition to the amount otherwise available for ad-
8 ministrative expenses in connection with public facility loans
9 from the revolving fund established pursuant to title II of
10 the Housing Amendments of 1955, as amended, \$300,000
11 shall be available for such expenses during the current fiscal
12 year.

13 FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

14 LIMITATIONS ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND NONADMINISTRA-
15 TIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

16 In addition to amounts otherwise available for admin-
17 istrative and nonadministrative expenses of the Federal
18 Housing Administration during the current fiscal year, not
19 to exceed \$200,000 shall be available for administrative
20 expenses and not to exceed \$5,000,000 shall be available for
21 certain nonadministrative expenses of said agency, as classi-
22 fied by law.

1 FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION
2 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL
3 NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

4 In addition to the amount otherwise available for ad-
5 ministrative expenses of the Federal National Mortgage
6 Association for the current fiscal year, not to exceed
7 \$600,000 shall be available for such expenses.

8 PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION
9 ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

10 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1961, for "Annual
11 contributions", \$5,322,000.

12 NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 Not to exceed \$10,000,000 for the National Aeronau-
15 tics and Space Administration may be transferred from "Re-
16 search and development" to the "Salaries and expenses"
17 appropriation.

18 RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD
19 PAYMENT TO RAILROAD UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
20 ACCOUNT

21 For an additional amount for payment to the Railroad
22 Unemployment Insurance Account, as a repayable advance,
23 as authorized by section 4 of the Temporary Extended Rail-
24 road Unemployment Insurance Benefits Act of 1961, \$10,-
25 000,000, to remain available until September 30, 1962:

1 *Provided*, That this amount shall be repaid to the general
2 fund of the Treasury from the Railroad Unemployment
3 Insurance Account, whether or not the total derived from
4 the temporary increase in the contribution rate under section
5 5 of such Act is sufficient for this purpose.

6 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
9 \$375,000.

10 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
13 \$3,000,000.

14 SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
17 \$350,000.

18 REVOLVING FUND

19 For additional capital for the revolving fund authorized
20 by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be avail-
21 able without fiscal year limitations, \$130,000,000.

22 UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
25 \$1,500,000.

1 ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO FACILITIES

2 For an additional amount for "Acquisition and construc-
3 tion of radio facilities", \$3,250,000, to remain available until
4 expended.

5 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

6 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

7 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

8 For an additional amount for "Management of lands
9 and resources", \$1,250,000.

10 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

11 BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

12 Management and Investigations of Resources

13 For an additional amount for "Management and investi-
14 gations of resources", \$400,000.

15 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

16 CONSTRUCTION

17 For an additional amount for "Construction", for acqui-
18 sition of lands, interests therein, improvements, and related
19 personal property, \$2,000,000, to remain available until
20 expended.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

For an additional amount for "Administration of territories", \$4,500,000.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$200,000.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, general legal activities", \$460,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division", \$375,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE

OF THE UNITED STATES

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the Administrative Conference of the United States, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August

1 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) , at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem
2 for individuals, \$150,000.

3 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

4 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

5 AREA REDEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

6 For expenses necessary to carry into effect sections 16
7 and 17 of the Area Redevelopment Act (Public Law 87-
8 27), including grants or reimbursements to States,
9 \$14,000,000, of which \$10,000,000 shall be available for
10 occupational training and retraining payments to individuals
11 authorized by section 17 of such Act.

12 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

13 ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
16 \$1,950,000.

17 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

18 MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

19 For an additional amount for "Missions to international
20 organizations", \$15,000.

EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

CENTER FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL INTERCHANGE

BETWEEN EAST AND WEST

To enable the Secretary of State to provide for carrying out the provisions of the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West Act of 1960, by grant to any appropriate agency of the State of Hawaii, \$3,300,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated herein shall be used to pay the salary, or to enter into any contract providing for the payment thereof, to any individual in excess of \$20,000 per annum.

OTHER

PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION BUILDING SITE

For an additional amount for necessary expenses of carrying out the provisions of the Act of March 28, 1960 (Public Law 86-395), authorizing the acquisition of land for conveyance, without consideration, to the Pan American Health Organization for use as a headquarters site, \$217,150, to be transferred to the General Services Administration.

1 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

2 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
5 \$600,000.

6 BUREAU OF THE MINT

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 Not to exceed \$2,500 of the appropriation granted under
9 this head for the fiscal year 1962 shall be available for the
10 purposes of Public Law 87-42, approved May 27, 1961,
11 authorizing a gold medal to be awarded posthumously to
12 Doctor Thomas A. Dooley III.

13 THE JUDICIARY

14 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

15 JUDICIAL SERVICES

16 SALARIES OF JUDGES

17 For an additional amount for "Salaries of judges",
18 \$900,000.

19 SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

20 For an additional amount for "Salaries of supporting
21 personnel", \$1,145,000.

1 TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

2 For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous
3 expenses", \$920,000.

4 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

5 For an additional amount for "Administrative Office of
6 the United States Courts", \$15,000.

7 FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

8 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1961, for "Fees of
9 jurors and commissioners", \$135,000.

10 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

11 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

12 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

13 TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE

14 Such additional amounts as may be necessary for tele-
15 phone and telegraph, fiscal year 1961, may be derived by
16 transfer from the appropriation for such purpose for the
17 fiscal year 1962.

18 PENALTY MAIL COSTS

19 Funds available for expenses as authorized and necessary
20 under section 2 of Public Law 286, Eighty-third Congress,
21 shall be available for expenses, as now authorized by law, of

1 delivery to postal patrons of mail matter under congressional
2 frank.

3 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

4 CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

5 Capitol Buildings

6 For an additional amount for "Capitol buildings",
7 \$494,000.

8 CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

9 For payment of claims as settled and determined by de-
10 partments and agencies in accord with law and judgments
11 rendered against the United States by the United States
12 Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set
13 forth in House Document Numbered 229, Eighty-seventh
14 Congress, \$21,751,161, together with such amounts as may
15 be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such
16 judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums
17 due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to
18 pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment
19 herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have be-
20 come final and conclusive against the United States by failure
21 of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That,
22 unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judg-
23 ment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein
24 shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of
25 approval of this Act.

87TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 9169

[Report No. 1175]

A BILL

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for
other purposes.

By Mr. THOMAS

SEPTEMBER 12, 1961

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Sept. 15, 1961

Increases by 419 the number of positions in grades GS-18, GS-17, and GS-16 which will be available to the Civil Service Commission for distribution to the various departments and agencies, of which 100 are to be held in reserve for use only upon determination by the President of their initial need. Provides for an increase of 29 positions in GS-18, 102 in GS-17, and 188 in GS-16.

Increases by 259 the number of Public Law 313 positions (\$12,500 to \$19,000) the heads of departments and agencies are authorized to establish, including 3 (from 15 to 18) for this department, 3 (from 5 to 8) for Interior, 3 (from 10 to 13) for HEW, and 3 (from 25 to 29) for Commerce.

The Armed Services Committee reported with amendments H. R. 8765, to amend and clarify the reemployment provisions of the Universal Military Training and Services Act (S. Rept. 1070). p. 18522

1. EDUCATION. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported with amendments S. 1241, to authorize Federal assistance to institutions of higher education in financing the construction and improvement of facilities (S. Rept. 1072). p. 18522
2. MINERALS. Passed without amendment H. R. 2924, to repeal an act extending the time in which to file claims and institute adverse suits against certain mineral entries in Alaska. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 18510
The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee submitted a supplemental report on S. 1747, to stabilize the mining of lead and zinc in the U. S. (S. Rept. 1073). p. 18522
3. FOOD DISTRIBUTION. Sen. Bennett referred to the "fantastic increase in the number of people getting free food from the Federal Government," stated that the "laxness of the agencies administering this program and the willingness of the administration to hand out commodities on a grandiose scale without regard to need, are a national disgrace," and inserted an article on this matter. pp. 18450-2
4. WHEAT. The names of Sens. Yarborough and Jackson were added as cosponsors of S. 2535, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 so as to establish a marketing program for wheat. p. 18402
5. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Morton was excused from serving as a conferee on H. R. 6775, to authorize dual rates for steamship conferences. p. 18402
6. FOOD AND DRUG. Received from GAO a report on the review of the enforcement and certification activities of the Food and Drug Administration. p. 18400

HOUSE - SEPT. 15

7. APPROPRIATIONS. By a vote of 218 to 15, passed with amendments H. R. 9169, the supplemental appropriation bill. On a point of order by Rep. Thomas, deleted from the bill \$168,000,000 for the Area Redevelopment Administration. pp. 18531-46
Conferees were appointed on H. R. 9023, the foreign aid appropriation bill. p. 18558
Conferees were appointed on H. R. 8302, the military construction appropriation bill. Senate conferees have already been appointed. p. 18573
Received the conference report on H. R. 8072, the D. C. appropriation bill (H. Rept. 1195). pp. 18592-3
Rep. Cannon inserted a table showing the status of all appropriation bills in this session of Congress. pp. 18573-5

18. FARM LABOR. Received the conference report on H. R. 2010, to extend the Mexican farm labor program (H. Rept. 1198) (pp. 18577-8). Earlier, by a vote of 243 to 135, agreed to send this bill to conference (pp. 18552-7).
19. CULTURAL EXCHANGE. Received the conference report on H. R. 8666, to provide for the improvement and strengthening of the international relations of the United States by promoting better mutual understanding among the peoples of the world through educational and cultural exchanges (H. Rept. 1197). pp. 18558-63
20. FOREIGN TRADE. Passed as reported H. R. 8465, to prohibit the shipment in interstate or foreign commerce of articles imported into the United States from Cuba. pp. 18527-31
21. SMALL BUSINESS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 8762, to amend the Small Business Act to increase the amount available for regular business loans thereunder (pp. 18546-8). This bill will now be sent to the President.
22. POSTAL RATES. Began debate on H. R. 7927, to adjust postal rates. pp. 18564-73
23. LANDS. Received from the Interior Department a proposed bill "to repeal obsolete laws relating to military bounty land warrants and to provide for cancellation of recorded warrants"; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. p. 18594
24. POULTRY. Rep. Landrum spoke in favor of poultry legislation and inserted a proposed amendment to Federal legislation. pp. 18575-7
25. LEGISLATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENTS. Rep. Albert inserted a statement, "Summation of Legislative Accomplishments." pp. 18586-7

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26. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 8072, the D. C. appropriation bill, and acted on amendments in disagreement. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 18600-1, 18660-1
27. FARM LABOR. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 2010, to extend the Mexican farm labor program. pp. 18601-7
28. CULTURAL EXCHANGE. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 8666, to provide for the improvement and strengthening of the international relations of the U. S. by promoting better mutual understanding among the peoples of the world through educational and cultural exchanges (pp. 18600-1). This bill will now be sent to the President.
29. PEACE CORPS. Rep. James C. Davis objected to sending H. R. 7500, to provide for a Peace Corps, to conference. p. 18607
30. COMPACTS. Agreed to the Senate amendments to H. J. Res. 225, to grant the consent of Congress to the Delaware River Basin compact and to enter into such compact on behalf of the U. S. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 18607-17
31. PERSONNEL. As reported (see Digest 159), H. R. 7377, to increase the limitation on the number of supergrade and high-level scientific positions, includes provisions as follows:

The letter explaining further the Department's position follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, August 28, 1961.

Hon. OREN HARRIS,
Chairman, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I refer to your letter of August 3, 1961, transmitting three copies of H.R. 8465, a bill introduced by Representative ROGERS which, if adopted, would prohibit trade between the United States and Cuba.

You will recall that the U.S. Government in fulfilling its responsibility to insure a reliable source of sugar took the major step last year of eliminating imports of Cuban sugar which constituted over 70 percent of Cuba's normal exports to the United States. Controls over exports to Cuba were also instituted last year, effective October 20, barring all shipments of U.S. goods to that country except for certain nonsubsidized foodstuffs, medicines, and medical supplies. Thus, in comparison with 1958, the year prior to Castro's assumption of power, when U.S. exports to Cuba totaled \$546.2 million and U.S. imports from Cuba totaled \$527.8 million, the current annual rate of exports and imports is about \$20 million and \$30 million, respectively.

Although the volume of trade with Cuba has been reduced drastically, I can assure you that the Department remains deeply concerned that the hostile Castro regime continues to obtain dollar income from sales of Cuban exports in the United States. As you know, existing legislation provides broad authority to accomplish the aim which would be achieved by passage of the legislation proposed by Representative ROGERS. The Department feels, therefore, that H.R. 8465 is unnecessary.

The administration has under consideration measures which, if applied, would result in an embargo on U.S. trade with Cuba. I shall be pleased to communicate to you as soon as possible any further developments with respect to this matter.

The Department has been advised by the Bureau of the Budget that, from the standpoint of the administration's program, there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Please do not hesitate to call on us if we can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely yours,

BROOKS HAYS,
Assistant Secretary.

GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE,

Washington, D.C., September 11, 1961.

Hon. OREN HARRIS,
Chairman, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Reference is made to your request for the views of the Department of Defense with respect to H.R. 8465, 87th Congress, a bill to prohibit the shipment in interstate or foreign commerce of articles imported into the United States from Cuba, and for other purposes.

H.R. 8465 proposes to stop all imports into the United States from Cuba and all U.S. exports to Cuba by prohibiting from the date of enactment any sale or purchase of such goods in the United States. Imports or exports by or on behalf of the United States in connection with the operation of any military or naval base of the United States situated in Cuba would not be affected.

The present situation is that exports from the United States, except food and certain medical supplies, are controlled and the imports of sugar from Cuba are cut off. The chief remnants of the once substantial two-way trade are U.S. imports of Cuban tobacco,

industrial molasses, and fresh pineapples. If all trade with Cuba were cut off, the economic effects would be felt by certain U.S. industries but they would be insignificant to the United States as a whole. The economic effects on Cuba might well be serious food shortages there.

Inasmuch as H.R. 8465 is primarily concerned with foreign policy, the Department of Defense defers to the Department of State with respect to its enactment.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that, from the standpoint of the administration's program, there is no objection to the presentation of this report for the consideration of the committee.

Sincerely yours,

CIRUS R. VANCE.

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

Mr. HARRIS. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. FULTON. My question is this. At the Guantanamo Naval Base we are employing and paying in U.S. dollars many Cuban workers. This is a source of supply of dollars to the Castro government. What are we doing about that? Obviously, through this large Cuban payroll we are putting into the hands of the Castro government American dollars. All we hear from the Castro government is that they are going to take over the Guantanamo Naval Base. Why do we not do something? Why do we not say "Look, if you are going to take the Guantanamo Naval Base over, or you are going to try to take it over, we will have to give you notice that we will have to discharge some of these Cuban workers." Why are we subsidizing them with these American dollars?

Mr. HARRIS. I will say to the gentleman that that is not involved in this bill, because our committee does not have jurisdiction of that subject matter.

Mr. Speaker, I make the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the committee amendments.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on passage of the bill. The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1962

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 9169) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to 2 hours, one-half of the time to be controlled by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], and one-half by myself.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. RAINS. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RAINS. Have all points of order on this bill been reserved?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair understands that points of order were reserved by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

Mr. JENSEN. That is correct.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS]?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 9169, with Mr. HARRIS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, our subcommittee brings to you what we hope, and certainly it looks as if our hopes will be accurate this time, is the last and final supplemental appropriation bill of the year.

This bill has a good many items in it, and we respectfully suggest that you get the hearings and the report and be looking them over. There are some 80 or 85 items in the bill, and each of them has a great many details in it.

We bring this bill to you. We are your servants, but you are going to have to write this final bill. We are prepared, we hope, to give you any information you may require. We are all here. We will do our best to give you whatever you want to know. We will take it either singly or together, and we will try our best to give you that information.

This is not an easy matter for us to handle. I think I can say to you that this is just about as unanimous a bill as it is possible to get seven men to agree upon as far as all the items are concerned.

May I give you some overall figures. There is in here \$646,771,447, in some 80 or 85 different items, and I repeat, each item has many details in it. There was a total request, in round figures, about 8,000 employees. There are in this bill, in round figures again, about 5,100.

There is a reduction in the neighborhood of about \$150 million. I think there is some explanation due there. That sounds like a very severe cut, but when you analyze it, it is not. There are some agencies where the committee took the position that they had merit in their requests, but they ought to go over to the regular session in January so the regular subcommittees could handle them. So the funds were denied. Therefore, that makes the cut look rather severe.

With that thought in mind, I hope the committee will seek whatever informa-

tion it wants. I, along with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle on the subcommittee, invite you to ask for that information, and we will attempt to give it to you.

Let me say generally there are four items in here that I ought to call to your special attention. They are items that deal with direct backdoor spending. They are brand new programs.

Mr. Chairman, the committee has brought back for the serious consideration of the House these four items. We submit them to you. We attempt to change by appropriate language the back-door spending and to supply the direct money and direct appropriations so that the membership of the House of Representatives each year can work its will on these appropriations and the spending of money. We did not cripple any of the programs.

I will speak for myself personally now, and not attempt to speak for the committee on these items. I voted for the legislative authorization on the area redevelopment program. The committee has not reduced the loans and grants by 1 cent. May I repeat that—not 1 penny has been reduced on your big loan and grant money. The direct cash was supplied to replace the back-door credit authorizations.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to our beloved colleague from Florida.

Mr. SIKES. There has been some apprehension expressed about the area redevelopment appropriation, that the money which will be needed by other agencies of Government to supplement and support the area redevelopment program, has been reduced.

Mr. THOMAS. That is true.

Mr. SIKES. The House has a great deal of confidence in the gentleman from Texas and his committee, but I would like to have some clarification on that point.

Mr. THOMAS. We will be delighted to give it to our friend.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 more minutes. I do not want to take up too much time. I know my colleagues want to hear other gentlemen who want to talk.

Here is what your subcommittee did. I repeat—on loans and grants, not 1 penny was taken out.

As to the administrative expense money, that is what my friend is referring to, we did our best to help to make this program work. As far as Mr. Batt, the Administrator, is concerned, and in my judgment he is a good one, he wanted 296 employees and we gave him every one of them.

The act says in order to be economical and to use the assets we have in this Government that these agencies shall help. It sets out seven agencies. Each one of these agencies are doing practically the same thing but the new act gives them another authority. It is just changing over to the other side of the fence. This program will work, if we do not let it get bogged down with job-

holders. They have the employees now—that is the point—but we put in \$300,000 and they should not need that. Mr. Chairman, that is my point.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTEN. I join with the gentleman from Florida in saying I have the utmost confidence in the gentleman from Texas, and his committee, and that confidence, of course, is shared by other Members of the House whose responsibility it is to deal with other programs. But, unless there is an allocation of funds to the regular department for this activity, rural area redevelopment, we will be cut at the expense of the regular programs and that is a matter that the regular committees have to deal with. I ask the gentleman this question: Does this agency, and does Mr. Batt, have authority to allocate to other departments funds so that they may do this without doing it at the expense, let us say, of protecting the country from foreign insects and various other programs that we have to carry on?

Mr. THOMAS. He is the boss. The act is so written, and he can allocate his funds as he sees fit.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may need.

Mr. Chairman, here in this bill is the best example of what legislation costs when the Congress passes bill after bill authorizing certain agencies to spend the people's money in excess of what authority they have had in the past. A substantial proportion of this bill is the result of legislation which this Congress has passed during this session.

You will note there are many agencies of Government who will, under this bill, receive a lot of money, and when I say a lot of money, I mean a lot of money, to the tune of \$646,771,447, in what they call a supplemental budget request.

Now, supplementals are supposed to be for emergency needs to a very great degree. We have on the statute books of this Nation of ours a law known as the antideficiency law, which provides that if an agency head spends more money during any 3-month period in a fiscal year than the Congress has permitted him to spend during such period, then that agency head is subject to a heavy fine and even a jail sentence. So, they dreamed up a word to use in lieu of the word "deficiency." They dreamed up the word "supplemental," and hence we have deficiency appropriation bills after deficiency appropriation bills in every session of the Congress. This fiscal year was less than a month and a half old when these so-called supplemental requests came to our committee in the amount of over half a billion dollars.

My colleagues, such bills have really gotten completely out of hand. It has become a disease, it seems, by most every department, agency, commission, and bureau of Government to spend and spend irrespective of the amount of money the Congress appropriates in the regular bills and even long before they

run out of money, which they do, then, of course, they know it is easy to get a supplemental appropriation from the Congress of the United States, and believe me, they are all quite expert in their appeal for more of the taxpayer dollars, by the thousands, millions, and billions.

They have some kind of society, it seems. I do not know what they call it; I would call it the "Federal Wasteful Spending Society of America, Inc." It seems they operate on the theory that if most of them do not ask for so-called supplemental requests it will make those who do look very bad in the eyes of Congressmen.

In this bill we have a number of requests for funds which the committee reduced substantially, yet if I had my way they would have been reduced a lot more. I must say that this is the first appropriation bill that has come to the floor from the committee of which I am a member or have been a member where I had reservations on many of the items that are in the bill which means, of course, that I am opposed to such items. In this bill the Areas Development Administration gets \$168 million. For what? To go into hundreds upon hundreds of localities scattered in all 50 States of this Union and Puerto Rico, ferret out people who do not have jobs at the present time, and then retrain them—yes, retrain them even at the age of 55 or 60 years in some other trade and then try to move them and their families away from their present home. Mr. Chairman, it just cannot work.

I listened with utter disgust to the Federal officials who attempted to justify this great sum of money. I discovered first of all that they had little respect for our free private industry; in fact, one of those officials made the remark that industry had to build more plants in these areas of unemployment. He went on at great length. I asked him finally how much money he would like to invest to build a plant in some area and then the minute he got the plant built have labor czars move in and make it so difficult for him to make a profit in the end he would have to close shop.

No one answered that question. Any 10-year-old child knows the American way to get more employment in this Nation is to give business and capital an incentive to move into those areas and to make it easy for them to carry on their business and give employment to people who deserve and need employment. Anything and everything is done to make it difficult for people to invest capital, and Mr. Chairman, just so long as that is the order of the day we are going to have unemployment problems no end.

Mr. Chairman, I am more displeased with this bill as it comes to the floor today than with any appropriation bill which I have ever had anything to do with during the 19 years I have been a member of the Committee on Appropriations. I respect the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS]. There is no finer or more patriotic American gentleman than the chairman of this subcommittee AL THOMAS. He has worked diligently,

long, and hard to do the best job that could be done under present circumstances. But I say again so long as this Congress continues to pass authorization bills which call for these high expenditures by the billions of dollars, just so long will our Government and our Treasury be in a most precarious financial condition and at the end of that trail will surely come bankruptcy and destruction of our American blessings. Yes, finally, the American people will reap the harvest which Congress has sown.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, may I ask the gentleman from Iowa on the other side to yield time? There are few requests for time over here.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BOW].

(Mr. BOW asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, there are just two items in this bill I should like to discuss briefly. The first item I would like to discuss and bring to the attention of the committee is the fact that there is in this bill money for protection of the Capitol Building that we discussed some months ago, the fire hazards that have developed over the years. The Architect of the Capitol, together with outside architects, and the Board of Fire Underwriters, have submitted reports showing the dangers to the Capitol. We now have the money in the bill to take care of the fireproofing and protection of the Capitol Building. We assured you several months ago that this would be done. It now has been taken care of.

Mr. Chairman, the other item that I should like to discuss with the committee is a matter that is in operation but has never before been a matter of debate or discussion here on the floor of the House of Representatives. It has always been handled by the other body, and has been accepted here. I refer to the East-West Cultural Center which is located in Hawaii. I should like particularly to have the attention of the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House, because this is a matter that the Foreign Affairs Committee I am sure will be interested in, as well as those of us on the Appropriations Committee and the Subcommittee on State, Justice, and the Judiciary.

Mr. Chairman, I should first like to assure the gentleman from Hawaii [Mr. INOUYE], who is on the floor of the House, and the people of Hawaii, that what I have to say does not mean that I am against an East-West Cultural Center. I think it is a good project, and should be established. Much good can be done with such a project. What I am going to say in criticism of the East-West Cultural Center is simply because I think it represents a very loose handling of the taxpayers' money of this country, and is not carrying out the will of the people.

Mr. Chairman, for those who are not familiar with the East-West Cultural Center, may I say that it has been set up in Hawaii because we bring the people from Asia into Hawaii to meet with

American scholars there. It is an ideal location for such a center.

Mr. Chairman, in the mutual security bill of several years ago there was a provision in that bill providing for the Secretary of State to make a study to determine whether or not there should be a cultural center in Hawaii. The Secretary of State did that and made a report which was apparently not satisfactory to some Members of the other body, and they adopted their own proceedings.

Mr. Chairman, in another mutual security bill, by an amendment—mark you, this has never been discussed on the floor of the House, although the distinguished gentleman from Hawaii [Mr. INOUYE] has appeared before committees and testified—this provision was adopted in the mutual security bill in the other body and they put in \$10 million to implement it. Again, this was done without consideration by the House on how the \$10 million was to be used.

Mr. Chairman, let me point out to you what they were going to do. The testimony in the other body, and the facts that we have developed, prove that they intended to spend in the first 6 years on the East-West Cultural Center \$75 million—6 years, \$75 million—and in a matter of about 3 years some \$30 million.

Now, we appropriated the \$10 million. It is interesting to read from the testimony in reference to that.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] asked this question during the course of the hearings:

Mr. ROONEY. What is the University of Hawaii doing for the East-West Cultural Center?

Mr. COOMBS. First of all, the Hawaiian Legislature appropriated \$852,000 toward buildings and for administrative expenses in connection with the planning and operation of the center, and donated land to the center on which these buildings are being constructed, having a market value of \$2,740,000.

Get this: "donated land." This is the Assistant Secretary of State speaking; donated lands, \$2,740,000.

Further, Mr. Coombs stated the following:

My guess would be that the university is going to put more into this center and I think the State of Hawaii is going to end up putting more in this center than it can possibly get out financially.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND], recognizing the situation, on page 599 of the record of the hearings, said this:

Mr. BOLAND. I think the danger, at least in my mind—and I presume this is the fear of others—is that we still have a facility which would be built for the University of Hawaii. We do not want to just subsidize the University of Hawaii. This is one of the dangers. I suppose this would alleviate the fear if this is handled properly.

Mr. Chairman, this is the surprising fact: Contracts have been let for the construction of the building in the amount of \$8,610,000. I asked the question in the hearings: "Who holds the title to the land on which we are building these buildings?"

Well, there was some confusion; but if you take the original testimony of Mr.

Coombs, he said the University of Hawaii was donating land worth \$2,470,000. I pressed the matter because I knew who owned the land. We are putting up buildings to the extent of \$8 million and they have asked for additional funds, but we already have contracts for \$8,610,000, putting up buildings on land owned not by the Government of the United States but by the University of Hawaii.

This is actually a grant, an endowment of that amount. Then I went further and checked the grant papers. It was anticipated that we would spend \$75 million on this East-West Cultural Center, but when you look further into the grant papers, you find that we are putting up these buildings on the grounds of the University of Hawaii and that the University of Hawaii can give us 30 days' notice to get out.

I think this is a proper matter for the Committee on Foreign Affairs and other committees of the House to look into so that we may develop sound legislation and a sound program for a worthy cause, the East-West Cultural Center. In view of what the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND], had stated about the danger of this becoming a part of the University of Hawaii and what the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] had said, let me read to you from a document that I received just this morning. I have not had a chance to study it carefully.

It is dated September 13, and it is from Dr. Laurence H. Snyder, the president of the University of Hawaii. This is part of that report and I read from page 3:

With the signing of the agreement and the transfer of funds to the university the Center became a reality as an official part of the university and the Center's various institutes and divisions were placed in operation.

That was not not the intent of the Congress when this was passed and I do not believe it is the intent today. I think the intent is that there shall be an East-West Cultural Center operated by the United States in conjunction with the University of Hawaii. But I do not think it is the intention to subsidize or to build up a branch of the University of Hawaii, from which we can be thrown out in 30 days.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman from Ohio yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I merely want to say that I am in thorough accord with the expressions made here today by the distinguished gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BOW. I thank the gentleman from New York.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I want to compliment the gentleman on his statement and also the manner in which he pursued this item in the committee. As he indicated in the authorization legislation, he is in favor of this item, and all of us think that it is a great pro-

gram. But I think there is a great danger here that we are subsidizing this university. The development of the information and the testimony within the committee will probably occasion the State Department's taking another look at it. We do not want to hurt the Center. We think it is a great thing. We think it has some great possibilities. But I do believe there is some real danger in this matter of building an institution that the taxpayers of your State and my State and all the other States are paying for in Hawaii. I am sure the gentleman from Hawaii does not want that to happen, either, and that is exactly what we do not want to happen.

Mr. BOW. I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. JONAS. Before the gentleman from Ohio leaves this subject I hope he will tell the Committee that our subcommittee eliminated any further construction funds until this matter can be cleared up.

Mr. BOW. Yes. I might point out that this is the fact. There were requests here for additional funds for construction and those have been eliminated by the committee until this matter can be cleared up.

We have money in for the grants to scholars. This cultural center is under way and they are doing a good job. We did not want to do anything to affect the present operation. It can be continued. What we want to see is some legislation, some method, by which the dollars that we are going to spend are going to be protected.

Mr. INOUE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BOW. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Hawaii.

Mr. INOUE. I would just like to advise the House that the vice president of the University of Hawaii is here in Washington conferring with officials of the State Department to carry out exactly what the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] has been discussing. I concur with the gentleman that this is a Federal project. As far as I am concerned, representing the people of Hawaii, this East-West center is in no way a State project. I can assure you I will do my best to see that the Federal concept is carried out.

Mr. BOW. I thank the gentleman from Hawaii. I join with him in hoping we can carry out this program of a proper East-West cultural center. The gentleman's testimony before the committees of the House and of the other body has been enlightening and certainly worthwhile in the consideration of this matter.

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

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

Mr. GROSS. I, too, want to compliment the gentleman from Ohio on the very effective manner in which he questioned the witnesses before the Appropriations Subcommittee with respect to

this cultural center. He did a very great deal toward bringing out the facts of the situation before the committee and now on the floor of the House.

The question that arises in my mind is this: Why was this man Coombs, this Assistant Secretary for Cultural Affairs at the State Department, and why was the State Department so lax in this matter? Why did Coombs and the State Department permit a situation such as this to develop? Why was so little attention paid to this when Congress is providing all kinds of highly paid employees in the State Department supposedly representing the interests of the United States and the taxpayers? Will we ever get an operation in the State Department that has some semblance of a business operation?

Mr. BOW. When this matter was first put in as an amendment to the foreign-aid bill, the ICA, there was a direction for the Secretary of State to make a study and report back to the other body. The Secretary of State did do that, and he put limitations on it. His program was much more restricted than the program that was entered into. He was criticized by Members of the other body for not bringing in a larger program, for not spending more money on it, and for making it only for 1 year and not a permanent project. The Secretary of State was criticized at that time, 3 or 4 years ago, when this thing was established. Then the other body disregarded the study they had requested be made and went ahead with this program. So we cannot lay this completely at the door of the State Department at that time, because actually, as I said in the hearings, like Topsy, it just grew. I am critical of Mr. Coombs, the present Secretary, who is handling this, for his testimony before the committee when he said they donated this land when in fact we had only a 30-day right on it. I think they should study and understand this program and keep their fingers on it, and not just give a grant and turn it over to somebody else to operate.

Mr. GROSS. The hearings are replete with examples of the fact that Mr. Coombs did not know what was going on over there.

Mr. BOW. I think that was quite right. I think some of the ones who preceded him just did not do what was right in handling it. That is why I am hoping the committees of the House now will take jurisdiction of this and go into it, and we can establish something.

One other matter I might point out to the members of the committee. There is a provision in this bill for paying the Asian scholars. This seems to be something that should be considered. Asian scholars are coming over here, that is, professors from colleges in Asia. I think most of the Members of the House know about what their salaries would be. Yet they are receiving \$13,500 a year to come here to live in these nice, plush quarters in Hawaii while they are studying. I think we are spending too much money on that. I think this study ought to be made. \$13,500 a year is a great deal to pay to these Asian scholars to come over and take advantage of these East-West cultural centers.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 additional minute in order to answer an inquiry of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. EDMONDSON].

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to my colleague with pleasure.

Mr. EDMONDSON. On yesterday, the Indians Claim Commission entered a judgment, one of the major judgments that the Indian Claim Commission has entered, in the sum of \$14,789,000 for the Cherokee Indians. That is a final judgment representing the conclusion of nearly 10 years of litigation on this question. I talked yesterday with the Director of the Budget, Mr. David Bell, and he said it had not been possible to complete the processing of the papers to include this in the deficiency judgment, but it would be sent over within the next day or so to the other body for action there. I just want to ask the gentleman if he knows any reason why, when the budget has approved it, and it has been sent to the other body, that it could not be accepted by this committee on behalf of the House?

Mr. THOMAS. Is the gentleman in favor of it?

Mr. EDMONDSON. I am very strongly in favor of it.

Mr. THOMAS. Are the gentleman's colleagues of the Oklahoma delegation in favor of it?

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, the entire Oklahoma delegation is enthusiastically in favor of it.

Mr. THOMAS. It is my understanding that this judgment carries 6 percent interest; does it not?

Mr. EDMONDSON. That is correct.

Mr. THOMAS. If we can save 3 or 4 months' interest, that would be in the best interest of the taxpayers as well as in the best interest of our distinguished friend, the gentleman from Oklahoma and his great Oklahoma delegation. So at the proper time when the bill is open to amendment, I suggest that the gentleman offer the appropriate amendment.

Mr. Chairman, there is an item in the bill providing for judgments which are final judgments and constitute debts against the Government of the United States. There are about 40 such instances, I think, involving some \$22 million.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 additional minute so that I may yield to our distinguished friend, the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY].

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, I commend the committee for the work they have done on this bill. I call the attention of the gentleman to page 2 of the report under the Department of Commerce, under the Bureau of the Census. I notice the Congress and the Committee on Appropriations finally woke up to the necessity of having some information on imports coming into this country. Here you are making available \$148,000 which is slightly less than the request which was made based on the Bureau of the Census information, and

we should have a policy under which the U.S. Tariff Commission should have money available so that we could have detailed information on all imports into this country—not only textile imports but every other import coming into this country.

Mr. THOMAS. May I thank our distinguished friend, the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY]. His advice is always helpful, always welcome and his remarks are always to the point.

Mr. AVERY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to our good friend, the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. AVERY. I notice the subcommittee in its wisdom eliminated \$47 million requested by the Secretary of Agriculture to relocate wheat from current storage sites to locations close to metropolitan areas—presumably in the East. I wonder since this item has been deleted; does this mean the Secretary of Agriculture will not be able to move this wheat or does he just have to look elsewhere to put it?

Mr. THOMAS. I assume, if he does not have the funds, he cannot move the wheat. I think that would be true.

Mr. AVERY. And that would more or less be the position of the House, that this mission should not be undertaken until further authorization.

Mr. THOMAS. That is the position of your committee and we are submitting it for the consideration of the House.

Mr. AVERY. Mr. Chairman, I compliment the gentleman on the wisdom of that decision.

Mr. THOMAS. We thank our friend and we are delightful to have his support and appreciate it very much.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS].

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, as has already been stated, this bill appropriates \$631 million. Something was said a few minutes ago in a colloquy that we could save some interest by adopting an amendment increasing this amount. I would say with respect to that suggestion that we will have to borrow every dollar of this \$631 million. We are already operating on a deficit basis. Nobody knows how much the deficit will be next June 30 but everyone admits there will be one. The prospective deficit has been estimated at from \$3½ billion up to \$18 billion. My own guess is it will be somewhere in the neighborhood of \$8 or \$10 billion. But of one thing we can all be sure—whatever we appropriate today in this bill will add to that deficit. We do not have the money; it is not in the bank; it is not in prospect from receipts from taxes, customs receipts, or otherwise. So, keep that in mind when you get to the point of considering amendments to increase this bill.

I saw the distinguished chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations on the floor a moment ago, and if I may have his attention, I would like to use his statement made on this floor a week or so ago, which should be alarming to the members of this committee and the

House and to the people of the country. It is about the most dramatic way to explain what is happening. The Appropriations Committee chairman called attention to the fact that the U.S. Government has been going in the red at the rate of \$1 million an hour every hour of every day and night since January 1, 1961. Yet we continue to pass authorization bills here which obligate the Committee on Appropriations to bring in appropriation bills to implement the authorizations.

There is no way to stop this spending trend and put our financial house in order until we have the courage to stop authorizing new programs and expanding existing ones.

One of the items in this bill is a small one; it contains some funds for additional employees for the President's Council of Economic Advisers. The amount is a small sum, \$177,000, for 12 new positions. But what I would like to do is invite the attention to a colloquy I had with Dr. Heller in the hearings. You will find this colloquy on page 23. I had asked Dr. Heller how long we could continue to operate in the red without running into inflationary dangers or into other serious fiscal problems, and he said that he did not think that inflation would result from the present program because it only contemplated an increase in spending of some \$3 or \$4 billion over last year. Then I asked him what would be the effect if we should run a deficit at the end of this year of \$10 billion, and quite properly he did not want to speculate on that; he did not want to say anything that he might be bound by, and I did not blame him for that. But, he did say that somewhere between a \$4 and a \$10 billion deficit we would run into a serious problem. I would like now to quote Dr. Heller's answer to a question as to where he would say the breaking point of trouble would be between \$4 and \$10 billion. I am not quoting him out of context but am not quoting everything he says; but do quote him as follows:

I certainly think that somewhere in that range, between 4 and 10, you would find a point where you would have to take countermeasures.

When I say "countermeasures" I do not, except as a last resort, mean direct controls over prices and wages; I mean a tighter monetary policy and a tighter fiscal policy.

Then Mr. JENSEN interrupted and said: "Higher taxes?"

Dr. HILLER. That is right, higher taxes to offset the impact of spending. Of course, the very last thing we want would be direct controls over the economy.

And with that comment I certainly agree.

I refer to that colloquy because you have here a direct warning from the Chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, that if we run a deficit this year ranging somewhere between \$4 and \$10 billion we will be in danger and will have to take countermeasures. Based on what Congress has already done this year, I think we have already entered the danger zone and that the red flags are flying.

There are some items in this bill about which I would like to comment, especially in view of these references to the colloquy with Dr. Heller. The gentleman from Ohio has indicated how your committee, by being vigilant, was able to discover something that needs correcting. Without intending to pat ourselves on the back, I would like to advert briefly to something else we learned when General Services Administration officials were before the committee along with the administrative officer of the courts. You will remember a few months ago we passed legislation here authorizing the creation of 73 new judgeships. Notwithstanding the fact that only a handful had been nominated or confirmed at the time of our hearings—I think other names were sent to the Senate yesterday—but at the time we had this hearing only four of the new judges had been confirmed, yet they were asking us for \$4,650,000 to remodel, renovate, and decorate chambers in various public buildings around the country to accommodate the new judges. This might not sound like a big sum of money, \$4,650,000 and it is not big in comparison with other items, but that is only the downpayment. The projects to renovate the necessary office space to accommodate the judges—this is in addition to salaries, clerk hire, and all the other emoluments involved—the total estimate cost of this program will be \$17 million; \$4,650,000 requested in this bill, and \$13 million to be asked for next year and subsequent years.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONAS. I yield.

Mr. BOW. I just wonder whether the gentleman referring to this matter will speak of the fact that certain cabinets for a judge's office cost \$50 each, something to put their telephones in.

Mr. JONAS. The gentleman is correct. But I intended to comment only on the items for refurbishing and renovating courtrooms and offices for the judges. They wanted \$66,000 to fix up an office for one judge in Philadelphia. They wanted \$38,000 for one judge's suite and a clerk's office in Chicago. In Hartford they wanted \$84,000 for one judge's suite, one witness room, and one court reporter's office in a building that will be abandoned within a year when they move that judge into a new Federal building now under construction.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONAS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Will the gentleman agree that the action of the subcommittee now pending for approval has adequately taken care of these extravagant items?

Mr. JONAS. I was getting ready to say that. I am glad the gentleman interrupted me to do it, because I began my comment on this situation by saying that if the membership knew what the committee did, this is one instance in which we might with due modesty claim a little credit for saving some money for the taxpayers.

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONAS. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BOLAND. I am delighted the gentleman from North Carolina points this out. As he indicated, this is a request to repair and remodel some of the old courthouses. In discussion of this item in committee some of the members pointed to courthouses that are being renovated and remodeled where they are building a new courthouse in the very same city to take care of the new judges who will be appointed and who will sit very soon.

Mr. JONAS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONAS. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. COLLIER. Who had the unmitigated gall to make this request in the first place?

Mr. JONAS. You cannot place the responsibility exactly. The General Services Administration asked for the money, but they did so at the request of the Administrative Office of the Courts. Actually, the Administrative Office has a regular plan. They can tell you how many square feet a judge should be allocated, how many different items of furniture he should have, and what kind of stand he should have to house his telephone. They have a regular prepared-in-advance setup for each judge, and they make their submission to the GSA. The GSA comes to the committee and asks for the money in accordance with the plan. We have put in enough money to take care of the judges that will be appointed this year and eliminated the rest with directions to restudy the proposals.

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

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

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman recall that when the bill providing for 35 new judges came on the floor of the House this year there was a hue and cry raised that justice delayed is justice denied. Does the gentleman remember that?

Mr. JONAS. I remember it. They are now asking for \$2,800 per judge for travel expenses. I thought these new judges were going to stay at home and look after the courts in their home districts. But it appears they plan to do quite a bit of traveling, as their associates on the bench have been doing for years.

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman recall that the House this year passed a bill providing for 73 new judges and again the story was that justice delayed is justice denied. The gentleman tells us today only a handful of these judges have been appointed. Is justice still being denied?

Mr. JONAS. The gentleman from Iowa knows I cannot answer that question. I think there had been four or five judges confirmed when we had the hearings; but I notice in the morning paper some 14 to 17 additional names were sent to the Senate yesterday.

There will be some judges appointed and confirmed no doubt before the session ends; the exact number I cannot estimate.

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONAS. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. HALEY. Does not the gentleman from North Carolina think that immediately after the adjournment of the Congress this process of nominating judges will speed up very considerably?

Mr. JONAS. I would not comment on that. I have no way of knowing, but I do know that only about four had been confirmed when we held these hearings and when the \$4,650,000 was requested.

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

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

Mr. CEDERBERG. It is my understanding that this supplemental appropriation bill carries an appropriation for approximately 5,000 new positions, out of approximately 8,000 requested by the administration.

Mr. JONAS. Eighty-one hundred.

Mr. CEDERBERG. Is that substantially correct?

Mr. JONAS. That is substantially correct.

Mr. CEDERBERG. It seems to me we are going far afield in connection with supplemental appropriation bills to come in here late in the session and have every agency of the Government requesting more money and new jobs when we have really in effect completed our regular subcommittee action. Some of them are not even completed. It seems to me that supplemental appropriations should be used only in a very serious emergency and should only be used in the event the Congress passes new legislation which requires that this kind of action be taken. I am personally convinced that coming in here every year with every agency wanting a supplemental appropriation is a mistake, and the Congress ought to soon recognize that something should be done about it.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I could not agree more with the gentleman from Michigan, and I should have made the same statement, and intended to do so. In addition, we should note this: The new fiscal year is only two and a half months old. This is the first of what I suspect will be a number of supplemental bills before the 87th Congress. Here we are, before the new fiscal year is 3 months old, with a supplemental request—over and above the regular bills—of approximately three-fourth of a billion dollars.

Mr. Chairman, I might say to the gentleman from Michigan, [Mr. CEDERBERG] that we did the best we could with this bill. We made substantial reductions in the requests, amounting to \$165 million. It was a difficult job, I tell you, to cut out 3,000 of the new jobs requested. You can be sure the agencies are not happy about it. However, we did that. I might say also that 2,500 of the new jobs are in the Social Security Administration, and a substantial number in the Housing and Home Finance Agency,

or the coordinate agencies of that agency. Nearly 1,000 of the jobs are there. Those increases have come about by reason of new legislation enacted by Congress at this session in 1961. And this points up the importance of slowing down on the new authorizations.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself one additional minute.

Mr. Chairman, I do not think I can expand upon what our colleague, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS] has just so ably stated in answer to an inquiry by our friend from Michigan [Mr. CEDERBERG]. Of course, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CEDERBERG] is 100 percent right. We have not the slightest quibble with his observation. He is just as sound as a dollar, as he always is. But in this particular instance, since the time that the regular subcommittee passed on the matters before them, there was floor action and provision for various programs that have been signed by the President creating these extra duties. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS] very ably pointed out to the membership that perhaps 75 percent of the total increase is in one agency, namely, the result of the six big amendments passed by the Congress and signed by the President, enlarging the benefits of the Social Security Act.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BRAY].

(Mr. BRAY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Chairman, there are times when this body performs some truly amazing feats. But I wonder if we are not outdoing ourselves when we begin passing supplemental appropriations for many bureaus almost before the fiscal year has begun.

We are slightly more than 2 months into this fiscal year. I hardly need remind anyone in this body that the budget which was approved by appropriations was the largest peacetime budget in history. In short we already have given the administration billions of dollars to spend—more than ever before—and almost before the ink is dry on the check, so to speak, they are back with these additional requests. In fact, the President as yet has not signed the regular appropriation bill for the U.S. Information Agency; yet today we are considering a supplemental bill for \$4,750,000 for that agency.

The number of Federal employees has grown steadily during the first 7 months of this administration; from January through July more than 82,000 civilian employees were added to the Federal payroll. The President asked for funds in the supplemental appropriation to add 8,000 personnel to the Federal payroll, none of them in the Defense Department. This bill has, however, been cut by the Appropriation Committee to 5,100 extra employees.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute so that I may respond to an inquiry from our distinguished friend, the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ULLMAN].

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Chairman, I first want to commend the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, and the members of the subcommittee, for the excellent job they have done. I particularly want to express my personal appreciation for the inclusion of an item under the request of the Department of the Interior for \$1,250,000 for use by the Bureau of Land Management for emergency reseeding of our public lands.

Mr. Chairman, our public domain in the West is a great national asset. This year, because of unusual drought, fires have destroyed the vegetation of many thousands of acres of public lands. This item will allow us to rehabilitate those ranges. I particularly want to congratulate the gentleman from Texas for allowing the full amount that was requested.

Mr. THOMAS. I thank the gentleman very much.

Mr. Chairman, may I state to our colleagues on the other side that we have no further requests for time, and that we would be delighted to rise whenever they are ready.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, this is another payday for the taxpayers of this country, and is a payday with a vengeance. This is a deficiency appropriation bill that is coming to us exactly 2½ months to the day from the beginning of this fiscal year. I shudder to think how many more deficiency appropriation bills we are going to get for this fiscal year, in light of the fact that we had, I believe, 4 deficiency appropriation bills for the last fiscal year and the start came much later.

I would like to ask a few questions of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS]. I would like to ask where these buildings are going to be located that are provided for on page 6 under the heading "Buildings and Facilities." What is the meaning of that item on page 6, line 6?

Mr. THOMAS. These are 7 laboratories. It is our understanding that the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare will try to allocate one to each geographical section of the United States. When they appeared before us they had not yet picked the exact locations. We understand that there will be 2 in the Middle West, 2 on the Atlantic Coast, 2 on the Pacific Coast, and 1 somewhere in the Gulf area.

Mr. GROSS. The figure is \$1,600,000. Is that the start of it?

Mr. THOMAS. That is correct. That is the downpayment. It is our understanding, may I say to our colleague, that the completed cost of each one of the laboratories will be in the neighborhood of \$2,400,000.

Mr. GROSS. On page 6 of the report I note that this bill contains a \$30 million increase for housing for the elderly, which is in addition to \$25 million provided in the regular bill for 1962. Then the committee goes on to say that

only eight loans have been issued to date. I ask the gentleman why we have to have a deficiency for this item at this time. Why could not this have gone over to next year?

Mr. THOMAS. May I remind our distinguished friend that the Congress about 3 weeks ago passed a housing bill increasing the authorization \$50 million for this purpose. We did not want to slow down the program.

Mr. GROSS. If they have made only eight loans up to this point, how do you expect them to absorb another \$30 million?

Mr. THOMAS. According to the testimony, they have a good many applications. They claim they will use this amount of money. We cautioned them to go slowly and not make any mistakes. I think they are doing just exactly that.

Mr. GROSS. Under the item "Mass transportation loans and grants" you recommend \$42,500,000. Yet you say that, "The justifications were very vague and indefinite about the amount of money needed for loans and grants."

Under those circumstances, why did not the committee put this over until next year when some of the vagueness and indefiniteness might be removed?

Mr. THOMAS. Again may I say to our friend—and his question is a good one—this is a new piece of legislation. The House passed this bill about 3 or 4 weeks ago. It is a part of the urban renewal programs, part of the housing program. They considered it very, very vital, and we did not want to have it said that the committee was trying to wreck the program. So we supplied some funds.

Mr. GROSS. On page 7 of the report under the title "Open space land grants," you say that you are recommending an appropriation of \$25 million, yet again you say that the justifications were very vague and indefinite.

Mr. THOMAS. I reiterate that, may I say to my friend. The authorization, as I recall, was \$50 million. There is no limitation as to what they could spend in any town, city, or any State. Our housing law, when we started out in 1937, said only 10 percent of the amount of money involved in the bill could be spent in one State. Does that answer the gentleman's question?

Mr. GROSS. No. I do not know how in the world I could vote for a bill of this kind with all of its vagueness and indefiniteness.

Mr. THOMAS. Let me give the gentleman another minute, because he is entitled to a reasonable answer and we are trying to give him one.

Mr. GROSS. Let us move down to the appropriation for the low-rent housing demonstration program. You say in the report the Administrator now has over 525,000 occupied units covering many different projects in the present low-rent housing program.

Mr. THOMAS. That is correct.

Mr. GROSS. Each project is an existing demonstration unit. Yet you are putting more money in this bill for additional demonstration units. Tell me why.

Mr. THOMAS. That was a very important section of the new act, and they wanted \$5 million. We do not want it said that this Appropriation Committee—and sometimes they have not applied the most endearing terms to your subcommittee—was trying to kill the program, so we did not give them \$5 million, we gave them \$2 million.

Mr. GROSS. I know you gave them \$2 million, but does \$2 million have no meaning around here any more?

Mr. THOMAS. I know that is a whole lot of money, but the point is we asked them to go slow. We pointed out in the hearings the defects of the act, but we said, "We are not going to try to kill your program. We want you to make it work. But go slow and try to get by with \$2 million." We have a program for that, too, if the gentleman is interested in the details.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. JONAS. I could not agree with the gentleman from Iowa more than I do in this instance. The gentleman is correct. But I hope he will read the language in the report along with the language in the bill. The language in the bill will show clearly what the committee is trying to do and that is to put a stop to this back-door and side-door spending.

Mr. GROSS. Let me say to the gentleman from Texas that I will probably make some points of order against this bill. I do not like this business of Appropriations Committees coming in and writing legislation on the floor of the House, any more than I like other committees of the House coming in with supergrades and other legislation which is not within their jurisdiction. I will regret to have to make some other points of order against this bill, but I think the Appropriations Committee ought to get out of the business of writing legislation in appropriation bills, regardless of whether they are deficit or regular appropriations bills.

Mr. THOMAS. I could not agree with the gentleman more, but if he wants to continue this back-door spending, his point of order, we confess, is good. Then all they have to do is march over to the Treasury and get not \$2 million, as in this bill, but \$5 million.

Mr. GROSS. I have no intention of making a point of order against that particular provision, because I agree with the gentleman that it is back-door financing.

Mr. THOMAS. I thank the gentleman very much.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. JOHANSEN].

(Mr. JOHANSEN asked and was given permission to proceed out of order, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Chairman, this week the SS *Hope*, the mercy ship of doctors, nurses, and medical technicians which has spent 11 months in Indonesia and South Vietnam, returned to San Francisco.

Simultaneously, leaders of Project Hope announced that this truly voluntary program has a \$800,000 deficit.

At the same time, they disclosed that they are swamped with volunteers for similar, future expeditions of mercy and humanitarianism.

Now that a substantial majority of the Members of this House have proven their generosity with the taxpayers' money by voting approval of the Peace Corps, I respectfully suggest to my colleagues, and particularly to those who voted for the Peace Corps yesterday, that they join in personal contributions to help eliminate the deficit of Project Hope.

Regardless of the response this suggestion receives, and I hope it will be a generous one, a very serious question remains:

How long can nongovernmental voluntarism survive as a distinguishing American virtue against the competition of tax subsidized programs which, however benign in purpose, leave no freedom of choice to those who must pay the bill?

Incidentally, checks for Project Hope may be made out in the name of that organization and mailed to 1818 M Street, Washington, D.C.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FULTON].

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, as a member of the House Science and Astronautics Committee, I rise to call attention to page 16, lines 14 to 17, of this third supplemental appropriation bill under the item labeled "Salaries and expenses," which provides not to exceed \$10 million for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration may be transferred from research and development to the salaries and expenses appropriation. That is legislation in an appropriation bill. This particular appropriation bill has no rule, and this provision is, therefore, subject to a point of order.

Under the authorizing legislation, we had \$1,295 million for research and development expenses for 1962 for NASA, and there was appropriated \$1,220 million or a \$75 million cut for the current 1962 fiscal year on the research and development item by the House Committee on Appropriations. For fiscal 1962 on salaries and expenses we had on authorization \$226 million—it was \$226,686,000 to be specific—and it was cut to \$206,750,000 or a cut of \$19,936,000. The question then comes as to why this transfer is made. No reason is given either in the bill or the committee report.

Under the authorizing legislation for NASA, there can only be a 5-percent transfer of funds from research and development for anything of a capital nature. There cannot be a transfer of funds from research and development for anything of a construction facility in excess of \$250,000 without notifying the House Committee on Science and Astronautics and the Senate Space Committee.

This transfer does not fall under either of these authorized classifications. There has been no notification given to the House Committee on Science and Astronautics of this particular change

in the salaries and expenses item of this third supplemental bill, to my knowledge, as one of the ranking responsible members. I have checked with several members of the professional staff of the House Committee on Science and Astronautics to find out if they had any knowledge of it, and there has been no knowledge.

My colleagues, the gentleman from Massachusetts, Congressman MARTIN; the gentleman from Colorado, Congressman CHENOWETH; the gentleman from Indiana, Congressman ROUEBUSH; and the gentleman from California, Congressman BELL, have not known of this proposed change, on the Republican side of the House Science Committee.

I just give advance warning that I am not going to insist on the point of order; I have told my good friend, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], as I do not want to delay the U.S. space program in any way. This kind of provision constituting legislation should not occur in an appropriation bill without notice to the House legislative committee and at least to some of the senior members on both sides of the committee or to our professional staff.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, when we take \$10 million from the research and development program of the National Aeronautics and Space Agency, for salaries and expenses, we are robbing Peter to pay Paul. That means that some of the research and development programs that had been planned by the NASA Administration and authorized by our House Committee on Science and Astronautics and the House are now going to be deficient \$10 million. Will this hold back and delay any space research and development programs, and if so which ones?

We are in a race with Russia on many of these space programs, and I would hate to see something like this occur without a designation as to budget items affected and an evaluation by our House Science Committee. We have been watching these research and development programs carefully. We are cognizant of what purposes they are aimed, and we are trying to be responsible to the House. But, I might say to the House it is impossible when the National Aeronautics and Space Agency does not give the courtesy to both sides of the legislative committee of notice that they want a transfer of this magnitude.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FULTON. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. The chairman of our committee is ill; he has been in the hospital. I was informed of this and talked to Mr. Webb at length and was convinced it was imperative that this be done. I am sorry the gentleman was not informed, because I am sure he should have been informed.

Mr. FULTON. Was anybody on the Republican side informed of this?

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. I cannot answer that.

Mr. FULTON. I serve on the Science Committee as the senior ranking responsible member under my good friend, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN]. I have never heard of it, nor have the several staff members I talked with, nor have the other members on our side with whom I have consulted. Regardless of that, it is bad precedent to include legislation in an appropriations bill, and I oppose such procedure, which does not conform to the House rules.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. DOMINICK].

(Mr. DOMINICK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and twelve Members are present, a quorum.

Mr. DOMINICK. Mr. Chairman, I take this opportunity only to ask some questions for information purposes from the chairman of the committee, and I refer to page 3 of the bill concerning the item headed Weather Bureau Meteorological Satellite Operations.

Now, I see that in the bill we are appropriating \$48 million, apparently for reporting and operating, according to the report, the weather satellite program which has formerly been under the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. I ask two questions on this: Are they actually going to be doing the operation and the reporting?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I might say to our distinguished friend from Colorado that two outstanding, practical, everyday usable things have come out of this tremendous research and development program of NASA: One, weather.

Mr. DOMINICK. I agree.

Mr. THOMAS. And two, communication. Now, the Weather Bureau has come up and said that the scientific end of NASA has so reached the point that now we want to translate on a day-to-day basis and give to the American people on a day-to-day basis the results of this information, and that is what this money is for. Now they are going to build a station, sort of a facility, in Alaska.

I understand—I have talked to Congressman VINSON, and he said there is no question about it—it is the greatest spot in this hemisphere for weather activities.

The other part is for computers by the use of which they can feed that information daily to the American people. We reduced the budget by \$5 million, but in my opinion the Weather Bureau will do a very much better job. Does that answer the gentleman's question?

Mr. DOMINICK. Yes, in part, and I want to say at this point that I agree with the distinguished chairman that at least two good things have come out of our research: One is the weather satellite system and the other is the satellite communications system. But the point I am trying to make is this: For approximately 30 years our Weather Bureau has

been trying to carry on weather forecasting, but to date they have only achieved about 38 percent success. That is hardly much better than you can do in guessing the weather by holding up your wet finger to see which way the wind is blowing. I hope the Weather Bureau will be able to do a better job of forecasting with this present system, but it looks as though it might do nothing other than distribute wrong information farther and faster unless the method of making forecasts from gathered weather data is changed.

Mr. THOMAS. The gentleman has certainly made a very fine statement and I want to commend him for it. Certainly it is the hope, and I think we can have some assurance that it will come true, that this system which is being developed will be worth its weight in gold to the American people.

Mr. DOMINICK. I am glad to hear the chairman say that. Certainly something needs to be done. Was a comparable amount reduced from the Science and Space Administration request in order to offset this?

Mr. THOMAS. No, not in this bill, but the committee certainly will look at that very carefully next year and perhaps will earmark funds for that purpose. But we do not want to stop that research and we are not going to.

Mr. DOMINICK. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COLLIER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Texas yield me a minute that I may ask a question?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman a minute.

Mr. COLLIER. On page 9 of the report there is a recommendation for some \$3,250,000 for completion of a radio facility on the island of Rhodes. It seems to me some 9 years ago Greece had pledged to permit the United States the use of an area in Greece for the purpose of establishing a beam for the Voice of America to the Middle East, but subsequently defaulted on its pledge. Does this item now take care of the need for Middle East transmission facilities that existed then?

Mr. THOMAS. May I say to my friend from Illinois that I will yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] to answer.

Mr. ROONEY. I should like to say to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois that there is a relay station at Salonika, Greece, presently operating and has operated there for a number of years. But we must get a strong signal to the vicinity of the Middle East. For a number of years now we have had this floating transmitter tied up at the island of Rhodes and manned by 110 Coast Guard personnel. It has been a very expensive operation and has not been as effective as it should be in relaying the VOA signal.

Under the pending proposal in 3 or 4 years the savings made through it including the scrapping of the Courier will pay for what we are doing and we should have a much better signal. Full arrangements have been made to build a relay station on the island of Rhodes in the eastern Mediterranean.

Mr. COLLIER. I may say to the gentleman that I have no quarrel with that, I am simply asking whether or not it will now be necessary to pursue the request we have made for the use of land not in Salonika, but in northern Greece for a transmitter.

Mr. ROONEY. Salonika is in northern Greece.

Mr. COLLIER. I know that but there is another request pending. I am sure the gentleman knows what I refer to.

Mr. ROONEY. I must say that I do not.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of the time on this side to the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. SHORT].

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to ask the gentleman from Texas if he will clarify for me and for the edification of the Members of the House the language on page 2 of the bill, lines 4 to 8, which says:

Not to exceed \$8 million of the additional loan authorization of \$37,500,000 provided under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1962, shall also be available for loans under the Act of August 28, 1937.

My question is, Does this \$8 million relate to the authorization of agencies under the Appropriation Act of 1962, or does it relate simply to soil and water conservation loans authorized in the Act of August 28, 1937?

Mr. THOMAS. That is a good question, and it confused us a little bit. Here is what was justified before the committee and what the committee did. We consulted the gentlemen who have the regular agricultural appropriation bill in charge, and this particular earmarked item is for little waterworks systems, and such as that.

Mr. SHORT. For water conservation?

Mr. THOMAS. That is all it can be used for.

Mr. SHORT. Is the gentleman satisfied this language is clear enough so that that will be the only use the \$8 million can be put to?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes, that is right.

Mr. SHORT. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. There being no further requests for time, the Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

AREA REDEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Area redevelopment assistance

For necessary expenses of the Area Redevelopment Administration in carrying out the Area Redevelopment Act (Public Law 87-27), \$168,000,000, of which not to exceed \$122,500,000 shall remain available until expended for loans and participations as authorized by section 6 and public facility loans as authorized by section 7 of such Act, not to exceed \$40,000,000 shall remain available until expended for public facility grants as authorized by section 8, not to exceed \$2,250,000 shall be available for technical assistance as authorized by section 11, and not to exceed \$3,250,000 shall be available for necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, including rent in the District of Columbia and hire of passenger motor vehicles, and any funds heretofore borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury under section 9 of such Act shall be repaid from this appropriation and such section 9 is hereby amended to read as follows: "There are

hereby authorized to be appropriated for the purpose of extending financial assistance under sections 6 and 7 such amounts as may be necessary to furnish financial assistance in the maximum amounts authorized under such sections."

Mr. RAINS. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the following language, on the ground it proposes to change existing law and is legislation on an appropriation bill:

Page 4, beginning with the figure "\$168,000,000", line 19, and running through line 22; and on page 5, beginning with "and any funds", line 4, running through line 12, except the period.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Texas care to be heard?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, may I address a few words to our distinguished and beloved colleague, the gentleman from Alabama, who has just made the point of order. I do hope he can find it in his conscience to not raise the point of order, because it is good.

I am not going to try to bind a single member of this subcommittee, except myself. We are your servants.

When the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. RAINS] brought his housing bill before the House—

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order that the gentleman is not speaking on the point of order previously raised. He has already conceded the point of order is good, if I understood him correctly.

Mr. THOMAS. Not quite yet. Will the gentleman be generous with us for just a half minute?

Mr. Chairman, I supported the housing bill in its entirety. There were some rough spots in it, and we knew it, and the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. RAINS] knows it.

Will not my friend take this into consideration? We are not trying to hurt the gentleman's program. The big money—the loans and grants—was allowed. Every 5 cents requested by the Bureau of the Budget was allowed. All this does is to change the back-door spending to direct appropriations so the Congress can exercise its constitutional privileges of reviewing expenditure of funds which come out of the taxpayers' pockets and out of the Treasury. We are not trying to hurt the gentleman's program. If the gentleman will let us, we will help the gentleman make the program work. I give the gentleman my word. I voted for it, and supported it on the floor of the House. Cannot the gentleman from Alabama go along with us to that extent?

Mr. RAINS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I am asking the gentleman a question.

Mr. RAINS. The gentleman puts me in a rather difficult spot because, personally, there is no one on the floor of the House whom I admire and think more of than the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS]. But after a long and bitter struggle in which this House decided by a large majority, and after concurrence of the Senate of the United States in this particular language, he must give to me the same right which I gave to him. We can write legislation

in the Committee on Banking and Currency and he should only appropriate in appropriation bills. Therefore, as much as I love him, I cannot concur in his request that I withdraw my point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule.

Mr. THOMAS. May I ask the Chair to withhold his ruling for just a split second?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would be glad to hear the gentleman on the point or order, if the gentleman cares to pursue it.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I shall not consume too much of the time of the House. There is a great question as to who is doing the appropriating here. Let us not gloss over that so easily. When the gentleman's legislative bill was on the floor of the House I pointed out to the gentleman the backdoor spending and certainly no one contested it at that time. We have learned through hard experience when our very able and distinguished friend, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. RAINS] is in control of the time there is no need of suggesting too many motions. But if the gentleman feels that he cannot withdraw his point of order, I will join the gentleman in his point of order and ask that the entire paragraph be stricken.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] make a point of order against the entire paragraph?

Mr. THOMAS. The entire paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. HARRIS). The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LAIRD: On page 5, line 13, insert a new paragraph:

"DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

"For construction of a United States Ship Arizona Memorial, as authorized by law (Public Law 87-201), \$150,000."

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I offer this amendment in order to carry out the provisions of Public Law 87-201, which was signed by President Kennedy on September 6.

Mr. Chairman, this public law authorized an appropriation of \$200,000 to complete the memorial on the U.S.S. *Arizona* at Pearl Harbor.

There has been raised by public solicitation throughout the United States a sum of \$300,000. The U.S.S. *Arizona* Memorial can be completed on the 20th anniversary of Pearl Harbor, which is December 7, 1961, if this appropriation in the amount of \$150,000 is approved by the House today.

I hope the House will accept this amendment.

Mr. INOUE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield to the gentleman from Hawaii, the author of the authorization legislation now Public Law 87-201.

Mr. INOUE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to commend the gentleman for submitting this amendment and tell him that I believe I speak for the people of Hawaii in saying that we are very happy at this action. We have been waiting for this for a long time. I would like to point out to the House that this project will cost approximately \$500,000, of which \$353,000 has been raised by the people in Hawaii. This remaining sum of \$150,000 will complete the project.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Hawaii. One thousand and one hundred and two Navy men are entombed in the battleship *Arizona* at Pearl Harbor. The time for completion of this memorial is long past due.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin yield?

Mr. LAIRD. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I merely wish to point out that the distinguished gentleman from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE] is always unusually modest. He has not told the Committee of the Whole that he was the author of the legislation which was signed by President Kennedy on September 6. I feel that we all should compliment him. It is evidently a very meritorious project for which \$353,000 was raised by private sources and merely requiring \$150,000 of Federal funds to complete this memorial.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Chairman, I am sure that if the bill offered by the gentleman from Hawaii had been signed by the President at the time this bill was worked up in our committee the funds to cover the cost of the legislation would have been included by our committee.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, may I ask our distinguished friend from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD] whether this \$150,000 will wrap up the project, lock, stock, and barrel?

Mr. LAIRD. It will finance the entire project. I point out again that there has been raised from private sources over \$300,000.

Mr. THOMAS. And so far as the taxpayers are concerned the \$150,000 is all that will be required?

Mr. LAIRD. That will be the taxpayers' total and final contribution to complete this memorial.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, may I say that this is an item in which many, many Members of the House on both sides of the aisle have shown great interest. There is nothing partisan in it. This is a great, humanitarian thing to do. The distinguished chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. TEAGUE], is deeply interested in this. Our friend, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY], a member of this committee, as well as dozens of others, have come to the committee and talked to us about it.

Mr. Chairman, we should be delighted to accept the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to wholeheartedly urge support of the amendment introduced by our colleague, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD] to appropriate \$150,000 necessary

if the U.S.S. *Arizona* Memorial at Pearl Harbor is to be completed by December 7, 1961.

As he has so eloquently pointed out in his remarks, this memorial is more than just a monument—it is the tomb of 1,102 American Navy men who gave their lives for our country in the shock attack 20 years ago.

Our fellow citizens have contributed more than three-fifths of the total cost of this memorial. I have every confidence that the Congress will not lag in approving the amount necessary for its completion. And, in so doing, I know we have the support of every American citizen.

As we do so, our hearts echo the noble words of Thucydides:

The sacrifice which they collectively made was individually repaid to them; for they received again each one for himself a praise which grows not old * * * their glory survives, and is proclaimed always and on every fitting occasion both in word and deed. Not only are they commemorated by columns and inscriptions in their own country, but in foreign lands there dwells also an unwritten memorial of them, graven not on stone but in the hearts of men.

(Mr. BOLAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin, Congressman LAIRD, to appropriate \$150,000 to the Department of Defense for use toward the construction of a U.S.S. *Arizona* memorial. I am sure that Chairman THOMAS, of the Deficiency Subcommittee, has no objection to this item. This appropriation request did not come before the subcommittee when it was holding hearings. Had the Bureau of the Budget requested the sum, I am sure the subcommittee members would have no objection, and it would have appeared in the bill as it came to the floor. Therefore, as a member of the Deficiency Subcommittee, I am in favor of appropriating the \$150,000.

Mr. Chairman, the Pearl Harbor Attack Veterans, chartered by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on December 7, 1958, have expressed to me on many occasions their desire to see the U.S.S. *Arizona* Memorial constructed. All members of the organization were serving in the Armed Forces at Pearl Harbor on the infamous day of December 7, 1941. I visited Pearl Harbor in October 1959, and went aboard the temporary memorial above the sunken hulk of the battleship *Arizona*, where 1102 officers and men are entombed, symbolizing the grim tragedy of the surprise attack that thrust the United States into World War II.

I was proud to contribute to the fund, established by the Secretary of the Navy under Public Law 344, 85th Congress, so that a U.S.S. *Arizona* memorial could be designed and constructed. Public contributions were solicited in support of this memorial, and it was estimated that the cost of the completed memorial would be approximately \$500,000. Despite the best efforts of the individuals connected with this project, the fund

required approximately \$150,000 to permit completion of the memorial. The Armed Services Committee favorably reported on authorization legislation for this appropriation, fully convinced that a Federal appropriation is completely justified for completion of the Battleship *Arizona* Memorial.

Mr. Chairman, the U.S.S. *Arizona* Memorial will stand as a permanent reminder to all Americans that our Nation's defenses must never again be relaxed.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I feel very deeply that the action of the House today in appropriating \$150,000 for this purpose would be a wonderfully heart-warming gesture to the parents and the loved ones of those boys who paid the supreme sacrifice for the country they loved and whose bodies were never recovered from the battleship *Arizona*. We can do no less than this. I have stood on the hulk of that battleship with other Members of the House, one of whom sits in front of me now, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDERSEN]. I know many Members of this House have stood there too in solemn reverence to those brave defenders of our priceless liberties.

Mr. Chairman, I endorse this amendment. I have counseled with all the members of the committee on this side. We are very much in favor of this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

WATER SUPPLY AND WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

For an additional amount for "Water supply and water pollution control", including an additional amount of \$1,800,00 for grants to States under section 5 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, \$5,000,000.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Gross: On page 6, strike out all after the comma in line 10 and all of lines 11 and 12 and insert the figure "\$3,200,000" in lieu thereof.

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, the bill allows \$1,800,000 of a \$2 million request. The regular Health, Education, and Welfare bill carries \$3 million, the full amount previously authorized. This would make \$4,800,000 available.

Mr. Chairman, the fiscal year 1962 is already one-fourth gone, or will be when this bill becomes law. State agencies surely have already made up their budgets for this year. The States ought to be willing at least to put up the cost of spending the Federal grants. There is \$30 million more in the bill for waste treatment construction grants. As a minimum, this ought to be deferred to the regular bill, which will come up in January, only 3 months or so from now. I ask, What is the urgency of this? I say, Mr. Chairman, it is a sad day when we have to give them money for local expenses to help spend the money we

give them. I hope the chairman will accept the amendment and save \$1,800,000.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I do not like to disagree with our friend from Iowa. You might say we could avoid this program altogether, grants for studying, but let us get down to business. When you get down to programs dealing with the health of the people as far as the water control programs are concerned, you are touching one of the most vital things in this country. I believe there is no more popular program that comes to the Congress or its approval than this program. Frankly, I do not want to take the responsibility for reducing this any further. The subcommittee has considered it. The budget estimate was for \$2 million, and we just arbitrarily, in order to save a little money, cut it 10 percent. I think it ought to stay at that.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

CIVIL DEFENSE MEDICAL STOCKPILE ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary for procurement, storage, distribution, and maintenance of emergency civil defense medical supplies and equipment authorized by section 201(h) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended (50 U.S.C., app. 2281(h)), \$13,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CLARK: On page 6, line 22, after the word "storage" insert the following: "including underground storage."

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Chairman, the amendment I am proposing today in this supplemental appropriation bill is a very simple one. It points out that underground storage certainly should be a part of our civilian defense medical stockpile activities. It is my firm belief that we should give maximum protection against nuclear attack to a good portion of this inadequate stockpile through underground storage. Underground storage, with its controlled temperature and humidity environment provides for longer "shelflife" to medical stocks than normal warehousing, and this assures their medical usability over a longer period. According to Dr. Hundley of Public Health Service, \$15 million of the \$200 million supplies are obsolete. Therefore, we should act prudently and build up this stockpile at the rate requested by the President for fiscal year 1962—this will still be far short of the ultimate goal. This amendment makes it possible for protective underground facilities, and also gives us that second chance. Other countries had underground facilities during World War II and today not only have medical and civilian defense supplies in these underground storage depots but also have aircraft and machine tool factories in these underground facilities.

(Mr. CLARK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Pennsylvania was nice enough to submit his amendment to the committee in advance. In our humble judgment, the language of the bill is ample to take care of this proposition. The gentleman wants to cover the matter of storage in his amendment. The language of the bill takes care of that, but in short, Mr. Chairman, let us adopt the gentleman's amendment and take it to conference. If it should develop that there is something in it that we do not know about, we reserve the liberty to take it out of the bill. With that explanation, Mr. Chairman, let us adopt the gentleman's amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK].

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Council of Economic Advisers

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$170,000: *Provided*, That the appropriations under this head shall be available during the current fiscal year without regard to the limitation on salaries appearing under this head in the General Government Matters, Department of Commerce, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1962.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language on page 8, lines 14 to 22 inclusive, on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I make the further point of order against the language that it, in effect, amends previous law by waiving limitations.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, the language against which the point of order is raised is as follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Council of Economic Advisers

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$170,000: *Provided*, That the appropriations under this head shall be available during the current fiscal year without regard to the limitation on salaries appearing under this head in the General Government Matters, Department of Commerce, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1962.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Texas desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, we are not going to quibble with our beloved friend because of the point of order. But, we really are not accomplishing very much by this language. Will not my friend withdraw the point of order and let us proceed and maybe we can discuss something that is really worthy of the gentleman's attention. Will not the gentleman withdraw the point of order?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Would it accomplish a little?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes, but not too much. Does the gentleman want to insist on the point of order? I ask my colleague to

reconsider in view of the fact that it really does not accomplish very much.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. If it does just a little, I will have to insist on it. I do not want to help grease your political machine.

Mr. THOMAS. I do not think it will accomplish anything. Will not my friend withdraw the point of order so that we may go on about our business? We are for the gentleman.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I would like to do that but I have consulted with my associate here, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS] and he says "No."

Mr. THOMAS. I hope my colleagues will not force us to offer an amendment. But we will accept it, if you insist on it.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. HARRIS). The Chair is ready to rule. The gentleman from Texas concedes the point of order.

The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Federal Home Loan Bank Board

Limitation on Administrative and Nonadministrative Expenses, Federal Home Loan Bank Board

The limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1962, on the amount available for administrative expenses is hereby increased by \$140,000.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language on page 9, lines 1 through 7, on the ground that it changes existing law and is, therefore, a violation of the rule. The language is as follows:

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Federal Home Loan Bank Board

Limitation on Administrative and Nonadministrative Expenses, Federal Home Loan Bank Board

The limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1962, on the amount available for administrative expenses is hereby increased by \$140,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Texas desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, we are dealing with a matter here that only affects the use of dollars. Technically, our friend is right, but you are not changing any basic substance here. You are not even dealing here with appropriated money. There is not a dime of this that comes out of the pockets of the taxpayers. Not a dime of this comes out of the Treasury. These people are spending money that they have earned from fees and other charges. Will not my distinguished friend withdraw the point of order?

Mr. GROSS. I would hope that the gentleman from Texas would stop writing legislation in appropriation bills, and I will say to the gentleman that that is the reason why I make the point of order.

Mr. THOMAS. The committee did not write it in the bill. The Bureau of the Budget sent it up. Does the gentleman insist on his point of order?

Mr. GROSS. Yes, I insist on the point of order.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, we will have to admit the point of order is

good. It is technically correct, but this provision in the bill does not cost the taxpayers anything.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. HARRIS.) The Chair is ready to rule. The gentleman from Texas concedes the point of order.

The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN INSURANCE CORPORATION

The limitation under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1962, on the amount available for administrative expenses is hereby increased by \$75,000.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the language on page 9, line 8 through line 12, on the same ground, that it changes existing law. It is, therefore, in violation of the rules.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Texas desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, the objection came too late. We will waive that point of order because the clerk started reading the next paragraph, and we will not press that point that his objection came too late. The point is well taken, but I would remind my friend again that not 1 penny of that expenditure is taxpayers' money. It is a limitation on the funds that have earned by virtue of that operation. Will not my friend withdraw it?

Mr. GROSS. No.

Mr. THOMAS. Well I am not going to press my point of order that his point came too late.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the gentleman's point of order came too late.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair observed that the gentleman was on his feet seeking recognition while the clerk was reading.

Does the gentleman from Texas concede the point of order?

Mr. THOMAS. I do, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

ADDITIONAL COURT FACILITIES

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to provide, directly or indirectly, additional space, facilities and courtrooms for the judiciary, including alteration and extension of Government-owned buildings and acquisition of additions to sites of such buildings; rents; furnishings and equipment; repair and alteration of rented space; moving Government agencies in connection with the assignment and transfer of space; preliminary planning; preparation of drawings and specifications by contract or otherwise; and administrative expenses; \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That buildings constructed pursuant to the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (40 U.S.C. 356) shall be considered to be Government-owned buildings for the purposes of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for the provision of court facilities in places which are otherwise subject to the restrictions of section 142 of title 28, United States Code, but only if such facilities are determined to be necessary by the judicial council of the appropriate circuit.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the language on page 11 from line 6 on down to the bottom of the page, including line 25. It is legislation. It changes existing legislation.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, we could not quite hear the gentleman. Will you please repeat it?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. The substance of it was that I made a point of order against the language from line 6 on down to line 25, inclusive, because it changes existing legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Texas desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, the point of order is good. We are trying to do our best. We have 73 new judgeships authorized and 14 judges have been confirmed so far. They have asked for \$4.6 million for court facilities, and we only gave them \$1 million now in order to hold them down until they can get started. Does my friend really insist on this? We had a budget request of \$4.6 million, and we reduced it to \$1 million. You cannot beat that, can you, I ask my friend from Michigan? Suppose it goes to the other body and they restore the entire \$4.6 million, then where will we be? I know my friend wants to save money, but you are costing us \$2 million more.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I have long ceased to be afraid of what the other body will do. I just expect the worst, so I am never surprised after they act. What it does is its responsibility.

Mr. THOMAS. But you do not want to spend \$2 million additional, and that is what you are doing here.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Not me. In view of the fact that the House, two-thirds Democrat, never stops spending, and in view of the fact that the Democratic chairman of the Committee on Appropriations shocked so many of us the other day, you remember, when he said we are spending \$1 million an hour, what we are doing frightens me—

Mr. THOMAS. Do you want to spend an additional \$2 million?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. The gentleman knows I do not. I do not want anything except insist on my point of order.

Mr. THOMAS. Withdraw your point of order and save \$2 million.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. There is one disadvantage about that. If they spend it now, we will surely be out of money and then we will start on the road back to sound government.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I cannot do anything but concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas concedes the point of order. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

MASS TRANSPORTATION LOANS AND GRANTS

For loans including purchase of securities and obligations in connection with mass transportation facilities, as authorized by clause (2) of section 202(a) of the Housing Amendments of 1955, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1492; 75 Stat. 173), and grants in connection with mass transportation demonstra-

tion projects, as authorized by section 103 (b) of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1453; 75 Stat. 166), \$42,500,000, of which not to exceed \$130,000 shall be available for administrative expenses in connection therewith, and on and after the date of enactment of this Act, the authority to issue notes and other obligations for the purposes of clause (2) of section 202(a) of the Housing Amendments of 1955, as amended, shall cease, and in lieu of such authority \$50,000,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated for such purpose, and the proviso to the first sentence of section 103(b) of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, is hereby amended by inserting after the word "may" the phrase "within the limits of appropriations made available therefor and".

Mr. RAINS. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RAINS. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language beginning on page 13, line 8, "for loans including purchase of securities and obligations", and then on page 13, line 15, "\$42,500,000, of which"; on page 13, line 16, the two words "in connection."

On page 13, the language beginning in line 17 and running through the language preceding the period in line 2 on page 14.

Mr. Chairman, reluctantly I make this point of order. This is not an opportunity to save money; this is an opportunity completely to change the law.

This language would terminate the authority of the Housing Home and Finance Administrator under section 202 of the Housing Amendments of 1955 to borrow from the Treasury. So it hits the big problem to provide funds for loans to public bodies to purchase mass transportation facilities.

It would also amend section 103(b) of the Housing Act of 1949 by limiting the Administrator's contract authority for grants for mass transportation demonstration projects to amounts within the limits of the appropriation made available by the contracts; and for that reason, because it is evidently legislation on an appropriation bill, I must regretfully make the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Texas wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. THOMAS. May I repeat, the committee is trying to make these paragraphs on mass transportation work, not cripple them, but make them work for loans and grants. There is no limitation on who can get the money; the only limitation is in the grant money. These are demonstration grants to be used to buy equipment if you look at it carefully. Private utilities can do it and public utilities. But, anyway, the committee went along with it. It is back-door spending pure and unadulterated, and all we did was to try to put back in the Congress control over the money.

If my friend insists on his point of order I will have to join him and make a point of order against the entire paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. HARRIS). The gentleman from Texas makes a point of order against the entire paragraph on

the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The Chair is ready to rule. The Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

OPEN-SPACE LAND GRANTS

For grants to aid in the acquisition of open-space land or interests therein, \$25,000,000, of which not to exceed \$75,000 shall be available for administrative expenses in connection therewith and with the provision of technical assistance to State and local public bodies (including the undertaking of studies and publication of information), as authorized by title VII of the Housing Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 184), and the first sentence of section 702(a) of such Act is hereby amended by inserting after the word "authorized" the phrase "within the limits of appropriations made available therefor" and section 702(b) of such Act is hereby amended to read as follows: "(b) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$50,000,000 for grants and such additional amounts as are necessary to carry out all other purposes of this title."

Mr. RAINS. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language on page 14, line 4: "grants to",

Line 5, page 14, "\$25,000,000, of which",

Line 11, after the "184" the rest of the paragraph, and I assign the same reasons, it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] desire to be heard?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, the same thing applies to this. This is loans and grants. All the committee was trying to do was to change the back-door spending to direct appropriations where the Congress can control the expenditure of the funds. If our distinguished friend insists upon his point of order, we must admit it, and I make a point of order against the entire paragraph.

Mr. RAINS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. RAINS. The gentleman fails to understand my position in the matter. I must say I am not here advocating personally the so-called slogan of back-door spending.

Mr. THOMAS. That is exactly what the gentleman is doing, he is advocating it. That is the sum and substance of the proposition.

Mr. RAINS. The Congress of the United States wrote it in. If you are willing to bring out a resolution and vote on it, that is something else. I do not know what my vote would be. But as long as our committee works diligently and the Congress approves, I do not think the gentleman has any right to change the law by this method, even though I may agree with him on certain sections. I might have accepted an amendment to some of the things the gentleman seeks to do.

Mr. THOMAS. All we can go by is past experience. The gentleman says he might have accepted it. We had a vote in here 2 years ago on your housing amendment and back-door spending.

We had a record vote. The fact is the back-door spending was knocked out by 15, 18, or 20 votes. The gentlemen went to conference and it was thrown out.

Mr. RAINS. The gentleman should not make that statement. Let me put it this way: In the conference it was thrown out, and the conference report was adopted by the House of Representatives. When you attempt to change the Housing Act, enacted by the Congress by legislation on an appropriation bill, I cannot refrain from making points of order.

Mr. THOMAS. We admit the gentleman's point of order is good, and I make a point of order against the entire paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. MILLS). The point of order made by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

LOW-RENT HOUSING DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS

For low-rent housing demonstration programs as authorized by section 207 of the Housing Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 165), \$2,000,000, of which not to exceed \$20,000 shall be available for administrative expenses, and such section 207 is hereby amended by inserting after the word "authorized" the phrase "within the limits of appropriations made available therefor".

Mr. RAINS. Mr. Chairman, I rise to make a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama will state his point of order.

Mr. RAINS. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language, the two words "low-rent" in line 20 on page 14, and on line 22, "\$2,000,000, of which", and line 1 on page 15, beginning with the words "and such section 207" down to and including the rest of the paragraph.

Mr. Chairman, I make only the remark that this constitutes legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, this is another one of the new programs just started by the recent Housing Act. They had a budget authorization for \$5 million with which to build demonstration housing for low-income people. There are 500,000 such units occupied today which have been in the process of building since 1938. We have spent a total for construction alone—not subsidy, but construction alone—on these projects of \$17 billion or thereabouts or, perhaps, a few thousand less. Yet we come in here now and want to demonstrate what we have been doing all this time as to what has happened to that \$17 billion.

Mr. Chairman, we know and everybody knows that perhaps this is not needed. Who are you going to give this grant money to, and this loan money to?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the gentleman from Texas is not speaking to the point of order previously raised. He is arguing the housing bill.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman is right. But the committee did not want to be accused of tearing up the program as unnecessary; I will use that word. That is a polite word.

Instead of granting a budget estimate of \$5 million, we worked out a program where they would have 5 high-rise units, and 20 low-rise units for \$2 million.

Mr. Chairman, I think the point of order is good, and I join my friend, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. RAINS] and make a point of order against the entire paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. HARRIS). The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 15, line 5:

"LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR, PUBLIC FACILITY LOANS

"In addition to the amount otherwise available for administrative expenses in connection with public facility loans from the revolving fund established pursuant to title II of the Housing Amendments of 1955, as amended, \$300,000 shall be available for such expenses during the current fiscal year."

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the requisite number of words.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I take this time to ask the chairman of the subcommittee a question about the item which appears on page 16 entitled "National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Salaries and Expenses, not to exceed \$10 million for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration may be transferred from 'Research and Development' to the 'Salaries and Expenses' appropriation."

Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman how much in salaries and expenses was in the regular bill?

Mr. THOMAS. Two hundred and twenty-six million dollars was the budget estimate, and the committee and the House, working in unison, reduced it by \$20 million, or 10 percent. Now they say maybe we have crippled them too much. Frankly, to proceed to answer the gentleman's question in some detail, there was some intimation that perhaps—and I use the word "intimation" advisedly—they would be short. We suggested that, perhaps, a transfer out of existing funds would do the work and would not bring about the necessity to increase the amount of the appropriation.

Mr. Chairman, what this does, may I say to my friend from Iowa [Mr. Gross]—and I know he is genuinely interested, and it is a good question—is to transfer from one part of the bill to another this amount. We do not increase the appropriation one bit. What it really does is to restore 50 percent of the cut which we made of their personnel.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman from Iowa may not be very intelligent, but did you oversupply the item of research and development with money to the extent that you can now take \$10 million from that item?

Mr. THOMAS. No, I will say to my friend. Let us go back to the item of research and development. In research and development you are dealing with items—dozens upon dozens of them—and as much as I love my friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FULTON] who is good on such subjects, and he works at this subject very dili-

gently, and I doubt if there is a man on this House floor who knows any more than he knows about it—

Mr. GROSS. How did the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FULTON] get into this?

Mr. THOMAS. These are indefinite estimates. They have changes of plans every week, and almost every day. So when we transfer this amount from research and development, we have not hurt them one bit.

Mr. GROSS. I do not question that, but Congress must have oversupplied them with money in order now to be able to take \$10 million out of the item of Research and Development to pay salaries and other expenses. I do not understand this.

Mr. THOMAS. As well as I recall, we cut that appropriation about \$40 million, and that is not exactly change; is it?

Mr. GROSS. But this Research and Development business has been peddled here as something in the nature of a sacred cow.

Mr. THOMAS. That is the point I am trying to bring out. It is sacred in one sense of the word, but they cannot go out and get contractor estimates which come within 5 percent or 6 percent or 10 percent of what an item is going to cost. That is item No. 1. Item No. 2 is that in this Research and Development business in order to make progress you have to make changes here and there, and in the changes we are trying to get them to save some money, I will say to the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman is saying that we can cut these research and development funds in the future, we can take a good, solid whack at them and be on good, safe ground?

Mr. THOMAS. We did it to the tune of \$40 million.

Mr. GROSS. One other question, Mr. Chairman. Then does the gentleman think we will be saving money if I do not make a point of order against this language, because it is subject to a point of order—we will be saving money by so doing?

Mr. THOMAS. I think you will, because they wanted a supplemental for that much and now they will be living within what they have. I think you will be saving \$10 million by withholding the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 18, line 15:

"NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

"Construction

"For an additional amount for 'Construction', for acquisition of lands, interests therein, improvements, and related personal property, \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended."

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. BOLAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the \$2 million appropriation for the National Park Service to initiate acquisition of land for the re-

cently authorized Cape Cod National Seashore in Massachusetts.

As a member of the Deficiency Appropriations Subcommittee, which reported this bill, and as one of the original sponsors of the Cape Cod National Seashore bill back in May of 1958, I have a deep and abiding interest in the rapid development of this beautiful shoreline as an important recreational preserve in the national park system. I am also proud of the record of Congress with respect to the Cape Cod National Seashore Park, and the Members are to be commended for authorizing the legislation in this session so that President Kennedy was able to sign the bill into law only last month.

Mr. Chairman, now we have before us the first sum of money to be appropriated so that the Cape Cod Park can become a reality. This money will be used by the National Park Service to begin land purchases in the park area. I think it is wise to start land acquisitions in this fiscal year. If the National Park Service has to wait until the next fiscal year, the land appraisals will be higher. Now is the time for the land taking. In conclusion, I want to also commend the National Park Service, its Director Conrad L. Wirth, and his assistants for the valuable work they have put into making this park bill a success before the committees and full membership in Congress.

(Mr. KEITH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. KEITH. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank my friend the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BOLAND] for winning the Appropriations Committee approval for \$2 million for the Cape Cod National Seashore. This substantial sum will make it possible for the owners of unimproved property within the seashore to sell their holdings to the Federal Government.

I am personally grateful to the members of the committee and to my colleagues in the Congress for their prompt action in providing these funds. Besides helping property owners within the boundaries of the seashore, it will make it possible for the National Park Service to hasten the day when the seashore will become a reality.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 20, line 17:

"INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

Missions to international organizations

"For an additional amount for 'Missions to international organizations', \$15,000."

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to know what congressional junketing outfit is running short of money.

Mr. THOMAS. May I say to my distinguished friend that I do not know of any that is running short of money.

Mr. GROSS. This is a deficiency appropriation bill, is it not?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. Can the gentleman tell me to which outfit this money goes?

Mr. THOMAS. The Interparliamentary Union, out of the House and the Senate.

Mr. GROSS. Is that the organization that is now over in Brussels solving all the problems of the world?

Mr. THOMAS. I think the gentleman is 100 percent correct.

Mr. GROSS. Are they going to be short of money while they are over there; do they need this \$15,000 by telegraph tonight?

Mr. THOMAS. We will have to give it to them in due time, I think.

Mr. GROSS. How much will they spend without this \$15,000?

Mr. THOMAS. This is just exactly the amount that they have had from year to year.

Mr. GROSS. How did they incur this deficiency if this is the same amount they have had from year to year?

Mr. THOMAS. May I yield to my friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] to explain this more fully.

Mr. ROONEY. This would merely increase from \$15,000 to \$30,000 the appropriation for the expenses of the American delegates to the Interparliamentary Union. It would merely put the figure on the same level insofar as expenses and allowances are concerned as the NATO Parliamentary Conference and other parliamentary conferences. The Interparliamentary Union is about 70 years in existence and in my humble estimation is the most important of the parliamentary conferences. The American delegates are in need of this additional money.

I do not see any valid reason why we should not give it to them. They are presently meeting in Brussels in a very important conference.

Mr. GROSS. Now the light is beginning to come through.

Mr. ROONEY. I presume the gentleman knew exactly what this item was before he asked the first question. The gentleman is very religious in following the Appropriations Committee on these matters.

Mr. GROSS. Unfortunately, and I say it with the greatest regret, I did not have an opportunity to read that part of the hearings that deals with this. But the light is beginning to shine. This is a keep-up-with-the-Joneses appropriation.

Mr. ROONEY. We have to see that our American delegations are properly supplied with sufficient funds for such a very important conference attended by delegates of most of the parliaments of the world.

Mr. GROSS. So we have to put up this additional money in order to make them coequal with the newer organizations, such as the one that is still in the diaper stage, the NATO junketing outfit. I wonder with the 70-year history of the Interparliamentary Union and all the other congressional junketing outfits what world problems have been solved? It seems to me the net result has been more problems, not less.

Mr. ROONEY. I have not attended one of the Interparliamentary Union meetings in over a dozen years. The last one I went to was with the late and

respected Vice President Barkley, in 1948 in Rome. It cost me so much out of my own pocket for travel and expenses and took so much of my time that I have never attended one since. I know they achieve a great deal of good and that they work very hard in the conferences with delegates of other parliaments of the world.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman has my sympathy that he had to spend his own money. I doubt that many others do.

[Mr. O'HARA of Illinois addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

I call the attention of the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] to page 20, line 19, the words "Missions to international organizations." That is the one the gentleman from Iowa was discussing. What is the significance of that word "Missions"?

Mr. ROONEY. This is the same item that has been referred to in the colloquy between the gentleman from Iowa and myself.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. That I know.

Mr. ROONEY. This is money appropriated to the Department of State in an account known as Missions to International Organizations. It is for the use of Members of the House and of the other body who make up the American Interparliamentary Union delegation.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. That I already understand. I was not asking about that.

Mr. ROONEY. What is it the gentleman does not understand?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. The thing I do not understand is the exact meaning of that word "Missions," as here used.

Mr. ROONEY. This is an American mission to an international organization. The Interparliamentary Union which is at least 70 years old is an international organization.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. While we are talking about these trips abroad, I noticed the paper last night said that members of a subcommittee of the House Committee on Education and Labor had been studying Russian, and they were going on a mission to Russia to study education. Where does that money for that trip come from, out of the contingent fund, or out of the amount appropriated to the Committee on Education and Labor?

Mr. ROONEY. I suggest the gentleman direct that question to the members of the Committee on Education and Labor. I am not familiar with it. I do not know any more about it than what I read in the paper.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Some of those going are Republicans. I do not want to ask them.

Mr. ROONEY. I think it would greatly benefit them if they learned some fundamental Russian before they got to Moscow. I never was as fortunate as that. I did not have the time to do so before my visit to Moscow.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Clerk read as follows:

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL
Capitol building and grounds
Capitol Buildings

For an additional amount for "Capitol buildings", \$494,000.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman from Texas if this \$494,000 would complete what has become known as the Texas front of the Capitol?

Mr. THOMAS. May I say to my distinguished friend, this is an item that our colleagues, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] and the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. STEED] and others are agreed on for fireproofing the Capitol. It also has to do with elevator operators for the new addition, but it is mainly for the fireproofing of the Capitol.

Mr. GROSS. Then it has nothing to do with the Texas front of the Capitol?

Mr. THOMAS. You are exactly right. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the Clerk read.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law and judgments rendered against the United States by the United States Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set forth in House Document Numbered 229, Eighty-seventh Congress, \$21,751,161, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. EDMONDSON: On page 24, line 14, strike out \$21,751,161 and insert "\$36,540,637".

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, this is to cover the amount of the judgment in Docket No. 173 before the Indian Claims Commission which was finalized on yesterday, and which I discussed earlier with the chairman of the subcommittee and the ranking Republican Member.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, without objection on the part of the members of the subcommittee or the Members of the House, we will accept the amendment with the privilege and reservation on taking it to conference. If anything develops that it is not a final judgment or is not a binding debt on the Government—we reserve the right to take it out of the bill in conference.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. JONAS. I would like to inquire if this is, in fact, a binding judgment. It is a little unusual for us on the floor of the House to put \$15 million in a bill just because someone says a judgment has been entered against the Government.

Mr. THOMAS. It is my understanding that this amount is bearing interest at the rate of 6 percent. It is being accepted now with the reservation that when we have explored it, if it turns out not to be a final judgment and a binding debt against the Government, that it will be taken out of the bill. I understand, however, that it is binding, but we can look at it in conference and we reserve the right to reject it.

Mr. JONAS. Are there no rights of appeal involved here?

Mr. THOMAS. I understand that this is a final judgment which has been granted in this matter, and the Bureau of the Budget will have an estimate here today or tomorrow.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. EDMONDSON].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I am going to offer an amendment, and may I suggest to our colleagues, we have not had a chance to go into it. The distinguished members of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce have just finished doing a tremendous job with the gentlemen of the other body on what we call the airport bill. I certainly want to commend our Presiding Officer here, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS]; the chairman of the committee, and also the other conferees of the great committee, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS]; the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. FRIEDEL], our beloved friend, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JARMAN] and our distinguished colleague and ranking Member of the committee, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BENNETT]; our good friend, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SPRINGER]; the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. COLLIER] for the tremendous job they did in the conference. The other body wrote into their bill backdoor spending on the construction of this airport.

Our distinguished colleagues of the House held their ground and they brought it back just like it should have been brought back, namely, direct appropriations over a period of 3 years, authorizing a total expenditure of about \$75 million a year for the 3 years. Consequently, Mr. Chairman, I offer a committee amendment and I hope the Committee will adopt it.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. THOMAS: On page 9, after line 1 insert:

"For grants-in-aid for airports pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Airport Act, as amended, \$150,000,000, to remain available until expended, as follows: for the purposes of section 5(d)(1) of such Act, \$66,500,000 for each of the fiscal years 1962 and 1963; for the purposes of section 5(d)(2)

of such Act, \$1,500,000 for each of the fiscal years 1962 and 1963; and for the purposes of section 5(d)(3) of such Act, \$7,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1962 and 1963: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall become effective only upon the enactment into law of H.R. 8102, Eighty-seventh Congress with provision therein of authorization for appropriations in lieu of contract authorization in advance of appropriations."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended to pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore having assumed the chair, Mr. HARRIS, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 9169) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit with instructions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. DINGELL. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit. The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. DINGELL moves to recommit the bill (H.R. 9169) to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendments:

"Page 13, lines 5 and 6 (in the matter relating to the housing for the elderly fund), strike out '\$125,000' and '\$30,000,000' and insert in lieu thereof '\$225,000' and '\$50,000,000', respectively.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, if this motion to recommit with instructions carries, am I correct in inferring that the housing for the elderly fund is increased from \$30 to \$50 million?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will state that the motion speaks for itself.

The question is on the motion to recommit.

The motion to recommit was rejected.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BECKER) there were—ayes 218, noes 15.

So the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

SELECT COMMITTEE TO CONDUCT INVESTIGATION AND STUDY OF ADMINISTRATION OF EXPORT CONTROL ACT OF 1949

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 403, 87th Congress, the Chair appoints as members of the Select Committee To Conduct an Investigation and Study of the Administration, Operation, and Enforcement of the Export Control Act of 1949, and Related Acts, the following Members of the House: Mr. KITCHIN, chairman; Mr. BOLAND; Mr. SISK; Mr. LIPSCOMB; Mr. LATTA.

SMALL BUSINESS ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1961

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill H.R. 8762, to amend the Small Business Act to increase the amount available for regular business loans thereunder, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House may be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement see proceedings of the House of September 13, 1961.)

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN].

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, the only two major points at issue in the conference on H.R. 8762 were the authorization for business loans by the Small Business Administration, and the proposed program to help small business concerns get a fair share of subcontract let by Government contractors.

On the first issue, we came out of conference substantially with the figures proposed by the House for small business loans. The House provided for an increase of \$130 million in the amount of loans SBA may have outstanding under its regular business loan program. The Senate authorized an increase of \$36.5

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 9169

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 16, 1961

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1962, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
6 “Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1962”) for the fiscal year
7 ending June 30; 1962, and for other purposes, namely:

1 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2 FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

3 LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

4 Not to exceed \$8,000,000 of the additional loan authori-
5 zation of \$37,500,000 provided under this head in the De-
6 partment of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriation
7 Act, 1962, shall also be available for loans under the Act
8 of August 28, 1937, as amended.

9 FARM HOUSING GRANTS AND LOANS

10 For grants and loans for the purposes of subsections
11 504 (a) and 504 (b), of the Housing Act of 1949, as
12 amended (42 U.S.C. 1474), \$10,000,000, to remain avail-
13 able until June 30, 1965.

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
16 including \$125,000 for farm housing research and study
17 programs as authorized by subsections (b) and (c) of sec-
18 tion 506 of the Housing Act of 1949, as added by section 805
19 of the Housing Act of 1961 (42 U.S.C. 1471), \$1,000,000.

20 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

21 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

22 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

23 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
24 \$148,000.

MARITIME ACTIVITIES

MARITIME TRAINING

Reimbursement may be made to the appropriation for the current fiscal year for "Maritime training", for expenses in support of activities financed from the appropriations for "Research and development" and "Ship construction."

PAYMENT OF WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION CLAIMS

For payment of claims arising out of vessel operations activities of the War Shipping Administration, \$18,136.

WEATHER BUREAU

METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITE OPERATIONS

For expenses necessary to establish and operate a system for the continuous observation of worldwide meteorological conditions from space satellites and for the reporting and processing of the data obtained for use in weather forecasting, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$48,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That payments of (a) not to exceed \$270,000 may be made to the appropriation for the Weather Bureau for the current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses," and (b) not to exceed \$540,000 may be made to the General Services Administration for construction of additional office space: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for payment to

1 the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for pro-
 2 curement, in accordance with the authority available to that
 3 Administration, of such equipment or facilities as may be
 4 necessary to establish and operate the aforesaid system.

5 AREA REDEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

6 AREA REDEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

7 * * * * *

8 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

9 DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

10 For construction of a United States Ship Arizona Me-
 11 morial, as authorized by law (Public Law 87-201),
 12 \$150,000.

13 PROCUREMENT

14 SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY

15 For an additional amount for "Shipbuilding and conver-
 16 sion, Navy", \$40,000,000, to remain available until
 17 expended.

18 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
 19 WELFARE

20 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

21 GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

22 For an additional amount for "Grants for waste treat-
 23 ment works construction", fiscal years 1960-1961, \$1,101,-
 24 000, to remain available until five days after the date of
 25 approval of this Act.

1 For an additional amount for "Grants for waste treat-
2 ment works construction", \$30,000,000.

3 BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

4 For an additional amount for "Buildings and facilities",
5 \$1,600,000, to remain available until expended.

6 WATER SUPPLY AND WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

7 For an additional amount for "Water supply and water
8 pollution control", including an additional amount of
9 \$1,800,000 for grants to States under section 5 of the Fed-
10 eral Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, \$5,000,000.

11 HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

12 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1961, for "Hos-
13 pitals and medical care", \$200,000; and the limitation under
14 this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Wel-
15 fare Appropriation Act, 1961, on the amount available for
16 payments for medical care of dependents and retired person-
17 nel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act (37 U.S.C.,
18 chap. 7), is increased from "\$2,445,000" to "\$2,645,000".

19 CIVIL DEFENSE MEDICAL STOCKPILE ACTIVITIES

20 For expenses necessary for procurement, storage (in-
21 cluding underground storage), distribution, and maintenance
22 of emergency civil defense medical supplies and equipment
23 authorized by section 201 (h) of the Federal Civil Defense
24 Act of 1950, as amended (50 U.S.C., app. 2281 (h)),
25 \$13,000,000, to remain available until expended.

1 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

2 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-
3 AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

4 For an additional amount for "Limitation on salaries and
5 expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance", to
6 be derived from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insur-
7 ance Trust Fund, \$26,500,000.

8 LIMITATION ON CONSTRUCTION, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND
9 SURVIVORS INSURANCE

10 For an additional amount for "Limitation on construc-
11 tion, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance", \$4,000,-
12 000, to be derived from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors
13 Insurance Trust Fund, which together with sums heretofore
14 appropriated under said head shall establish a limitation of
15 cost of \$36,290,000.

16 ASSISTANCE FOR UNITED STATES CITIZENS RETURNED
17 FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES, BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSIST-
18 ANCE

19 For necessary expenses of carrying out section 1113 of
20 the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1301-
21 1312), including reimbursement to the "Emergency Fund
22 for the President, national defense", fiscal year 1962, for
23 expenditures heretofore made during the current fiscal year
24 for welfare services and emergency financial assistance to
25 repatriated American nationals, \$400,000, to be merged with

1 the appropriation granted in the Department of Health, Edu-
2 cation, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1962, for "Hos-
3 pitalization and services for repatriated mentally ill American
4 nationals".

5 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD

7 ADMINISTRATION

8 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
9 Office of Field Administration", \$180,000, to be transferred
10 from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust
11 Fund.

12 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

13 FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

14 GRANTS-IN-AID FOR AIRPORTS

15 For grants-in-aid for airports pursuant to the provisions
16 of the Federal Airport Act, as amended, \$150,000,000, to
17 remain available until expended, as follows: for the purposes
18 of section 5 (d) (1) of such Act, \$66,500,000 for each of
19 the fiscal years 1962 and 1963; for the purposes of section
20 5 (d) (2) of such Act, \$1,500,000 for each of the fiscal
21 years 1962 and 1963; and for the purposes of section 5
22 (d) (3) of such Act, \$7,000,000 for each of the fiscal years
23 1962 and 1963: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall become
24 effective only upon the enactment into law of H.R. 8102,
25 Eighty-seventh Congress with provision therein of author-

1 ization for appropriations in lieu of contract authorization in
2 advance of appropriations.

3 FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For necessary expenses of the Federal Maritime Com-
6 mission, including services as authorized by section 15 of the
7 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates for indi-
8 viduals not to exceed \$75 per diem; hire passenger motor
9 vehicles; and uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized
10 by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C.
11 2131) ; \$40,000.

12 FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
15 \$140,000.

16 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

17 HOSPITAL FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

18 For an additional amount for expenses necessary in
19 carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 7, 1946
20 (60 Stat. 896), as amended, authorizing the establishment
21 of a hospital center in the District of Columbia, including
22 grants to private agencies for hospital facilities in said Dis-
23 trict, \$3,000,000, to remain available until expended.

1 OPERATING EXPENSES, FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

2 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Fed-
3 eral Supply Service", \$900,000.

4 EXPENSES, SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION

5 For an additional amount for "Expenses, supply dis-
6 tribution", \$2,000,000.

7 EXPENSES, FEDERAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

8 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of
9 management and operation of a Federal Telecommunications
10 System, including services as authorized by section 15 of the
11 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$850,000: *Pro-*
12 *vided*, That the unexpended balances of funds appropriated
13 for telecommunications purposes in the appropriations for
14 the current fiscal year for "Operating expenses, Public Build-
15 ings Service", in an amount of not to exceed \$523,000, and
16 for "Operating expenses, Transportation and Public Utilities
17 Service", in an amount of not to exceed \$47,000, may be
18 merged with this appropriation.

19 ADDITIONAL COURT FACILITIES

20 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to
21 provide, directly or indirectly, additional space, facilities
22 and courtrooms for the judiciary, including alteration and ex-

1 tension of Government-owned buildings and acquisition of
2 additions to sites of such buildings; rents; furnishings and
3 equipment; repair and alteration of rented space; moving
4 Government agencies in connection with the assignment and
5 transfer of space; preliminary planning; preparation of draw-
6 ings and specifications by contract or otherwise; and ad-
7 ministrative expenses; \$1,000,000, to remain available until
8 expended: *Provided*, That buildings constructed pursuant to
9 the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1954 (40
10 U.S.C. 356) shall be considered to be Government-owned
11 buildings for the purposes of this appropriation: *Provided*
12 *further*, That this appropriation shall be available for the pro-
13 vision of court facilities in places which are otherwise subject
14 to the restrictions of section 142 of title 28, United States
15 Code, but only if such facilities are determined to be neces-
16 sary by the judicial council of the appropriate circuit.

17 HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

18 GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER COMMEMORATIVE

19 COMMISSION

20 For necessary expenses of the George Washington
21 Carver Commemorative Commission, \$30,000, of which not
22 to exceed 15 per centum shall be available for salaries and
23 administrative expenses: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall

1 be effective only upon the enactment into law of authorizing
2 legislation for said Commission during the first session of the
3 Eighty-seventh Congress.

4 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

5 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

7 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
8 \$100,000: *Provided*, That funds expended under this head
9 shall be available for services as authorized by section 15 of
10 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) at rates not to
11 exceed \$75 per diem for individuals: *Provided further*, That
12 in addition to amounts otherwise available for expenses of
13 travel, not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for such
14 expenses.

15 URBAN PLANNING GRANTS

16 For an additional amount for "Urban planning grants",
17 \$12,000,000.

18 HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY FUND

19 For an additional amount for the revolving fund estab-
20 lished pursuant to section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959,
21 as amended (12 U.S.C. 1701-q et seq.), including an ad-
22 ditional amount of not to exceed \$125,000 for administrative
23 expenses during the current fiscal year, \$30,000,000.

1 MASS TRANSPORTATION LOANS AND GRANTS

2 * * * * * * *

3 OPEN-SPACE LAND GRANTS

4 * * * * * * *

5 LOW-RENT HOUSING DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS

6 * * * * * * *

7 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, OFFICE OF
8 THE ADMINISTRATOR, PUBLIC FACILITY LOANS

9 In addition to the amount otherwise available for ad-
10 administrative expenses in connection with public facility loans
11 from the revolving fund established pursuant to title II of
12 the Housing Amendments of 1955, as amended, \$300,000
13 shall be available for such expenses during the current fiscal
14 year.

15 FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

16 LIMITATIONS ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND NONADMINISTRA-
17 TIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

18 In addition to amounts otherwise available for admin-
19 istrative and nonadministrative expenses of the Federal
20 Housing Administration during the current fiscal year, not
21 to exceed \$200,000 shall be available for administrative
22 expenses and not to exceed \$5,000,000 shall be available for
23 certain nonadministrative expenses of said agency, as classi-
24 fied by law.

1 FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

2 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL

3 NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

4 In addition to the amount otherwise available for ad-
5 ministrative expenses of the Federal National Mortgage
6 Association for the current fiscal year, not to exceed
7 \$600,000 shall be available for such expenses.

8 PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

9 ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

10 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1961, for "Annual
11 contributions", \$5,322,000.

12 NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 Not to exceed \$10,000,000 for the National Aeronau-
15 tics and Space Administration may be transferred from "Re-
16 search and development" to the "Salaries and expenses"
17 appropriation.

18 RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

19 PAYMENT TO RAILROAD UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

20 ACCOUNT

21 For an additional amount for payment to the Railroad
22 Unemployment Insurance Account, as a repayable advance,
23 as authorized by section 4 of the Temporary Extended Rail-

1 road Unemployment Insurance Benefits Act of 1961, \$10,-
2 000,000, to remain available until September 30, 1962:
3 *Provided*, That this amount shall be repaid to the general
4 fund of the Treasury from the Railroad Unemployment
5 Insurance Account, whether or not the total derived from
6 the temporary increase in the contribution rate under section
7 5 of such Act is sufficient for this purpose.

8 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
11 \$375,000.

12 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
15 \$3,000,000.

16 SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
19 \$350,000.

20 REVOLVING FUND

21 For additional capital for the revolving fund authorized
22 by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be avail-
23 able without fiscal year limitations, \$130,000,000.

1 UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
4 \$1,500,000.

5 ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO FACILITIES

6 For an additional amount for "Acquisition and construc-
7 tion of radio facilities", \$3,250,000, to remain available until
8 expended.

9 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

10 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

11 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

12 For an additional amount for "Management of lands
13 and resources", \$1,250,000.

14 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

15 BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

16 Management and Investigations of Resources

17 For an additional amount for "Management and investi-
18 gations of resources", \$400,000.

19 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

20 CONSTRUCTION

21 For an additional amount for "Construction", for acqui-
22 sition of lands, interests therein, improvements, and related

1 personal property, \$2,000,000, to remain available until
2 expended.

3 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

4 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

5 For an additional amount for "Administration of terri-
6 tories", \$4,500,000.

7 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
10 \$200,000.

11 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

12 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

14 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
15 general legal activities", \$460,000.

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

17 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
18 Antitrust Division", \$375,000.

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE

20 OF THE UNITED STATES

21 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for
22 the Administrative Conference of the United States, includ-
23 ing services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
24 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem
25 for individuals, \$150,000.

1 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

2 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

3 AREA REDEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

4 For expenses necessary to carry into effect sections 16
5 and 17 of the Area Redevelopment Act (Public Law 87-
6 27), including grants or reimbursements to States,
7 \$14,000,000, of which \$10,000,000 shall be available for
8 occupational training and retraining payments to individuals
9 authorized by section 17 of such Act.

10 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

11 ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
14 \$1,950,000.

15 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

16 MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

17 For an additional amount for "Missions to international
18 organizations", \$15,000.

19 EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

20 CENTER FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL INTERCHANGE

21 BETWEEN EAST AND WEST

22 To enable the Secretary of State to provide for carrying
23 out the provisions of the Center for Cultural and Technical
24 Interchange Between East and West Act of 1960, by
25 grant to any appropriate agency of the State of Hawaii,

1 \$3,300,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated
2 herein shall be used to pay the salary, or to enter into any
3 contract providing for the payment thereof, to any individual
4 in excess of \$20,000 per annum.

5 OTHER

6 PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION BUILDING SITE

7 For an additional amount for necessary expenses of
8 carrying out the provisions of the Act of March 28, 1960
9 (Public Law 86-395), authorizing the acquisition of land
10 for conveyance, without consideration, to the Pan American
11 Health Organization for use as a headquarters site, \$217,150,
12 to be transferred to the General Services Administration.

13 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

14 BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
17 \$600,000.

18 BUREAU OF THE MINT

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 Not to exceed \$2,500 of the appropriation granted under
21 this head for the fiscal year 1962 shall be available for the
22 purposes of Public Law 87-42, approved May 27, 1961,
23 authorizing a gold medal to be awarded posthumously to
24 Doctor Thomas A. Dooley III.

1 THE JUDICIARY

2 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

3 JUDICIAL SERVICES

4 SALARIES OF JUDGES

5 For an additional amount for "Salaries of judges",
6 \$900,000.

7 SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

8 For an additional amount for "Salaries of supporting
9 personnel", \$1,145,000.

10 TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

11 For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous
12 expenses", \$920,000.

13 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

14 For an additional amount for "Administrative Office of
15 the United States Courts", \$15,000.

16 FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

17 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1961, for "Fees of
18 jurors and commissioners", \$135,000.

19 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

20 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

21 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

22 TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE

23 Such additional amounts as may be necessary for tele-
24 phone and telegraph, fiscal year 1961, may be derived by

1 transfer from the appropriation for such purpose for the
2 fiscal year 1962.

3 PENALTY MAIL COSTS

4 Funds available for expenses as authorized and necessary
5 under section 2 of Public Law 286, Eighty-third Congress,
6 shall be available for expenses, as now authorized by law, of
7 delivery to postal patrons of mail matter under congressional
8 frank.

9 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

10 CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

11 Capitol Buildings

12 For an additional amount for "Capitol buildings",
13 \$494,000.

14 CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

15 For payment of claims as settled and determined by de-
16 partments and agencies in accord with law and judgments
17 rendered against the United States by the United States
18 Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set
19 forth in House Document Numbered 229, Eighty-seventh
20 Congress, \$36,540,637, together with such amounts as may
21 be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such
22 judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums
23 due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to
24 pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment
25 herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have be-

1 come final and conclusive against the United States by failure
2 of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That,
3 unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judg-
4 ment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein
5 shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of
6 approval of this Act.

Passed the House of Representatives September 15, 1961.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 9169

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for
other purposes.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1961

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

Sept 21, 1961

9. WATERSHEDS. Received from the Budget Bureau plans for works of improvement on the following watersheds: Excondido Creek, Calif., Upper Quaboag River, Mass., Gering Valley, Nebr., Gum Neck, N. C., Wagon Creek, Okla., Pine Creek, Tenn., and Northeast Tributaries of the Leon River, Tex.; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee; and Box Elder Creek, Mont.; to Public Works Committee. p. 19344
10. PUBLIC LANDS. Both Houses received from the Interior Department a proposed bill "to revise the boundary of the Dinosaur National Monument, and for other purposes"; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committees. pp. 19340
11. PERSONNEL. Sen. Johnston inserted a summary of the activities of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee during this session of Congress. pp. 19357-8
12. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Sen. Fulbright inserted a list of measures approved by the Foreign Relations Committee during this session of Congress. p. 19416
13. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield stated that three appropriation bills remain be considered before adjournment sine die. He also stated that the bill relating to distributions of stock pursuant to orders enforcing the antitrust laws will be taken up on Fri. but if "prolonged controversy" develops on the bill further consideration of it will be postponed until next session. p. 19394

HOUSE

14. PERSONNEL. Agreed to the Senate amendments to H. R. 8765, to amend and clarify the reemployment provisions of the Universal Military Training and Service Act. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 19305
15. STEAMSHIP CONFERENCES. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6775, to provide for the operation of steamship conferences. pp. 19302-5
16. BOTANIC GARDEN. By a vote of 215 to 125, rejected a motion to suspend the rules and pass H. R. 5628, to provide for a study and investigation of the desirability and feasibility of establishing and maintaining a National Tropical Botanic Garden in Hawaii. A two-thirds majority is necessary to pass a bill under suspension of the rules. pp. 19298-9
17. IMPORTS. The Ways and Means Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 6682, to provide for the exemption of fowling nets from import duty. p. D889
18. FEED GRAINS. Rep. Findley criticized the 1961 feed grains program, and discussed his bill "to prohibit payment under the 1962 feed grain program for the retirement of phantom acres." pp. 19319-20
19. TEXTILES. Rep. Wickersham discussed the increasing use by manufacturers of low grade cotton. pp. 19322-3
20. CIVIL DEFENSE. The Government Operations Committee submitted the ninth report on the civil defense program (H. Rept. 1249). p. 19340

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

21. BUDGET. Extension of remarks of Sen. Byrd, Virginia, inserting an article discussing Federal budgetary policy, "The Theory That Won't Work." p. A7537

Extension of remarks of Rep. Alger saying, "There is only one way to have sound fiscal responsibility and that is for the Government to live within its income," and inserting an article, "So What?" pp. A7579-80

22. NATURAL RESOURCES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Aspinall inserting an address by the Secretary of the Interior at the national convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress. pp. A7550-2
23. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Bruce criticizing the farm program and inserting two articles, "Program Penalizes Hoosiers," and "The Real Danger." p. A7554
Extension of remarks of Rep. McIntire inserting an article, "City Congressmen, Too, Raise the Question of New Farm Programs." pp. A7556-7
24. RICE. Extension of remarks of Rep. Gathings inserting an article, "Rice Acreage Increase Needed." p. A7555
25. CIVIL DEFENSE. Extension of remarks of Rep. Hoffman, Michigan, inserting "New Civil Defense Program--Additional Views." p. A7559

SENATE (continued)

26. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President supplemental appropriation estimates for various agencies (S. Doc. 54)(pp. 19343-4). This supplemental includes an item of \$5 million for this Department for emergency conservation measures. These funds are for cost-sharing assistance to farmers and ranchers for carrying out emergency conservation measures to protect drought and flood damaged lands from irreparable damage. The Senate Appropriations Committee held hearings on this item.

BILLS INTRODUCED

27. PERSONNEL. S. 2589, by Sen. Johnston (by request), to provide for the payment of compensation and restoration of employment benefits to certain Federal officers and employees improperly deprived thereof; to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee.
S. 2591, by Sen. Johnston (by request), to amend section 7 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, as amended, relating to travel expenses of civilian officers and employees assigned to duty posts outside the continental United States; to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee.
S. 2592, by Sen. Johnston (by request), to amend section 7 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, as amended; to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee.
H. R. 9362, by Rep. Ryan, to provide coverage under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system for all officers and employees of the United States and its instrumentalities; to the Ways and Means Committee.
28. AIR POLLUTION. H. R. 9347, by Rep. Halpern, to amend the Federal air pollution control law to provide for a more effective program of air pollution control; to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.
H. R. 9352, by Rep. Corman, to provide for public hearings on air pollution problems of more than local significance under, and extend the duration of, the Federal air pollution control law; to the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Sept. 22: Supplemental appropriations, S. Appropriations (exec).
Supergrades bill, conferees (exec).

oOo

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR DISASTER
RELIEF, SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, THE CORPS OF
ENGINEERS, AND THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR 1962 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$15 MILLION FOR DISASTER RE-
LIEF, \$30 MILLION FOR THE SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION,
\$5 MILLION FOR THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS, AND \$5 MILLION
FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SEPTEMBER 21, 1961.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 21, 1961.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration
of the Congress proposed supplemental appropriations for the fiscal
year 1962 in the amount of \$15 million for disaster relief, \$30 million
for the Small Business Administration, \$5 million for the Corps of
Engineers, and \$5 million for the Department of Agriculture.

The details of these proposed appropriations, the necessity therefor,
and the reasons for their submission at this time are set forth in the
attached letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with
whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN F. KENNEDY.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., September 21, 1961.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration proposed supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1962 in the amount of \$15 million for disaster relief, \$30 million for the Small Business Administration, \$5 million for the Corps of Engineers, and \$5 million for the Department of Agriculture, as follows:

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

DISASTER RELIEF

For an additional amount for "Disaster relief", \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided, That not to exceed 3 per centum of the foregoing amount shall be available for administrative expenses.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to supplement the funds available to the President for allocation to areas meeting requirements of the disasters within the meaning of the Federal Disaster Act of 1950. The appropriation requested in the original budget did not foresee conditions of the severe nature now encountered in many of our States, including Texas, and in order to assure that adequate funds will be available to meet assistance to disaster-stricken areas during the remainder of the year, this supplemental is necessary.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

REVOLVING FUND

For additional capital for the revolving fund authorized by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be available without fiscal year limitations, \$30,000,000.

This increase is in addition to the budget amendment transmitted May 26, 1961 (H. Doc. 179), proposing an increase of \$130 million for the revolving fund.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide assurance that adequate funds will be available for making disaster loans to victims of Hurricane Carla and other disasters which could arise during the balance of this fiscal year.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

CORPS OF ENGINEERS—CIVIL

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, general, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to finance the restoration of navigation facilities damaged by Hurricane Carla to enable the earliest possible resumption of normal waterborne commerce in the storm-damaged gulf coast areas of Texas and Louisiana.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION MEASURES

For an additional amount for "Emergency conservation measures", to be used for the same purposes and subject to the same conditions as funds appropriated under this head in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957, and the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, *including necessary administrative expenses, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That this appropriation shall be available, in such amounts and under such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe, to make payments to farmers and ranchers to defer grazing in counties designated by the Secretary as counties in which such deferred grazing is needed because of severe drought damage.*

This proposed supplemental appropriation is to provide additional funds necessary to carry out emergency conservation measures to repair excessive drought, flood, and hurricane damage to farm and rangelands.

I recommend that the foregoing proposed supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1962 be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

DAVID E. BELL,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



55. LABELING. H. R. 9374, by Rep. Kilgore, to amend effective date provision of the act approved on July 12, 1960, entitled "Federal Hazardous Substances Labeling Act"; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.
56. ITEM VETO. H. R. 9380, by Rep. Morris K. Udall, to provide that for the purpose of disapproval by the President each provision of an appropriation bill shall be considered a separate bill; to Judiciary Committee.
57. MEAT INSPECTION. H. R. 9393, by Rep. Wickersham, to permit agencies of the United States to purchase meat and meat products which satisfy State inspection procedures and standards if such procedures and standards are substantially equivalent to the corresponding Federal procedures and standards; to Agriculture Committee.
58. EMPLOYMENT. H. J. Res. 584, by Rep. MacGregor, providing for the establishment of a training program for governmental overseas employment of American youth; to Foreign Affairs Committee.
59. PRICE SUPPORT. H. R. 9426, by Rep. Gubser, to provide for the termination of programs of price support for agricultural commodities by December 31, 1966; to Agriculture Committee.
60. CONVENING OF CONGRESS. S. J. Res. 144, by Sen. Mansfield (for himself and Sen. Dirksen), fixing the beginning of the second regular session of the 87th Congress as Wed., Jan. 10, 1962. Remarks of Sen. Mansfield. P. 19758
61. TRAVEL. S. Con. Res. 53, by Sen. Magnuson (for himself and others), pertaining to travel by legislative and Government employees on U. S. air flag carriers; to Commerce Committee.

BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

62. EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE. H. R. 8666, to provide for the improvement and strengthening of the international relations of the United States by promoting better mutual understanding among the people of the world through educational and cultural exchanges. Approved September 21, 1961 (Public Law 87-256).
63. PERSONNEL; VEHICLES. H. R. 2883, to provide for the defense of suits against Federal employees arising out of their operation of motor vehicles in the scope of their employment. Approved September 21, 1961 (Public Law 87-258).
64. ALASKA LANDS. H. R. 2925, to amend the Act of March 8, 1922, as amended, pertaining to isolated tracts, to extend its provisions to public sales. This bill eliminates a difference between the law governing the sale of isolated and disconnected tracts of public land in Alaska and that governing the rest of the public land States by permitting such tracts in Alaska to be sold subject to a reservation to the U. S. of coal, oil, and gas. Approved September 21, 1961 (Public Law 87-260).
65. APPROPRIATIONS. H. R. 7371, Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies appropriation bill, 1962. Approved September 21, 1961 (Public Law 87-264).
- H. R. 8072, the District of Columbia Appropriation bill for 1962. Approved September 21, 1961 (Public Law 87-265).

66. TRANSPORTATION. H. R. 6732, to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended to encourage the construction and maintenance of American-flag vessels built in American shipyards. Approved September 21, 1961 (Public Law 87-266).
67. TRADING STAMPS. H. R. 7622, to repeal sections 1176 and 1177 of the Revised Statutes of the U. S. relating to the District of Columbia which prohibit certain promotional activities among which are trading stamps. Approved September 21, 1961 (Public Law 87-267).
68. PERSONNEL; DOWNGRADING. H. R. 7043, to extend to employees subject to the Classification Act of 1949 the benefits of salary increases in connection with the protection of basic compensation rates from the effects of downgrading. Approved September 21, 1961 (Public Law 87-270).

SENATE (Continued)

69. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 9169, the supplemental appropriation bill for 1962 (S. Rept. 1111) (p. 19432). As reported the bill contains the following: For Farmers Home Administration; \$5,000,000 of additional loan authorization for soil and water conservation loans (in lieu of the Department's proposal to authorize the use of the existing contingency authorization for that purpose, on which the House had set an \$8,000,000 limitation), \$10,000,000 for farm housing grants and loans (same as budget estimate and House bill), \$2,000,000 for Salaries and Expenses (budget estimate \$2,400,000, House bill \$1,000,000). Of the \$2,000,000 Salaries and Expenses item, the Committee recommended that \$125,000 be used for farm housing research (budget estimate \$250,000, House bill \$125,000). The Committee denied the request of \$47,200,000 for emergency relocation of grain (The House had also denied this request): allowed \$3,000,000 for emergency conservation measures (budget estimate \$5,000,000); and inserted \$20,000 for salaries and expenses, Statistical Reporting Service, to provide funds for monthly "cattle-on-feed reports". The Committee indicated that the Department is expected to take prompt action to initiate a hog cholera eradication program pursuant to Public Law 87-209.

The bill includes, under the Department of Commerce, \$11,000,000 for the Area Redevelopment Administration (\$4,500,000 for technical assistance and \$6,500,000 for necessary expenses, which "includes funds for delegate agencies responsibilities.").

The Committee recommended deletion of the clause in the language under the Department of Labor, Area Redevelopment Activities, which earmarked \$10,000,000 of the \$14,000,000 total in the House bill) for retraining subsistence payments under section 17 of the Area Redevelopment Act.

The Committee allowed \$1,000,000 (the budget estimate) under the Department of Commerce for Federal participation in the Century 21 Exposition.

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported supplemental appropriation bill. House received conference report on supergrades bill. Senate debated Mexican farm labor bill. Senate concurred in House amendment to durum wheat bill. Senate debated public works appropriation bill. House agreed to conference report on ASC county committee employee retirement bill. Sen. Tower opposed reduction in allotments for cotton. Rep. McSween urged reduction in price support for cotton. Sen. Humphrey introduced and discussed bill to provide U. S. participation in international assistance programs which utilize agricultural commodities. Senate agreed to conference report on Mexican farm labor bill. Both Houses agreed to conference report on supergrades bill. Senate passed public works appropriation bill. Senate agreed to conference report on ASC county committee employee retirement bill. Sen. Humphrey introduced and discussed food and fiber development loan program bill.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1962

SEPTEMBER 22, 1961.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HAYDEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 9169]

The Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 9169) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$573, 040, 923
Amount of increase by Senate committee.....	487, 853, 655
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	1, 060, 894, 578
Estimates considered by the Senate (including \$529,664,394 submitted directly to the Senate in S. Docs. 51, 52, 54, 55, and 56).....	1, 134, 639, 841
Under budget estimates.....	73, 745, 263

Summary of bill

Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
				Budget estimate	House bill
Department of Agriculture.....	\$64,600,000	\$11,000,000	\$15,020,000	-\$49,580,000	+\$4,020,000
Department of Commerce.....	111,103,136	48,166,136	102,407,136	-8,696,000	+54,241,000
Department of Defense—Civil functions.....	5,000,000	-----	5,000,000	-----	+5,000,000
Department of Defense—Military.....	41,750,000	40,150,000	40,150,000	-1,600,000	-----
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	267,826,000	51,301,000	293,409,000	+25,583,000	+242,108,000
Executive Office of the President.....	902,000	-----	560,000	-342,000	+560,000
Funds appropriated to the President.....	15,000,000	-----	15,000,000	-----	+15,000,000
Independent offices.....	508,458,000	352,857,000	492,654,000	-15,804,000	+139,797,000
Department of the Interior.....	25,290,000	8,350,000	20,015,000	-5,275,000	+11,665,000
Department of Justice.....	1,330,000	985,000	985,000	-345,000	-----
Department of Labor.....	15,142,000	14,000,000	14,000,000	-1,142,000	-----
Department of State.....	33,831,150	5,482,150	18,625,262	-15,205,888	+13,143,112
Treasury Department.....	1,200,000	600,000	750,000	-450,000	+150,000
The judiciary.....	4,533,000	3,115,000	3,115,000	-1,418,000	-----
Legislative branch.....	823,650	494,000	1,353,275	+529,625	+859,275
Claims and judgments.....	37,850,905	36,540,637	37,850,905	-----	+1,310,268
Total.....	1,134,639,841	573,040,923	1,060,894,578	-73,745,263	+487,853,655

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$20,000 under this head to provide the funds required to cover the cost of the monthly cattle-on-feed reports.

HOG CHOLERA ERADICATION PROGRAM

In the report accompanying the regular agricultural appropriation bill, 1962, the committee requested the Secretary of Agriculture to submit a complete report on the feasibility and estimated cost of the nationwide cooperative hog cholera eradication program. Since then, a favorable report on this program has been received by the committee and specific authorizing legislative authority has been enacted (Public Law 87-209).

The Department is expected to take prompt action to initiate the hog cholera program pursuant to the new legislation. It should develop and issue essential regulations and work out cooperative agreements with participating States, local governments, industry, and others. These steps can be taken within existing funds. Further, the Secretary is requested to submit to the committee early next year an official estimate of the funds required for the balance of fiscal year 1962 to begin an actual eradication program in States which have already appropriated funds for that purpose, as well as to provide the committee with the total needs for fiscal 1963.

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION MEASURES

1957 and 1958 appropriations-----	\$24, 000, 000
1961 unobligated balance-----	11, 700, 000
Uncommitted balance, Sept. 21, 1961-----	5, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 54)-----	5, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	3, 000, 000

The committee recommends an additional appropriation of \$3 million under this head to be utilized for emergency conservation practices in disaster areas affected by hurricane damage. The amount recommended is \$2 million under the supplemental estimate in Senate Document 54. The committee believes that this amount, together with the uncommitted balance of \$5 million still available, will enable the Department to carry out essential emergency conservation measures.

CIVIL DEFENSE

EMERGENCY RELOCATION OF GRAIN

The committee concurs in the action by the House to deny the supplemental estimate of \$47,200,000 for expenses proposed incident to the relocation of Government-owned wheat from present storage to sites near metropolitan areas. The committee recommends that the Department make a thorough study of alternative means of establishing an emergency food supply prior to the submission of an appropriation request for this general purpose.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

LOAN AUTHORIZATION—SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION LOANS

1962 Regular Appropriation Act-----	\$3, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 217) language-----	20, 000, 000
House bill—language—not to exceed-----	8, 000, 000
Restoration requested—estimated language-----	20, 000, 000
Committee recommendation—regular authorization-----	5, 000, 000

The committee has stricken from the bill language proposed in the supplemental estimate and carried in the House bill which would have permitted the use of \$8 million of the contingency reserve authorization for a different purpose than was agreed to in the conference report on the regular agricultural appropriation bill.

The committee recommends an additional \$5 million of loan authorization for soil and water conservation loans. This amount, together with the \$3 million provided in the regular bill, will provide \$8 million of authorization for this fiscal year.

FARM HOUSING GRANTS AND LOANS

1962 Regular Appropriation Act-----	0
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 217)-----	\$10, 000, 000
House bill-----	10, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	10, 000, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$10 million for farm housing grants and loans. This is the amount of the supplemental estimate and the amount carried in the House bill. Authoriza-

tion for this program was provided in the Housing Act of 1961 (Public Law 87-70).

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1962 Regular Appropriation Act.....	\$33, 017, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 217).....	2, 400, 000
House bill.....	1, 000, 000
Restoration requested.....	1, 400, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 000, 000

For salaries and expenses in connection with administration of the farm housing grant and loan activities the committee recommends an appropriation of \$2 million, an increase of \$1 million over the House bill and \$400,000 under the estimate. The committee also recommends that \$125,000 of the amount under this head be used for farm housing research and study programs. This is \$125,000 under the supplemental estimate and the amount carried in the House bill.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

PARTICIPATION IN CENTURY 21 EXPOSITION

Supplemental request (H. Doc. 231).....	\$1, 000, 000
House bill.....	0
Committee recommendation.....	1, 000, 000

The funds recommended by the committee are for Federal participation in the Century 21 Exposition. This amount, together with \$9 million previously appropriated, is required in order to insure a high quality exhibit. Without the funds herein recommended, the committee was told, certain exhibits in the physical and biological sciences must be eliminated.

PARTICIPATION IN NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR

Supplemental request (S. Doc. 51).....	\$200, 000
House bill.....	(¹)
Committee recommendation.....	0

¹ Not considered.

The committee recommends no funds be provided for this item. It is noted that the authorizing legislation has not been passed.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1962 appropriation.....	\$10, 594, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 231).....	185, 000
House bill.....	148, 000
Committee recommendation.....	185, 000

The committee recommends the full amount requested for development of precise import information on textile products. The committee was informed that the \$37,000 increase over the amount provided by the House bill is necessary for the investigation and analysis of the raw data to be gathered.

MARITIME ACTIVITIES

MARITIME TRAINING

Supplemental request (H. Doc. 217)-----	Language
House bill-----	Language
Committee recommendation-----	Language

The committee recommends approval of the language as contained in the House bill to permit intra-agency reimbursements. This language will permit use of an atomic reactor simulator at the Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, N.Y.

PAYMENT OF WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION CLAIMS

Supplemental request (H. Doc. 217)-----	\$18, 136
House bill-----	18, 136
Committee recommendation-----	18, 136

The committee recommends approval of the amount included in the House bill for payment of certain claims for legal fees and expenses relating to claims arising out of World War II operations of the War Shipping Administration.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

1962 appropriation-----	\$22, 000, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 217)-----	4, 200, 000
House bill-----	0
Committee recommendation-----	2, 204, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,204,000 for the research and technical services activities of the National Bureau of Standards. The provision of approximately half of the amount requested will provide funds for high priority needs in the field of radio standards (\$1,519,000); atomic physics (\$366,000); and heat (\$319,000). These areas were identified to the committee as being critical needs.

Language has also been included to establish a limitation on \$700,000 for payment to the working capital fund for equipment purchases.

PLANT AND FACILITIES

1962 appropriation-----	\$10, 000, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 217)-----	1, 500, 000
House bill-----	0
Committee recommendation-----	0

The committee concurs with the action of the House in denying funds for this item at this time and with the suggestion of the House committee "that the matter be considered in the next regular annual budget."

WEATHER BUREAU

METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITE OPERATIONS

Supplemental request (H. Doc. 179)	\$53, 000, 000
House bill	48, 000, 000
Committee recommendation	48, 000, 000

The committee concurs with the action of the House in providing \$48 million for this program. It is recommended that \$300,000 (in lieu of the \$270,000 proposed by the House) be provided for administrative expenses and \$600,000 (in lieu of the \$540,000 proposed by the House) for construction of additional office space. The adjustments for administrative expenses and office space costs are in the nature of limitations within the same total amount as proposed by the House bill.

AREA REDEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS

Supplemental request (H. Doc. 210)	\$11, 000, 000
House bill	0
Committee recommendation	11, 000, 000

Funds recommended for the area redevelopment activities in this bill were included in a consolidated amount for operations, grants for public facilities, and loans in the House committee recommendation; a point of order raised was conceded; the amendments proposed herein are in accord with the authorizing legislation (Public Law 87-27).

The committee recommends the following for inclusion in the bill in the identical form of the request made in House Document 210:

AREA REDEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of the Area Redevelopment Administration including not to exceed \$4,500,000 for technical assistance, as authorized by section 11 of the Area Redevelopment Act (Public Law 87-27), rent in the District of Columbia, and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$11,000,000: Provided, That funds made available for administrative expenses of carrying out the functions of the Area Redevelopment Administration may be consolidated into a single expense fund account.

The recommended language provides appropriations for "necessary expenses" and "technical assistance". The necessary expenses allowance (\$6,500,000) includes funds for delegate agencies responsibilities.

GRANTS FOR PUBLIC FACILITIES

Supplemental request (H. Doc. 210)-----	\$40, 000, 000
House bill-----	0
Committee recommendation-----	40, 000, 000

The committee recommends the following for inclusion in the bill:

GRANTS FOR PUBLIC FACILITIES

For grants in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the Area Redevelopment Act (Public Law 87-27), \$40,000,000, to remain available until expended.

The Area Redevelopment Act authorizes the making of grants for land acquisition, development, and improvement and the construction of public facilities thereon. The facilities are to be those which improve the opportunities for the successful establishment or expansion of industrial or commercial plants or facilities contributing to greater employment in the area. The committee was informed that projects totaling \$40 million will be committed during fiscal year 1962.

AREA REDEVELOPMENT FUND

Supplemental request (H. Doc. 228)-----	Language
House bill-----	
Committee recommendation-----	Language

The committee recommends the following for inclusion in the bill:

AREA REDEVELOPMENT FUND

The Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized to make such expenditures for the purposes of sections 6 and 7 of the Area Redevelopment Act, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available under section 9 of said Act, and in accordance with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year for such purposes.

The purpose of this amendment is to provide authorization for the expenditure of funds from the area redevelopment fund established in section 9 of the Area Redevelopment Act. This act expressed the desire of the Congress for the handling of loans through a revolving fund, subject to the controls imposed on Government corporations, and to be financed through borrowings from the Treasury.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE—GENERAL

1961 appropriation.....	\$130, 220, 000
1962 appropriation (regular act) House.....	133, 600, 000
1962 appropriation (regular act) Senate.....	141, 246, 000
Supplemental request (S. Doc. No. 54).....	5, 000, 000
House allowance.....	Not considered
Committee recommendation.....	5, 000, 000

The committee recommends the budget estimate of \$5 million for the restoration of navigation facilities damaged by Hurricane Carla to enable the earliest possible resumption of normal waterborne commerce in the storm-damaged gulf coast area of Texas and Louisiana. Since submission of the budget estimate, the New England coast was threatened by Hurricane Esther. Fortunately, the coast was spared from the full fury of that storm; however, the hurricane season is not over and it is possible that other hurricanes may strike our coastal areas.

The committee expects that the Corps of Engineers will use the funds provided herein, or regular maintenance funds, to repair hurricane damage that may result from subsequent hurricanes which prevent the utilization of Federal navigation projects.

In the event that regular maintenance funds are required for this purpose it is expected that the Corps of Engineers will request a supplemental appropriation early in the next session of the Congress.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

CONTRIBUTION TO U.S.S. "ARIZONA" MEMORIAL

1962 estimate (S. Doc. 51).....	\$150, 000
House allowance.....	150, 000
Senate committee recommendation.....	150, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$150,000 as a contribution to the U.S.S. *Arizona* memorial. This is the amount of the budget estimate and the same amount as was allowed by the House. The purpose of the appropriation is to provide funds supplementing public contributions to complete the memorial in commemoration of personnel who died during the attack on Pearl Harbor.

PROCUREMENT: SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION

1962 supplemental estimate.....	\$41, 600, 000
House allowance.....	40, 000, 000
Senate committee recommendation.....	40, 000, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$40 million, which will fund repairs to the U.S.S. attack carrier *Constellation*, CVA-64, which was damaged by fire during construction. The amount recommended is the same amount as that provided by the House and is \$1,600,000 less than the budget estimate.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

1962 appropriation.....	\$85, 700, 000
Supplemental estimate, S. Doc. No. 51.....	129, 300, 000
Committee recommendation.....	164, 346, 000

The committee recommends approval of an amount estimated by the Department to be sufficient to meet entitlements in full under Public Law 874, as amended, for the Federal contribution to the maintenance and operation of school districts in federally impacted areas. The House did not consider this item.

The budget estimate submitted was sufficient to pay only approximately 85 percent of entitlements under the bill extending the expired sections of the act for 2 years. Inasmuch as the Congress has heretofore endeavored to appropriate sums sufficient to pay entitlements in full, the committee felt that this policy should be followed, and so recommends.

ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

1962 appropriation.....	\$24, 850, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	20, 700, 000
Committee recommendation.....	37, 092, 000

The committee recommends approval of an amount estimated by the Department to be sufficient to finance all eligible projects under Public Law 815, as amended, for the Federal contribution for school construction in school districts in federally impacted areas.

The budget estimate submitted was sufficient to pay only approximately 60 percent of eligible projects, the law requiring the financing of projects on a priority basis, under the bill extending the expired sections of the act for 2 years. The Congress has uniformly in the past years made available sufficient sums to finance each eligible project and felt that this policy should not be abandoned, and so recommends \$37,092,000, the amount estimated to fully meet the Federal responsibility.

DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

1962 appropriation.....	\$211, 557, 000
Committee recommendation.....	100, 000

The committee recommends approval of an additional amount of \$100,000 to provide funds through grants or contracts as authorized under title VII of the National Defense Education Act for Federal participation in the forthcoming Century 21 Exposition in Seattle, Wash.

The committee was advised by the Office of Education that the project "is professionally and educationally sound, and would have considerable potential."

EXPANSION OF TEACHING IN EDUCATION OF THE DEAF

Supplemental estimate.....	\$1, 575, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 575, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate of \$1,575,000, not considered by the House, for grants to public or

other nonprofit institutions of higher education for courses of study and scholarships for training teachers of the deaf, a program newly authorized by the Congress.

It is estimated that there are about 35,000 school-age children and youth who are deaf, of which about 8,000 are not receiving specialized help from the schools. This program will aid in alleviating this condition.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

CHRONIC DISEASES AND HEALTH OF THE AGED

1962 appropriation	\$3,958,000
Supplemental estimate	7,075,000
Committee recommendation	7,075,000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate, \$7,075,000, not considered by the House, for financing new and expanded programs authorized by H.R. 4998.

There is included in this item funds for a \$4 million increase in grants to States for the purpose of expanding and improving community services for the care of the aged and chronically ill, together with \$2 million to be derived by transfer from the general health grants carried in another item; and \$3 million for the new special project grant program authorized for the purpose of studying, applying, developing, and demonstrating new methods and techniques for providing health services to the aged and chronically ill outside the hospital; and \$75,000 for the administrative costs of these increased programs.

COMMUNITY HEALTH PRACTICE AND RESEARCH

1962 appropriation	\$23,961,000
Supplemental estimate	400,000
Committee recommendation	400,000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate, \$400,000, not considered by the House, for training grants to schools of public health, to be allocated among the 12 schools of public health. This with the funds contained in the regular 1962 appropriation will make available \$1,400,000 for this purpose, for which there is newly authorized an annual ceiling of \$2,500,000.

HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

1962 appropriation	\$203,000,000
Supplemental estimate	9,000,000
Committee recommendation	9,000,000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate, \$9 million, not considered by the House, for grants to States for the construction of nursing homes. There was included in the regular 1962 appropriation \$10 million for this purpose, the maximum authorization at the time, but since increased to an annual authorization of \$20 million.

The reports from State health authorities indicate a shortage of 500,000 long-term care beds, costing between \$7,000 and \$8,000 a bed. The total funds provided for the purpose will construct facilities for 5,548 beds.

GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION, 1960-61

1960 appropriation-----	\$45, 000, 000
1960 allotment base-----	50, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate-----	1, 101, 000
House allowance-----	1, 101, 000
Committee recommendation-----	1, 101, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of the full budget estimate of \$1,101,000 required to pay to additional projects approved in excess of the available 1960 funds. Authority was given in the 1960 appropriation to allot funds on the basis of \$50 million, and this additional sum is required to fully meet Federal participation in projects entitled to support.

GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

1962 appropriation-----	\$50, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate-----	30, 000, 000
House allowance-----	30, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	30, 000, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of the full budget estimate of \$30 million, to make available the full \$80 million authorized for fiscal year 1962 by the Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1961, \$50 million having been included in the regular 1962 appropriation.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

1962 appropriation-----	\$16, 630, 000
Supplemental estimate-----	1, 600, 000
House allowance-----	1, 600, 000
Committee recommendation-----	1, 600, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of the full budget estimate of \$1,600,000 to provide funds for site acquisition and plans and specifications for the seven field laboratories for research, demonstrations, field studies and training relating to the control and prevention of water pollution, authorized by the Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1961.

WATER SUPPLY AND WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

1962 appropriation-----	\$15, 028, 000
Supplemental estimate-----	5, 600, 000
House allowance-----	5, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	5, 600, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full amount of the budget estimate, \$5,600,000, an increase of \$600,000 over the House allowance.

The reduction imposed by the House gave \$200,000 less than requested for grants to States for the water pollution control programs and \$400,000 less than requested for the new training grant program. The committee directs that the \$600,000 added be used for demonstration projects as authorized by section 4(a)(2) of the act.

HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE, 1961

MEDICAL CARE OF DEPENDENTS AND RETIRED PERSONNEL

1961 limitation.....	\$2, 445, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	230, 000
House allowance.....	200, 000
Committee recommendation.....	200, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance, a reduction of \$30,000 from the budget estimate, but for which the Department did not appeal for restoration.

The annual appropriation bills for several years have carried a limitation on the amount of funds which may be used for payments for medical care of dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act. The Department has virtually no control of the charges incurred by the beneficiaries and it is incumbent upon the Congress to provide funds for the obligations heretofore incurred in accordance with the law.

CIVIL DEFENSE MEDICAL STOCKPILE ACTIVITIES

1962 available funds.....	\$23, 383, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	26, 000, 000
House allowance.....	13, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	13, 000, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of \$13 million, one-half of the amount sought in the belief that the total sums available will provide supplies sufficient pending the provision of additional supplies which might be needed in a protracted emergency.

There has been available to the Public Health Service out of the 1962 appropriation to the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization "Emergency supplies and equipment," \$23,383,000 for this purpose.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS'
INSURANCE

1962 appropriation.....	\$241, 070, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	39, 875, 000
House allowance.....	26, 500, 000
Committee recommendation.....	26, 500, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of \$26,500,000, a reduction of \$13,375,000 from the budget estimate.

The House did not allow any part of the requested contingency fund of \$10 million and reduced the operating fund by \$3,375,000. The Bureau estimated a workload increase occasioned by the Social Security Act Amendments of 1961 of 12.4 percent over the regular workload. The allowance provides an increase of 11 percent in funds rather than the 13 percent sought. The committee believes that this will suffice to do an effective job.

The committee noted that the Bureau did not contemplate a reduction in new positions of 3081 in the budget estimate as a result of the House action. The committee does not believe this to be responsive to the congressional action and directs that there be a reduction of at least 10 percent in the number of new positions sought.

CONSTRUCTION, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

Supplemental estimate-----	\$4, 360, 000
House allowance-----	4, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	4, 000, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of \$4 million, a reduction of \$360,000 from the budget estimate. The estimate was based on preliminary and fragmentary plans and the committee anticipates that the funds recommended will be entirely adequate to provide the additional space required.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

ASSISTANCE FOR U.S. CITIZENS RETURNED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Supplemental estimate-----	\$575, 000
House allowance-----	400, 000
Committee recommendation-----	400, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of \$400,000, a reduction of \$175,000 from the budget estimate, for the restoration of which the Department did not appeal.

Funds for this program were requested under the authorization contained in the Social Security Amendments of 1961 directing the Department to develop plans and make arrangements for providing temporary assistance and care within the United States to U.S. citizens and their dependents who are identified as having returned to this country because of destitution, illness, war, threat of war, invasion, or similar crisis and are without available resources. Recent experience reflects a smaller number of cases to be handled than originally contemplated.

The committee notes that this program contemplates paying rates for assistance that exceed those prevailing in the local communities under the Federal-State public assistance programs, similar to that which is contemplated in connection with the Cuban refugee program. The committee believes that the Department should reexamine this policy.

ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN THE UNITED STATES

Supplemental estimate-----	\$26, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	13, 000, 000

The committee recommends \$13 million, a reduction of \$13 million from the estimate of \$26 million, not considered by the House.

This is a new program which was initiated and operated under the general authority of the contingency fund of the Mutual Security Act. This program was developed to meet emergency conditions brought about by the laudable desire of Cubans to seek refuge and asylum from Communist-dominated Cuba. But the program is now being authorized in definitive legislation, still pending in the Congress.

The committee believes that \$13 million if prudently administered, paying reasonable rates and budgeting reasonable amounts for each of the activities, will at least suffice until the item can be further considered in early 1962 for the remainder of the fiscal year. The committee will have its staff make a firsthand analysis of the program operation to aid it in its later deliberations on any additional budget requests for this item.

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

1962 appropriation.....	\$400, 000
Committee recommendation.....	270, 000

The committee recommends an additional amount of \$270,000 for the education of the blind based on the new authorization for the annual appropriation of an indefinite amount in lieu of the \$400,000 annual appropriation previously authorized.

This sum with the regular annual appropriation of \$400,000 and the permanent annual appropriation of \$10,000 will provide a per capita allowance of \$40 for each of the 15,973 blind children attending school. The regular 1962 appropriations would have provided only \$25.67 per capita, and the additional funds are needed to furnish the children supplies equal to those furnished with the per capita rate of \$31.12 in 1956.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

1962 appropriation.....	\$211, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	300, 000
Committee recommendation.....	300, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate of \$300,000, not considered by the House, to provide funds to enable the university to plan the new teaching hospital just recently authorized by the Congress.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1962 appropriation.....	\$2, 734, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	150, 000
Committee recommendation.....	150, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate of \$150,000, not considered by the House, to provide for an expansion of the Department's program in the problems associated with aging, based on the recommendations of the recent White House Conference on Aging. These funds will provide a staff increase of 18 to work with the present special staff on aging of 7 to enable the Department to furnish more effective service and leadership in the program.

OFFICE OF FIELD ADMINISTRATION

1962 appropriation.....	\$4, 550, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	204, 000
House allowance.....	180, 000
Committee recommendation.....	180, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of \$180,000, a reduction of \$24,000 from the budget estimate.

The increased funds sought were predicated on the increase of personnel in the OASI district offices, arising from the program increases resulting from the enactment of the Social Security Amendments of 1961. But with a reduction of some 11 percent for the OASI recommended in this bill, there is a need for less housekeeping functions provided by the regional offices.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

1962 appropriation.....	\$1, 409, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	40, 000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	None

The committee concurs in the House disallowance of the budget estimate in its entirety.

The estimate contemplated the addition of four attorneys and two secretaries. The justification of the request was inadequate to warrant the allowance of any part of the sums sought.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH OFFENSES

Supplemental estimate.....	\$8, 200, 000
Committee recommendation.....	8, 200, 000

The committee recommends approval of the full budget estimate, \$8,200,000, not considered by the House, to provide funds for the program authorized by the newly enacted legislation.

There is included \$4 million for grants and contracts for demonstration and evaluation projects and \$3,600,000 for grants and contracts for training personnel, and \$600,000 for services and administration. Full funding over a period of several years is authorized by the act for demonstration projects and for the training program.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

1962 appropriation.....	\$528, 000
Supplemental request (S. Doc. 52).....	165, 000
House bill.....	(1)
Committee recommendation.....	165, 000

¹ Not considered.

The committee recommends the \$165,000 requested for restoration of historic furniture, silver, china, and paintings in the White House as well as a small gallery in which works of art and small objects of historic interest may be shown in the visitors' entrance hall on the ground floor.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1962 appropriation.....	\$320, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	225, 000
House allowance (not considered by House).....	None
Committee recommendation.....	225, 000

The committee recommends inserting an item in the bill for salaries and expenses of the Council in the additional amount of \$225,000, with an increase of \$25,000 for the travel expense limitation, as requested in Senate Document No. 55.

The committee also recommends, as requested, a proviso to clarify congressional intent by exempting the Council staff from the civil service laws and the Classification Act, and limiting compensation of the staff, other than provided for in section 201(f) of the Space Act, to the maximum rate for GS-18.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1962 appropriation-----	\$414, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 210)-----	177, 000
House bill-----	0
Committee recommendation-----	170, 000

The committee recommends \$170,000 for additional staff assistance for the Council.

The House committee recommendation, proposing \$170,000 for this activity, was deleted in the House on a point of order.

The following is included in the bill as recommended by the committee:

*COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS**SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$170,000, including an additional amount of not to exceed \$155,000 for salaries.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

DISASTER RELIEF

1962 appropriation-----	\$6, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 54)-----	15, 000, 000
Not considered by House-----	None
Committee recommendation-----	15, 000, 000

As requested in Senate Document No. 54, the committee recommends inserting an additional amount of \$15 million for disaster relief, with a proviso limiting administrative expenses to 3 percent of the amount. This will supplement available funds of \$13 million for allocation to areas meeting requirements of the disasters within the meaning of the Federal Disaster Act of 1950, and are necessary in view of the severe nature of conditions that were not contemplated in the original budget.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

GRANTS-IN-AID FOR AIRPORTS

1962 appropriation (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	\$7, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 51)-----	225, 000, 000
House allowance (added on floor)-----	150, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	225, 000, 000

Financing under this program in 1961 and prior years was by means of contract authorization as specified in the Federal Airport Act, as amended. H.R. 8102, as finally enacted (Public Law 87-255, approved September 20, 1961), requires annual appropriations, and authorizes such appropriations for 3 years at the rate of \$75 million for each fiscal year.

The House provided \$150 million for a 2-year program, and the supplemental request presented in Senate Document No. 51 requests

a 3-year program in the amount of \$225 million because of the long leadtime required for planning.

The committee recommends adding \$75 million, to provide the estimate of \$225 million for the 3-year program, and also recommends deleting the proviso, in view of the final enactment of the authorization.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND NONADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

1962 limitation.....	\$1, 725, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 168).....	145, 000
House allowance (reported at \$140,000, lost on point of order).....	None
Committee recommendation.....	140, 000

The committee recommends restoration of the item to increase the administrative expenses of the Board, in the amount of \$140,000, which is \$5,000 below the supplemental estimate in House Document 168, to strengthen the economic research staff and provide for an appraisal of the Board's operations and programs.

FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN INSURANCE CORPORATION

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

1962 limitation.....	\$890, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 168).....	100, 000
House allowance (reported at \$75,000, lost on point of order).....	None
Committee recommendation.....	75, 000

The committee recommends restoration of the item to increase the administrative expenses of the Corporation, in the amount of \$75,000, which is \$25,000 below the supplemental estimate in House Document 168, to develop additional basic information on dividends and mortgage interest rates.

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1962 appropriation.....	¹ (\$1, 266, 000)
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 231).....	84, 000
House bill.....	40, 000
Committee recommendation.....	40, 000

¹ Derived by transfer from "Salaries and expenses, maritime activities."

The committee concurs with the action of the House in recommending the amount of \$40,000 for this item.

The \$40,000 recommended provides for the salaries of the two additional members of the new Commission established pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 7 of 1961.

The committee notes that funds have previously been appropriated to the Department of Commerce for the activities to be transferred to the new Commission and recommends that all other necessary expenses be obtained by transfer from that Department.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

1962 appropriation.....	\$4, 388, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	190, 000
House allowance.....	140, 000
Committee recommendation.....	160, 000

The committee recommends approval of \$150,000, an increase of \$20,000 over the House allowance, but a decrease of \$30,000 from the budget estimate.

The purpose of this request is to obtain funds for mediator positions for assignment on a continuing basis to missile sites without a drain on the regular mediation program.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

HOSPITAL FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

1962 appropriation.....	None
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 210).....	\$3, 000, 000
House allowance.....	3, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 000, 000

The committee agrees with the House in providing \$3 million, as requested in House Document No. 210, for a matching grant for the construction of a hospital in southeast Washington, D.C. The request had been deferred until the Greater Southeast Community Hospital Foundation had arranged for financing its share of the cost, which is now accomplished; and this appropriation completes the funding for the authorized program of hospital facilities in the District of Columbia.

OPERATING EXPENSES, FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

1962 appropriation.....	\$3, 593, 500
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 210).....	1, 000, 000
House allowance.....	900, 000
Committee recommendation.....	900, 000

The committee agrees with the House in providing \$900,000, which is \$100,000 below the supplemental request in House Document 210, to accelerate the cataloging of items in the civil agency supply system to meet the December 31, 1962, deadline for completion of the accelerated item reduction program, in connection with the assumption by GSA of responsibility for the procurement of certain additional general items for the entire Government, from which substantial savings are anticipated from the operation of such integrated supply system.

EXPENSES, SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION

1962 appropriation.....	\$28, 374, 500
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 210).....	2, 500, 000
House allowance.....	2, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	2, 000, 000

The committee agrees with the House in providing \$2 million, which is \$500,000 less than the supplemental request in House Document 210, as an additional amount for operating costs of GSA stores in view of the increase in volume of sales beyond that anticipated in the regular budget.

EXPENSES, FEDERAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

1962 appropriation-----	None
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 210)-----	\$900, 000
House allowance-----	850, 000
Committee recommendation-----	850, 000

The committee agrees with the House in providing \$850,000, which is \$50,000 less than the supplemental request in House Document 210, to establish a unified telecommunications system for civil agencies of the Government, which will cover all the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The committee is advised that the unified system will provide the Government with better service with a greater volume of calls, with the cost held constant at about the present level.

ADDITIONAL COURT FACILITIES

1962 appropriation-----	None
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 210)-----	\$4, 650, 000
House allowance (reported at \$1,000,000; lost on point of order)----	None
Committee recommendation-----	2, 990, 000

Restoration is recommended of the item for additional court facilities in the amount of \$2,990,000, which is \$1,660,000 less than the supplemental request in House Document 210, to be used for rental of space, moving, space adjustments and related costs, furnishing and equipment, and alteration and extensions (including sites and expenses) to buildings where the estimated cost is less than \$200,000. It is contemplated that larger alteration projects, which require specific authorization, will be funded later.

The committee is advised that of the 10 additional circuit and 63 additional district judges authorized, 21 judges have been appointed and confirmed by the Senate and that 16 additional have been nominated and are pending confirmation.

The funds recommended would permit GSA to proceed immediately with the provision of facilities required for the 21 confirmed judges, as well as for the additional judges who may be confirmed or may serve under interim appointments, as well as limited quarters for possible additional interim appointments which may be made.

HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER COMMEMORATIVE COMMISSION

Appropriation, 1962-----	None
Supplemental estimate-----	None
House allowance-----	\$30, 000
Committee recommendation-----	None

The committee recommends that no appropriation be made for expenses of the George Washington Carver Commemorative Commission, for which authorizing legislation has not yet been enacted.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1962 appropriation.....	\$12, 900, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 217).....	215, 000
House allowance.....	100, 000
Committee recommendation.....	215, 000

Restoration of \$115,000 is recommended by the committee, to provide the supplemental estimate of \$215,000 requested in House Document 217, including a limitation of \$65,000 for travel expenses, for staff increases for general agency supervision and coordination, urban renewal activities, compliance activities, and administration of the new program of low rent housing demonstration grants, needed in the development of policies and instructions to carry out the provisions of the new Housing Act of 1961.

URBAN PLANNING GRANTS

1962 appropriation.....	\$3, 600, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 217).....	16, 400, 000
House allowance.....	12, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	15, 000, 000

Restoration of \$3 million is recommended by the committee, to provide \$15 million, which is \$1,400,000 less than the supplemental request in House Document 217, for the additional authorizations provided by the Housing Act of 1961 for matching grants to States and other planning agencies. Added to \$3,600,000 appropriated in the regular bill, the committee recommendation would provide \$18,600,000 to meet the provisions of the Housing Act of 1961 and the Area Redevelopment Act which increase the scope of the program, broaden the eligibility, and increase the Federal share of total planning costs.

HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY FUND

1962 appropriation.....	\$25, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 217).....	50, 000, 000
House allowance.....	30, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	40, 000, 000

Restoration of \$10 million is recommended by the committee, to provide \$40 million, which is \$10 million less than the supplemental request in House Document 217, as an additional amount to the fund. Added to \$25 million appropriated in the regular bill, the committee recommendation would provide \$65 million to meet the changes made by the Housing Act of 1961 which increased the maximum loan to 100 percent of the development cost and extended eligibility to consumer cooperatives and certain public bodies.

Restoration of \$75,000 is further recommended by the committee, to provide \$200,000, which is \$25,000 less than the supplemental request in House Document 217, as an additional amount for administrative expenses.

MASS TRANSPORTATION DEMONSTRATION GRANTS

1962 appropriation-----	None
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 217), administrative expenses-----	\$60, 000
House allowance (reported as Loans and Grants at \$42,500,000, with \$130,000 for administrative expenses, and language changing to appropriation requirement, lost on point of order)-----	None
Committee recommendation-----	60, 000

The committee recommends inserting the item for "Mass transportation demonstration grants" in the amount of \$60,000, as requested in House Document 217, to provide the funds needed to administer the new program authorized by the Housing Act of 1961, allowing \$25 million from the urban renewal fund to be used for grants to assist in carrying out urban transportation plans and research.

OPEN SPACE LAND

1962 appropriation-----	None
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 217), administrative expenses-----	\$150, 000
House allowance (reported at \$25,000,000, with \$75,000 administrative expenses, and language to authorize appropriation; lost on point of order)-----	None
Committee recommendation-----	125, 000

The committee recommends inserting the item for "Open space land" in the amount of \$125,000, which is \$25,000 less than the supplemental request in House Document 217, to provide the necessary staff to initiate and administer the new program authorized by the Housing Act of 1961, allowing \$50 million in grants to assist States and local public bodies to preserve permanent open-space land.

PUBLIC FACILITY LOANS

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

1962 limitation-----	\$700, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 217)-----	400, 000
House allowance-----	300, 000
Committee recommendation-----	400, 000

Restoration of \$100,000 is recommended by the committee, to provide \$400,000, as requested in House Document 217, as an additional amount for administrative expenses, to permit employment of additional staff and consultants to administer the public facility loan program and the new temporary loan program for mass transportation systems, under the liberalized provisions in the Housing Act of 1961.

The committee further recommends, to conform to the recommendation for mass transportation demonstration grants, inserting a provision to make \$125,000 available for administrative expenses in connection with purchases and loans pursuant to clause (2) of section 202(a) of title II of the Housing Act of 1961.

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

1962 limitation.....	\$9, 600, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 217).....	350, 000
House allowance.....	200, 000
Committee recommendation.....	200, 000

NONADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

1962 limitation.....	\$59, 650, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 217).....	5, 000, 000
House allowance.....	5, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 000, 000

The committee agrees with the House in providing \$200,000 for administrative expenses and \$5 million for nonadministrative expenses as additional amounts to be used for an increase in administrative staff to develop, establish, and supervise the new and expanded mortgage insurance programs provided by the Housing Act of 1961, as well as to permit employment of additional staff to operate the new programs and eliminate backlogs.

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

1962 limitation.....	\$7, 400, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 217).....	650, 000
House allowance.....	600, 000
Committee recommendation.....	600, 000

The committee agrees with the House in providing \$600,000 for administrative expenses, which is \$50,000 less than the supplemental request in House Document 217, to provide the additional staff required by the additional mortgage purchase activity resulting from the Housing Act of 1961 for middle-income housing, home improvement loans, and mortgage warehousing programs.

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS (1961)

1962 appropriation.....	\$165, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 210).....	5, 350, 000
House allowance.....	5, 322, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 322, 000

The committee agrees with the House in providing \$5,322,000 to pay local housing authorities the balance due on all audited claims on annual contribution contracts for 1961, which is in addition to \$140 million previously appropriated for such contributions.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

1962 appropriation.....	\$13, 968, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 217).....	350, 000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	250, 000

The committee recommends inserting the item for administrative expenses at \$250,000, which is \$100,000 less than the supplemental request in House Document 217, to provide for the staff needed to

process applications and supervise the development stages for additional low-rent public housing units authorized by the Housing Act of 1961.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

PAYMENT OF LOAN GUARANTIES

1962 appropriation (regular bill).....	\$22, 075, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 217).....	14, 700, 000
House allowance.....	None
Committee recommendation.....	14, 700, 000

The committee recommends inserting the item for payment of loan guaranties, as requested in House Document 217, in order to honor guaranties on loans made by private banks to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad which are now in default. The committee believes that the loans were made in good faith under depressed conditions, and the committee agrees that the debt has to be paid.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1962 appropriation.....	\$206, 750, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	None
House allowance (transfer from Research and Development)....	(10, 000, 000)
Committee recommendation.....	(10, 000, 000)

The committee agrees with the House in providing a transfer of \$10 million from "Research and development" to "Salaries and expenses," in order to give the Administrator needed flexibility in carrying out the intensified national space program, as authorized.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1962.....	\$875, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 51).....	170, 000
House allowance.....	(¹)
Committee recommendation.....	85, 000

¹ Not considered.

It is the opinion of the committee that the reduction of \$85,000 will provide sufficient additional funds to accomplish necessary plans if adequate use is made of currently available staff.

LAND ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1962.....	None
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 51).....	\$2, 550, 000
House allowance.....	(¹)
Committee recommendation.....	2, 550, 000

¹ Not considered.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$2,550,000 to permit reservation of land and to arrange for incidental construction and changes in highway design required for express transit facilities. The funds will be expended in connection with desired developments on Interstate Route 66 (Virginia), Interstate Route 95 (Maryland), and the George Washington Memorial Parkway.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

PAYMENT TO RAILROAD UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACCOUNT

1961 appropriation.....	\$20, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate.....	10, 000, 000
House allowance.....	10, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	10, 000, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of the full budget estimate of \$10 million, as a repayable advance, for the payment of benefits under the Temporary Extended Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act of 1961. Unemployment among railroad employees has exceeded expectations of the congressional committees considering the authorization and the Board in its original estimate of last spring when it requested \$24 million which was in turn reduced by the Congress.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1962 appropriation.....	\$11, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 231).....	450, 000
House allowance.....	375, 000
Committee recommendation.....	450, 000

Restoration of \$75,000 is recommended by the committee, to provide the supplemental request of \$450,000 contained in House Document 231, to enable the Commission to carry out a study of the rules of national securities exchanges and associations as authorized and directed by the amendments contained in Public Law 87-196. The committee is advised that any reduction would seriously hamper the investigation.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1962 appropriation.....	\$33, 670, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 231).....	3, 830, 000
House allowance.....	3, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	3, 830, 000

Restoration of \$830,000 is recommended by the committee, to provide the supplemental request of \$3,830,000 contained in House Document 231, to enable the Selective Service System to deliver increased numbers of men for induction required by authorized increases in the Armed Forces.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1962 appropriation.....	\$6, 750, 000
Supplemental request (H. Doc. 179).....	398, 000
House bill.....	350, 000
Committee recommendation.....	377, 000

The amount recommended will finance 61 new positions for increased workload in connection with licensing small business investment companies, making loans to such companies, and for processing and administering loans to State and local development companies.

The reduction of \$21,000 from the supplemental request is related to the denial of funds for grants for research and management counseling.

The committee was asked to give consideration to a proposal to provide additional funds for SBA representatives assigned to procurement offices throughout the country. It is the sense of the committee that the Small Business Administrator review requirements in this area and be prepared to present and justify his requirements for whatever additional personnel it may require in the next regular budget submission.

GRANTS FOR RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT COUNSELING

Supplemental request (H. Doc. 179)-----	\$500, 000
House bill-----	0
Committee recommendation-----	0

The committee concurs with the action of the House in denying the funds requested for the grants for research and management counseling. The committee concurs with the statement of the House committee that if these grants are to be resumed, the matter should be deferred for consideration in the regular annual budget submission next year.

REVOLVING FUND

1962 appropriation-----	\$20, 000, 000
Supplemental requests:	
H. Doc. 179-----	130, 000, 000
S. Doc. 54-----	30, 000, 000
House bill-----	130, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	160, 000, 000

The committee recommendation includes in addition to the full amount of the earlier supplemental request of \$130 million, the additional \$30 million requested to provide assurance that adequate funds will be available for making disaster loans to victims of Hurricane Carla and other disasters which could arise during the balance of this fiscal year.

This revolving fund provides the capital for small business loans, investment and development company assistance programs, and disaster loans.

U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY

Salaries and expenses.—The committee approves the amount of \$1,500,000 for this item. This is the same amount as provided by the House and will permit expanded radio and television programs in Latin America and southeast Asia.

Acquisition and construction of radio facilities.—The committee concurs in the House recommendation of \$3,250,000 for construction of a radio relay station to replace the station now operating on the Coast Guard ship *Courier* at Rhodes in the eastern Mediterranean.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1962.....	\$32, 500, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 231).....	1, 250, 000
House allowance.....	1, 250, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 250, 000

The committee concurs with the allowance of the House of \$1,250,000 for rehabilitating burned-over grazing lands. The committee suggests that future requests for these funds be included in the budget estimates for the regular appropriation bill.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

Appropriation, 1962.....	\$71, 000, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 51).....	750, 000
House allowance.....	(¹)
Committee recommendation.....	750, 000

¹ Not considered.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$750,000 for the adult vocational training program. This will provide for 640 trainees in on-the-job training and 412 in institutional training.

REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS

Appropriation, 1962.....	None
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 51).....	\$4, 000, 000
House allowance.....	(¹)
Committee recommendation.....	4, 000, 000

¹ Not considered.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$4 million for the revolving fund for loans. Additional funds are required to satisfy in part the \$25 million in loan applications now on file.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1962.....	\$12, 150, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 210).....	800, 000
House allowance.....	400, 000
Committee recommendation.....	400, 000

The committee concurs with the House allowance of \$400,000 for research on the problem of passing migrant fish over dams. This sum, together with the funds made available in the regular bill, and the amount available from Saltonstall-Kennedy funds, should be sufficient to conduct the research.

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1962-----	\$1, 755, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 51)-----	4, 175, 000
House allowance-----	Not considered
Committee recommendation-----	4, 175, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,175,000 to carry out the expanded research and development program authorized under recently enacted legislation; \$175,000 of the amount is required for additional staffing and \$4 million is to be for basic and applied research.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

Appropriation, 1962-----	\$21, 786, 500
Supplemental estimate-----	None
House allowance-----	Not considered
Committee recommendation-----	25, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$25,000 for the purpose of conducting a study of determine the desirability of establishing a national recreation area in Vermont, for determining the effect of such a recreation area on the economy of the State, and for preparation of a report.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1962-----	\$34, 476, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Docs. 217 and 231)-----	4, 115, 000
House allowance-----	2, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	4, 115, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$4,115,000, the amount of the budget estimate, and \$2,115,000 over the House allowance. It is believed that the full amount of the budget request is necessary to enable the National Park Service to initiate its land acquisition program for the Cape Code National Seashore.

The committee also believes that funds should be provided for the airports at Grand Canyon and Yellowstone National Parks. Existing facilities are inadequate and airlines are ready to provide improved service when improved facilities become available. These funds are not to be obligated until the amounts to be contributed by the Federal Aviation Agency are made available for obligation.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

Appropriation, 1962-----	\$5, 834, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 210)-----	5, 000, 000
House allowance-----	4, 500, 000
Committee recommendation-----	4, 500, 000

The committee concurs with the House allowance of \$4,500,000 for improvements needed on American Samoa.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Appropriation, 1962-----	\$6, 104, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 217)-----	200, 000
House allowance-----	None
Committee recommendation-----	200, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$200,000, the amount of the budget estimate, which was not approved by the House, to permit the trust territory to acquire an aircraft to replace a destroyed SA-16. However, the committee directs that the fund be used for purchase of a land-based aircraft only.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

Appropriation, 1962	\$49, 720, 000
Supplemental estimate	None
House allowance	Not considered
Committee recommendation	100, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$100,000 to initiate a study to determine methods of phreatophyte control and water salvage in arid areas. The Gila River, which is badly choked with water-using growth, is to be cleared by the Corps of Engineers. This particular area will provide an opportunity for the needed research. It is estimated that the total program will be about \$900,000 over a period of 10 years.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1962	\$3, 185, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 217)	500, 000
House allowance	200, 000
Committee recommendation	500, 000

The committee recommends \$500,000 to contract with the National Academy of Sciences to study research relating to conservation and development of this country's natural resources. This is the amount of the budget estimate and \$300,000 more than the House allowance. It is the feeling of the committee that in order to arrange for the research desired the full amount of the budget estimate is required.

VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

REVOLVING FUND

Appropriation, 1962	\$881, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 51)	4, 500, 000
House allowance	Not considered
Committee recommendation	None

The committee has not allowed the amount requested for purchase and installation of steam turbines on St. Croix and St. Thomas. In addition to viewing this as a matter more properly to be considered in a regular annual appropriation bill, the committee believes that the Department should explore the possibility of interesting private industry in making the installations.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

Appropriation, 1962	\$180, 000
Supplemental estimate (S. Doc. 51)	30, 000
House allowance	Not considered
Committee recommendation	None

The committee has denied this request for the reason set forth in the immediately preceding item.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses, general legal activities.—The committee concurs with the House recommendation of \$460,000.

Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division.—For this item, the committee recommends the sum of \$375,000, which is the same amount as allowed by the House.

Salaries and expenses, Administrative Conference of the United States.—The committee approves the House allowance of \$150,000 to partially finance the costs of the Administrative Conference of the United States, established by Executive Order 10934 of April 13, 1961.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

AREA REDEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Supplemental estimate.....	\$15, 142, 000
House allowance.....	14, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	14, 000, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of \$14 million, a reduction of \$1,142,000 from the budget estimate, but for restoration of which the Department did not appeal.

The committee further recommends the deletion of the clause earmarking \$10 million, the full amount authorized and the full amount sought in the original estimate, for retraining subsistence payments under section 17 of the Area Redevelopment Act.

The original estimate also sought the full authorization, \$4,500,000, under section 16 of the act for the provision of training facilities. Under the House action only \$3,358,000 would be provided for the training program. There is, of course, a correlation between the training program and the subsistence payments. The committee has accordingly stricken out the provision for the full amount for subsistence payments and would permit the Department to appportion the cut as it deems fit.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Salaries and expenses.—For this item, the committee recommends an additional amount of \$2,768,112, which is \$818,112 over the House allowance. This additional sum will provide \$306,685 for courier service to Africa; \$203,500 for leased wire services to Hawaii and Cairo; and \$307,927 for permanent staffing of the operations center in the District of Columbia.

Arms control and disarmament activities.—For this item, the committee has approved \$1 million of the \$2.9 million requested in the supplemental estimate, Senate Document No. 51. This additional sum, together with the \$1,017,000 already provided in the regular 1962 appropriation bill for the Department of State, will allow a total of \$2,017,000 for expenses of the arms control and disarmament program in fiscal 1962.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

Missions to international organizations.—The committee concurs in the House allowance of \$15,000 to provide for the additional expenses of the interparliamentary group under existing authorization.

U.S. Citizens Commission on NATO.—The committee has approved the supplemental estimate requested in Senate Document No. 51 to reappropriate not to exceed \$122,000 of 1961 funds to cover additional expenses contemplated by the Commission. This additional sum, together with the \$150,000 provided in the regular 1962 appropriation bill for the Department of State, will allow a total of \$272,000 to meet the estimated expenses of the Commission in fiscal 1962.

EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange between East and West.—The committee recommends the appropriation of \$3,625,000, which includes the House allowance of \$3,300,000 and an additional \$325,000 for the costs of advance planning under the construction program. The committee also recommends that the salary limitation under this head be increased to \$22,500, instead of the \$20,000 provided in the House bill. The committee concurs in the House direction to the Department to work out suitable arrangements to adequately protect the interests and investment of the Federal Government in assuring continued use of the center for program purposes.

Preservation of ancient Nubian monuments (special foreign currency program).—For this item, the committee recommends the full budget request of \$4 million to carry out the President's recommendations with respect to the preservation of ancient monuments in the United Arab Republic and the Sudan. This sum, denied by the House, is requested to purchase Egyptian pounds which the United States owns in excess amounts, under the 480 program. Of the allowance, \$2.5 million is for removal of monuments at 22 sites and \$1.5 million is to assist American institutes in archaeological research in the United Arab Republic and the Sudan.

PAN-AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION BUILDING SITE

The committee concurs in the House allowance of \$217,150. The additional sum is required pursuant to court adjudication for the purchase of a building site in the District of Columbia.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR EUROPEAN MIGRATION

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$7 million, which is the budget estimate for contributions to the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, as authorized by law (sec. 405(a) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended). The additional request of \$3,800,000 contained in the supplemental estimate, Senate Document 51, is denied because new authorizing legislation has not been enacted covering the estimated expenses of assistance to refugees and escapees, contributions to the program of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and related administrative expenses. It will be noted, however, that section 642 of the Foreign Assistance Act, 1961 (Public Law 87-195, approved September 4, 1961), provides

that until enactment of authorizing legislation for such activities, the expenses may be met with funds made available under section 451(a), the contingency fund, of said act.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

1962 appropriation.....	\$62, 650, 000
Supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 228).....	1, 200, 000
House bill.....	600, 000
Committee recommendation.....	750, 000

The committee recommends the supplemental sum of \$750,000 for activities under this head. In recommending this amount, the committee concurs with the House in allowing \$450,000 for additional customs activities and, in addition, recommends \$300,000, an increase of \$150,000 over the House allowance, for improving import statistics reporting.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

The committee approves the budget language making available not to exceed \$2,500 from existing funds for the purposes of Public Law 87-42, approved May 27, 1961, authorizing a gold medal to be awarded posthumously to Dr. Thomas A. Dooley III.

THE JUDICIARY

Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services.—For the activities covered under this head, the committee concurs with the House in the allowance of \$900,000 for salaries of judges, \$1,145,000 for salaries of supporting personnel, \$920,000 for travel and miscellaneous expenses, \$15,000 for the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, and an additional \$135,000 for fees of commissioners and jurors for fiscal year 1961. Excepting the last item, the recommended sums are necessary to meet the additional costs of the new judgeship bill.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL ASSISTANCE TO SENATORS

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$532,125 for the purpose of increasing the basic clerk-hire allowances of Senators by \$3,000 each. It has been more than 6 years since the last change in these allowances and the workload in Senators offices has increased tremendously since that time. The committee feels that an augmenting of senatorial staffs at this time is not only justified, but necessary if operating efficiency is to be maintained.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$16,650 for "Furniture" and an appropriation of \$263,000 for "Miscellaneous items," both for fiscal year 1961. These additional sums are required to

finance the cost of renovation, repair, and purchase of furniture, additional telephone costs occasioned by reason of the additional equipment in the New Senate Office Building, additional telegraph and long-distance telephone costs authorized by law, and for mechanical equipment and repair.

SENATE RESTAURANTS

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$25,000 and the making available of unobligated balances of funds previously appropriated for this purpose. This will establish a working capital fund of \$44,800 necessary for the continuing operations of the Senate restaurants. A similar working fund was maintained by the private concern operating the restaurants prior to August 1, 1961, and is required for the maintenance of adequate food inventory, to provide an operating cash fund, and to meet other working capital needs. These funds are recommended with the understanding that the \$44,800 working capital fund, as utilized, will be reimbursed from operating income and, thereby, retain its full monetary value.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$22,500 for payment to the widow of the Honorable Overton Brooks, late a Representative from the State of Louisiana.

PENALTY MAIL COSTS

The following language amendment which was included in the bill in the House of Representatives has been deleted by the committee:

PENALTY MAIL COSTS

Funds available for expenses as authorized and necessary under section 2 of Public Law 286, Eighty-third Congress, shall be available for expenses, as now authorized by law, of delivery to postal patrons of mail matter under congressional frank.

This proviso was included in the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill for fiscal year 1962 by the House of Representatives and was finally deleted before the bill was sent to the President. The committee is of the opinion that this is undesirable legislation, and for that reason, the committee has again deleted it from the bill.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

CAPITOL BUILDING

The committee concurs in the action of the House of Representatives and recommends an appropriation of \$494,000 for this appropriation.

The sum of \$475,000 is to correct serious fire hazards throughout the Capitol Building, and the balance of \$19,000 is to finance the cost for 6 months of additional elevator operators for the East Front extension, which is expected to be in operation in January 1962.

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

The House committee included in the bill \$21,751,161 which amount was transmitted in House Document No. 229. On the floor of the House this figure was increased to \$36,540,637. The difference of \$14,789,476 was submitted directly to the Senate together with other amounts of \$1,310,268 for a total of \$16,099,744 in Senate Document No. 56 dated September 21, 1961. The language in the bill has been amended to include the claims and judgments in the Senate document and the bill has been increased in the amount of \$1,310,268.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
THE SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1962 (H.R. 9169)

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
	Statistical reporting service-----			\$20, 000	+\$20, 000	+\$20, 000
S. 54	Agricultural stabilization and conservation service:					
	Emergency conservation measures-----	\$5, 000, 000		3, 000, 000	-2, 000, 000	+3, 000, 000
	Civil defense:					
224	Emergency relocation of grain-----	47, 200, 000			47, 200, 000	
	Farmers Home Administration:					
217	Loan authorizations (soil and water)-----	Language	Language	(5, 000, 000)		
217	Farm housing grants and loans-----	10, 000, 000	\$10, 000, 000	10, 000, 000		
217	Salaries and expenses-----	2, 400, 000	1, 000, 000	2, 000, 000	-400, 000	+1, 000, 000
	Total, Department of Agriculture----	64, 600, 000	11, 000, 000	15, 020, 000	-49, 580, 000	+4, 020, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
	General administration:					
231	Participation in Century 21 Exposition----	1, 000, 000		1, 000, 000		+1, 000, 000

S. 51	Participation in New York World's Fair-----	200, 000	-----	-----	-200, 000	-----
	Bureau of the Census:					
231	Salaries and expenses-----	185, 000	148, 000	185, 000	-----	+37, 000
	Maritime activities:					
217	Maritime training-----	Language	Language	Language	-----	-----
217	Payment of War Shipping Administration claims-----	18, 136	18, 136	18, 136	-----	-----
	National Bureau of Standards:					
217	Research and technical services-----	4, 200, 000	-----	2, 204, 000	-1, 996, 000	+2, 204, 000
217	Plant and facilities-----	1, 500, 000	-----	-----	-1, 500, 000	-----
	Weather Bureau:					
179	Meteorological satellite operations-----	53, 000, 000	48, 000, 000	48, 000, 000	-5, 000, 000	-----
	Area Redevelopment Administration:					
210	Operations-----	11, 000, 000	-----	11, 000, 000	-----	+11, 000, 000
210	Grants for public facilities-----	40, 000, 000	-----	40, 000, 000	-----	+40, 000, 000
228	Area redevelopment fund-----	Language	-----	Language	-----	-----
	Total, Department of Commerce-----	111, 103, 136	48, 166, 136	102, 407, 136	-8, 696, 000	+54, 241, 000

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS					
	Department of the Army:					
S. 54	Rivers and harbors and flood control: Operation and maintenance, general	\$5, 000, 000	-----	\$5, 000, 000	-----	+\$5, 000, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE— MILITARY					
S. 51	Department of the Navy (Arizona Memo- rial)-----	150, 000	\$150, 000	150, 000	-----	-----
	Procurement:					
	Shipbuilding and conversion, Navy-----	41, 600, 000	40, 000, 000	40, 000, 000	-\$1, 600, 000	-----
	Total, Department of Defense— Military-----	41, 750, 000	40, 150, 000	40, 150, 000	-1, 600, 000	-----
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE					
	Office of Education:					
S. 51	Payments to school districts-----	129, 300, 000	-----	164, 346, 000	+35, 046, 000	+164, 346, 000
S. 51	Assistance for school construction-----	20, 700, 000	-----	37, 092, 000	+16, 392, 000	+37, 092, 000
-----	Defense educational activities-----	-----	-----	100, 000	+100, 000	+100, 000

S.		1, 575, 000	-----	1, 575, 000	-----	+1, 575, 000]
51	Expansion of teaching in education of the deaf-----					
	Public Health Service:					
51	Chronic diseases and health of aged-----	7, 075, 000	-----	7, 075, 000	-----	+7, 075, 000
51	Community health practice and research-----	400, 000	-----	400, 000	-----	+400, 000
51	Hospital construction activities-----	9, 000, 000	-----	9, 000, 000	-----	+9, 000, 000
210	Grants for waste treatment works construction (1960-61)-----	1, 101, 000		1, 101, 000	-----	-----
217	Grants for waste treatment works construction-----	30, 000, 000		30, 000, 000	-----	-----
217	Buildings and facilities-----	1, 600, 000		1, 600, 000	-----	-----
217	Water supply and water pollution control-----	5, 600, 000		5, 600, 000	-----	+600, 000
217	Hospitals and medical care (1961)-----	230, 000		200, 000	-30, 000	-----
224	Civil defense medical stockpile activities-----	26, 000, 000		13, 000, 000	-13, 000, 000	-----
	Social Security Administration:					
217	Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (trust fund)-----	(39, 875, 000)	(26, 500, 000)	(26, 500, 000)	(-13, 375, 000)	-----
217	Limitation on construction, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (trust fund) (increase)-----	(4, 360, 000)	(4, 000, 000)	(4, 000, 000)	(-360, 000)	-----

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—Con.					
	Social Security Administration—Continued					
217	Assistance for U.S. citizens returned from foreign countries, Bureau of Public Assistance-----	\$575, 000	\$400, 000	\$400, 000	—\$175, 000	-----
S. 51	Assistance to refugees in the United States-- American Printing House for the Blind: Education of the blind----- Howard University:	26, 000, 000	-----	13, 000, 000	—13, 000, 000	+ \$13, 000, 000
		-----	-----	270, 000	+ 270, 000	+ 270, 000
S. 51	Plans and specifications-----	300, 000	-----	300, 000	-----	+ 300, 000
S. 51	Office of the Secretary: Salaries and expenses-----	150, 000	-----	150, 000	-----	+ 150, 000
217	Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administration (increase in transfer from Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund)-----	(204, 000)	(180, 000)	(180, 000)	(—24, 000)	-----
217	Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel----- By transfer-----	20, 000 (20, 000)	----- (20, 000)	----- (20, 000)	----- (—20, 000)	----- (—20, 000)

S.	51	Juvenile delinquency and youth offenses-----	8, 200, 000	-----	8, 200, 000	-----	-----	+ 8, 200, 000
		Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare-----	267, 826, 000	51, 301, 000	293, 409, 000	+25, 583, 000	-----	+242, 108, 000
		EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT						
S.	52	Executive Mansion and Grounds-----	165, 000	-----	165, 000	-----	-----	+ 165, 000
S.	55	National Aeronautics and Space Council-----	225, 000	-----	225, 000	-----	-----	+ 225, 000
		Council of Economic Advisers:						
	210	Salaries and expenses-----	177, 000	-----	170, 000	-7, 000	-----	+ 170, 000
	210	Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization:						
		Construction of facilities-----	335, 000	-----	-----	-335, 000	-----	-----
		Total, Executive Office of the President-----	902, 000	-----	560, 000	-342, 000	-----	+ 560, 000
		FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT						
S.	54	Disaster relief-----	15, 000, 000	-----	15, 000, 000	-----	-----	+15, 000, 000

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
INDEPENDENT OFFICES						
S. 51	Federal Aviation Agency:					
	Grants-in-aid for airports-----	\$225, 000, 000	\$150, 000, 000	\$225, 000, 000	-----	+\$75, 000, 000
168	Federal Home Loan Bank Board:					
	Limitation on administrative and non- administrative expenses, Federal Home Loan Bank Board (adminis- trative expense limitation increase) --	(145, 000)	-----	(140, 000)	(-\$5, 000)	(+140, 000)
168	Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation-----	(100, 000)	-----	(75, 000)	(-25, 000)	(+75, 000)
231	Federal Maritime Commission:					
	Salaries and expenses-----	84, 000	40, 000	40, 000	-44, 000	-----
210	Federal Mediation and Conciliation Serv- ice:					
	Salaries and expenses-----	190, 000	140, 000	160, 000	-30, 000	+20, 000
210	General Services Administration:					
	Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia-----	3, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	-----	-----
210	Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service-----	1, 000, 000	900, 000	900, 000	-100, 000	-----

210	Expenses, supply distribution-----	2, 500, 000	2, 000, 000	2, 000, 000	-500, 000	-----
210	Expenses, Federal Telecommunications System-----	900, 000	850, 000	850, 000	-50, 000	-----
	By transfer-----	(570, 000)	(570, 000)	(570, 000)	-----	-----
210	Additional court facilities-----	4, 650, 000	-----	2, 990, 000	-1, 660, 000	+2, 990, 000
	Historical and memorial commissions:					
	George Washington Carver Commem- orative Commission-----	-----	30, 000	-----	-----	-30, 000
	Housing and Home Finance Agency:					
	Office of the Administrator:					
217	Salaries and expenses-----	215, 000	100, 000	215, 000	-----	+115, 000
	Travel limitation-----	(65, 000)	(50, 000)	(65, 000)	-----	(+15, 000)
	Urban planning grants-----	16, 400, 000	12, 000, 000	15, 000, 000	-1, 400, 000	+3, 000, 000
	Housing for the elderly fund-----	50, 000, 000	30, 000, 000	40, 000, 000	-10, 000, 000	+10, 000, 000
	Administrative expense limi- tation-----	(225, 000)	(125, 000)	(200, 000)	(-25, 000)	(+75, 000)
217	Mass transportation demonstra- tion grants-----	60, 000	-----	60, 000	-----	+60, 000
217	Open space land-----	150, 000	-----	125, 000	-25, 000	+125, 000
217	Limitation on administrative ex- penses, Office of the Administra- tor, public facility loans-----	(400, 000)	(300, 000)	(400, 000)	-----	(+100, 000)
	Low rent housing demonstration program-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
	INDEPENDENT OFFICES—Continued					
	Federal Housing Administration:					
	Limitations on administrative and nonadministrative expenses:					
217	Administrative-----	(\$350, 000)	(\$200, 000)	(\$200, 000)	(-\$150, 000)	-----
	Nonadministrative-----	(5, 000, 000)	(5, 000, 000)	(5, 000, 000)	-----	-----
	Federal National Mortgage Association:					
217	Limitation on administrative expenses--	(650, 000)	(600, 000)	(600, 000)	(-50, 000)	-----
	Public Housing Administration:					
210	Annual contributions (1961)-----	5, 350, 000	5, 322, 000	5, 322, 000	-28, 000	-----
217	Low rent public housing program ad- ministrative expenses-----	350, 000	-----	250, 000	-100, 000	+ \$250, 000
	Interstate Commerce Commission:					
217	Payment of loan guaranties-----	14, 700, 000	-----	14, 700, 000	-----	+ 14, 700, 000
	National Aeronautics and Space Admin- istration:					
-----	Salaries and expenses (transfer)-----	-----	(10, 000, 000)	(10, 000, 000)	(+ 10, 000, 000)	-----

National Capital Transportation Agency:									
S. 51	Salaries and expenses-----	170,000	-----	85,000	-----	85,000	-----	-----	+85,000
S. 51	Land acquisition and construction-----	2,550,000	-----			2,550,000	-----	-----	+2,550,000
Railroad Retirement Board:									
217	Payment to railroad unemployment insurance account-----	10,000,000	10,000,000			10,000,000	-----	-----	-----
Securities and Exchange Commission:									
231	Salaries and expenses-----	450,000	375,000			450,000	-----	-----	+75,000
Selective Service System:									
231	Salaries and expenses-----	3,830,000	3,000,000			3,830,000	-----	-----	+830,000
Small Business Administration:									
179	Salaries and expenses-----	398,000	350,000			377,000	-----	-----	+27,000
179	Grants for research and management counseling-----	500,000	-----				-----	-----	-----
179	Revolving fund-----	{ 130,000,000	130,000,000	{ 130,000,000	-----	{ 130,000,000	-----	-----	-----
S. 54									
		{ 30,000,000				30,000,000	-----	-----	+30,000,000
U.S. Information Agency:									
179	Salaries and expenses-----	2,400,000	1,500,000			1,500,000	-----	-----	-----
210	Acquisition and construction of radio facilities-----	3,611,000	3,250,000			3,250,000	-----	-----	-----
	Total, independent offices-----	508,458,000	352,857,000			492,654,000	-----	-----	+139,797,000

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
	Bureau of Land Management:					
231	Management of lands and resources-----	\$1, 250, 000	\$1, 250, 000	\$1, 250, 000	-----	-----
	Bureau of Indian Affairs:					
S. 51	Education and welfare services-----	750, 000	-----	750, 000	-----	+ \$750, 000
S. 51	Revolving fund for loans-----	4, 000, 000	-----	4, 000, 000	-----	+ 4, 000, 000
	National Park Service:					
-----	Management and protection-----	-----	-----	25, 000	+ 25, 0 00	+ 25, 000
217	} Construction-----	4, 115, 000	2, 000, 000	4, 115, 000	-----	+ 2, 115, 000
231						
	Office of Territories:					
210	Administration of territories-----	5, 000, 000	4, 500, 000	4, 500, 000	- 500, 000	-----
217	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands--	200, 000	-----	200, 000	-----	+ 200, 000
	Geological Survey:					
-----	Surveys, investigations, and research--	-----	-----	100, 000	+ 100, 000	+ 100, 000
	Fish and Wildlife Service:					

210	Bureau of Commercial Fisheries:	800, 000	400, 000	400, 000	-400, 000	-----
	Management and investigation of resources-----					
S. 51	Office of Saline Water:	4, 175, 000	-----	4, 175, 000	-----	4, 175, 000
	Salaries and expenses-----					
217	Office of the Secretary:	500, 000	200, 000	500, 000	-----	+300, 000
	Salaries and expenses-----					
S. 51	Virgin Islands Corporation:	4, 500, 000	-----	-----	-4, 500, 000	-----
	Revolving fund-----					
S. 51	Limitation on administrative expenses-----	(30, 000)	-----	-----	(-30, 000)	-----
	Total, Department of the Interior-----	25, 290, 000	8, 350, 000	20, 015, 000	-5, 275, 000	+11, 665, 000
	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
	Legal activities and general administration:					
210	Salaries and expenses, general legal activities-----	615, 000	460, 000	460, 000	-155, 000	-----
210	Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division-----	500, 000	375, 000	375, 000	-125, 000	-----
217	Salaries and expenses, Administrative Conference of the United States-----	215, 000	150, 000	150, 000	-65, 000	-----
	Total, Department of Justice-----	1, 330, 000	985, 000	985, 000	-345, 000	-----
	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR					
	Office of the Secretary:					
210	Area redevelopment activities-----	15, 142, 000	14, 000, 000	14, 000, 000	-1, 142, 000	-----

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE					
	Administration of foreign affairs:					
210	Salaries and expenses-----	\$6, 975, 000	\$1, 950, 000	\$2, 768, 112	-\$4, 206, 888	+\$818, 112
210	Representation allowances-----	48, 000	-----	-----	-48, 000	-----
S. 51	Arms control and disarmament activi- ties-----	2, 900, 000	-----	1, 000, 000	-1, 900, 000	+1, 000, 000
	International Organizations and conferences:					
217	International conferences and con- tingencies-----	106, 000	-----	-----	-106, 000	-----
210	Missions to international organizations--	1, 935, 000	15, 000	15, 000	-1, 920, 000	-----
S. 51	U.S. Citizens Commission on NATO (reappropriation)-----	(122, 000)	-----	(122, 000)	-----	(+122, 000)
	Educational exchange:					
210	Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West--	6, 850, 000	3, 300, 000	3, 625, 000	-3, 225, 000	+325, 000
210	Preservation of ancient Nubian monu- ments (special foreign currency pro- gram)-----	4, 000, 000	-----	4, 000, 000	-----	+4, 000, 000
	Other:					
217	Pan American Health Organization Building site-----	217, 150	217, 150	217, 150		

S. 51	Refugee and migration assistance-----	10, 800, 000	-----	7, 000, 000	-3, 800, 000	+7, 000, 000
	Total, Department of State-----	33, 831, 150	5, 482, 150	18, 625, 262	-15, 205, 888	+13, 143, 112
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT					
	Bureau of Customs:					
228	Salaries and expenses-----	1, 200, 000	600, 000	750, 000	-450, 000	+150, 000
	Bureau of the Mint:					
228	Salaries and expenses-----	Language	Language	Language	-----	-----
	THE JUDICIARY					
	Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services:					
210	Salaries of judges-----	1, 235, 000	900, 000	900, 000	-335, 000	-----
210	Salaries of supporting personnel-----	1, 635, 000	1, 145, 000	1, 145, 000	-490, 000	-----
210	Travel and miscellaneous expenses-----	1, 380, 000	920, 000	920, 000	-460, 000	-----
210	Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts-----	133, 000	15, 000	15, 000	-118, 000	-----
210	Fees of jurors and commissioners (1961)-----	150, 000	135, 000	135, 000	-15, 000	-----
	Total, the judiciary-----	4, 533, 000	3, 115, 000	3, 115, 000	-1, 418, 000	-----
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH					
	Senate:					
	Administrative and clerical assistance to Senators-----			532, 125	+532, 125	+532, 125
	Contingent expenses of the Senate:					
S. 51	Miscellaneous items (1961)-----	263, 000	-----	263, 000	-----	+263, 000
S. 51	Furniture (1961)-----	16, 650	-----	16, 650	-----	+16, 650

Comparative statement of budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	Recommended in House bill	Amount recom- mended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—	
					Budget estimate	House bill
	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—Continued					
	Contingent expenses of the Senate—Con.					
	Senate restaurants-----			\$25, 000	+ \$25, 000	+ \$25, 000
	Payment to widow of Hon. Overton Brooks-----			22, 500	+ 22, 500	+ 22, 500
	House of Representatives:					
	Contingent expenses of the House:					
	Telegraph and telephone-----	Language	Language	Language		
	Penalty mail-----		Language			
	Architect of the Capitol:					
	Capitol buildings and grounds:					
217	Capitol buildings-----	\$544, 000	\$494, 000	494, 000	- 50, 000	
	Total, legislative branch-----	823, 650	494, 000	1, 353, 275	+ 529, 625	+ 859, 275
	CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS					
229	Claims and judgments-----	37, 850, 905	36, 540, 637	37, 850, 905		+ 1, 310, 268
S. 56	Total-----	1, 134, 639, 841	573, 040, 923	1, 060, 894, 578	- 73, 745, 263	+ 487, 853, 655

Calendar No. 1091

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 9169

[Report No. 1111]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 16, 1961

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

SEPTEMBER 22, 1961

Reported by Mr. HAYDEN, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1962, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
6 “Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1962”) for the fiscal year
7 ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, namely:

1 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2 STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

4 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses",*
5 *\$20,000.*

6 AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION

7 SERVICE

8 EMERGENCY CONSERVATION MEASURES

9 *For an additional amount for "Emergency conservation*
10 *measures" to be used for the same purposes and subject to the*
11 *same conditions as funds appropriated under this head in the*
12 *Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957, and the Sup-*
13 *plemental Appropriation Act, 1958, including necessary ad-*
14 *ministrative expenses, \$3,000,000, to remain available until*
15 *expended.*

16 FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

17 LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

18 ~~Not to exceed \$8,000,000 of the additional loan authori-~~
19 ~~zation of \$37,500,000 provided under this head in the De-~~
20 ~~partment of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriation~~
21 ~~Act, 1962, shall also be available for loans under the Act~~
22 ~~of August 28, 1937, as amended~~ *For an additional amount*
23 *for "Loan Authorizations", for loans under the Act of*
24 *August 28, 1937, as amended, \$5,000,000.*

FARM HOUSING GRANTS AND LOANS

For grants and loans for the purposes of subsections 504 (a) and 504 (b), of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1474), \$10,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1965.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including \$125,000 for farm housing research and study programs as authorized by subsections (b) and (c) of section 506 of the Housing Act of 1949, as added by section 805 of the Housing Act of 1961 (42 U.S.C. 1471), ~~\$1,000,000~~ \$2,000,000.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

PARTICIPATION IN CENTURY 21 EXPOSITION

For an additional amount for Participation in Century 21 Exposition, for expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1703), as amended (73 Stat. 486), \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", ~~\$148,000~~ \$185,000.

1 MARITIME ACTIVITIES

2 MARITIME TRAINING

3 Reimbursement may be made to the appropriation for
4 the current fiscal year for "Maritime training", for expenses
5 in support of activities financed from the appropriations for
6 "Research and development" and "Ship construction."

7 PAYMENT OF WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION CLAIMS

8 For payment of claims arising out of vessel operations
9 activities of the War Shipping Administration, \$18,136.

10 NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

11 RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

12 *For an additional amount for "Research and technical*
13 *services", \$2,204,000, of which not to exceed \$700,000 shall*
14 *be available for payment to the "Working capital fund",*
15 *National Bureau of Standards, for additional capital.*

16 WEATHER BUREAU

17 METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITE OPERATIONS

18 For expenses necessary to establish and operate a system
19 for the continuous observation of worldwide meteorological
20 conditions from space satellites and for the reporting and
21 processing of the data obtained for use in weather forecast-
22 ing, including services as authorized by section 15 of the
23 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$48,000,000, to
24 remain available until expended: *Provided*, That payments
25 of (a) not to exceed ~~\$270,000~~ \$300,000 may be made to

1 the appropriation for the Weather Bureau for the current
 2 fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses," and (b) not to ex-
 3 ceed ~~\$540,000~~ \$600,000 may be made to the General Serv-
 4 ices Administration for construction of additional office
 5 space: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be
 6 available for payment to the National Aeronautics and Space
 7 Administration for procurement, in accordance with the
 8 authority available to that Administration, of such equip-
 9 ment or facilities as may be necessary to establish and oper-
 10 ate the aforesaid system.

11 ~~AREA REDEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION~~

12 ~~AREA REDEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE~~

13 ~~* * * * *~~

14 *AREA REDEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION*

15 *OPERATIONS*

16 *For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of*
 17 *the Area Redevelopment Administration, including not to*
 18 *exceed \$4,500,000 for technical assistance, as authorized by*
 19 *section 11 of the Area Redevelopment Act (Public Law*
 20 *87-27), rent in the District of Columbia, and hire of pas-*
 21 *senger motor vehicles, \$11,000,000: Provided, That funds*
 22 *made available for administrative expenses of carrying out*
 23 *the functions of the Area Redevelopment Administration*
 24 *may be consolidated into a single expense fund account.*

1 *GRANTS FOR PUBLIC FACILITIES*

2 *For grants in accordance with the provisions of section*
3 *8 of the Area Redevelopment Act (Public Law 87-27),*
4 *\$40,000,000, to remain available until expended.*

5 *AREA REDEVELOPMENT FUND*

6 *The Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized to*
7 *make such expenditures for the purposes of sections 6 and*
8 *7 of the Area Redevelopment Act, within the limits of funds*
9 *and borrowing authority available under section 9 of said*
10 *Act, and in accordance with law, and to make such contracts*
11 *and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as*
12 *provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Con-*
13 *trol Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out*
14 *the programs set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year*
15 *for such purposes.*

16 *DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL*
17 *FUNCTIONS*

18 *DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY*

19 *RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL*

20 *For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-*
21 *nance, general", \$5,000,000, to remain available until*
22 *expended.*

1 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

2 DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

3 For construction of a United States Ship Arizona Me-
4 morial, as authorized by law (Public Law 87-201),
5 \$150,000.

6 PROCUREMENT

7 SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY

8 For an additional amount for “Shipbuilding and conver-
9 sion, Navy”, \$40,000,000, to remain available until
10 expended.

11 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND

12 WELFARE

13 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

14 PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

15 *For an additional amount for “Payments to School*
16 *Districts”, \$164,346,000: Provided, That this paragraph*
17 *shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 2393,*
18 *Eighty-seventh Congress, or similar legislation.*

19 ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

20 *For an additional amount for “Assistance for School*
21 *Construction”, including not to exceed \$90,000 for neces-*
22 *sary expenses during the current fiscal year of technical*

1 services rendered by other agencies, \$37,092,000, to re-
2 main available until expended: Provided, That this para-
3 graph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of
4 S. 2393, Eighty-seventh Congress.

5 DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

6 For an additional amount for "Defense educational
7 activities", \$100,000.

8 EXPANSION OF TEACHING IN EDUCATION OF THE DEAF

9 For grants to public or other nonprofit institutions of
10 higher education for courses of study and scholarships for
11 training teachers of the deaf, and not to exceed \$75,000
12 for salaries and expenses in connection therewith, includ-
13 ing services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
14 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$1 575,000.

15 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

16 CHRONIC DISEASES AND HEALTH OF THE AGED

17 For an additional amount for "Chronic diseases and
18 health of the aged", including carrying out section 316
19 of the Public Health Service Act, \$7,075,000; and in
20 addition, \$2,000,000 to be transferred from the appro-
21 priation for "Community health practice and research"
22 in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
23 Appropriation Act, 1962: Provided, That \$6,000,000
24 of the appropriations granted under this head shall be avail-
25 able only for allotments and payments to States pursuant to

section 314(c) of the Public Health Service Act for establishing and maintaining adequate community services for the chronically ill and aged: Provided further, That any State's allotment for general health purposes under section 314(c) of such Act shall also be available at the discretion of the State for establishing and maintaining adequate community services for the chronically ill and aged: Provided further, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of H.R. 4998, Eighty-seventh Congress.

COMMUNITY HEALTH PRACTICE AND RESEARCH

For an additional amount for "Community Health Practice and Research", \$400,000: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of H.R. 4998, Eighty-seventh Congress.

HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Hospital construction activities", for grants or loans for nursing homes under part G of title VI of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, \$9,000,000: Provided, That this paragraph shall become effective only upon the enactment into law of H.R. 4998, Eighty-seventh Congress.

GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Grants for waste treatment works construction", fiscal years 1960-1961, \$1,101,-

1 000, to remain available until five days after the date of
2 approval of this Act.

3 For an additional amount for "Grants for waste treat-
4 ment works construction", \$30,000,000.

5 BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

6 For an additional amount for "Buildings and facilities",
7 \$1,600,000, to remain available until expended.

8 WATER SUPPLY AND WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

9 For an additional amount for "Water supply and water
10 pollution control", including an additional amount of
11 \$1,800,000 for grants to States under section 5 of the Fed-
12 eral Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, ~~\$5,000,000~~
13 *\$5,600,000*.

14 HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

15 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1961, for "Hos-
16 pitals and medical care", \$200,000; and the limitation under
17 this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Wel-
18 fare Appropriation Act, 1961, on the amount available for
19 payments for medical care of dependents and retired person-
20 nel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act (37 U.S.C.,
21 chap. 7), is increased from "\$2,445,000" to "\$2,645,000".

22 CIVIL DEFENSE MEDICAL STOCKPILE ACTIVITIES

23 For expenses necessary for procurement, storage (in-
24 cluding underground storage), distribution, and maintenance
25 of emergency civil defense medical supplies and equipment

1 authorized by section 201 (h) of the Federal Civil Defense
2 Act of 1950, as amended (50 U.S.C., app. 2281 (h)),
3 \$13,000,000, to remain available until expended.

4 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

5 LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-
6 AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

7 For an additional amount for "Limitation on salaries and
8 expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance", to
9 be derived from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insur-
10 ance Trust Fund, \$26,500,000.

11 LIMITATION ON CONSTRUCTION, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND
12 SURVIVORS INSURANCE

13 For an additional amount for "Limitation on construc-
14 tion, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance", \$4,000,-
15 000, to be derived from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors
16 Insurance Trust Fund, which together with sums heretofore
17 appropriated under said head shall establish a limitation of
18 cost of \$36,290,000.

19 ASSISTANCE FOR UNITED STATES CITIZENS RETURNED
20 FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES, BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSIST-
21 ANCE

22 For necessary expenses of carrying out section 1113 of
23 the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1301-
24 1312), including reimbursement to the "Emergency Fund
25 for the President, national defense", fiscal year 1962, for

1 expenditures heretofore made during the current fiscal year
 2 for welfare services and emergency financial assistance to
 3 repatriated American nationals, \$400,000, to be merged with
 4 the appropriation granted in the Department of Health, Edu-
 5 cation, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1962, for "Hos-
 6 pitalization and services for repatriated mentally ill American
 7 nationals".

8 *ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN THE UNITED STATES*

9 *For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to*
 10 *provide assistance within the United States to refugees,*
 11 *as authorized by law, including hire of passenger motor*
 12 *vehicles and services as authorized by section 15 of the*
 13 *Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$13,000,000: Pro-*
 14 *vided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the*
 15 *enactment into law of H.R. 8291, Eighty-seventh Congress.*

16 *AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND*

17 *EDUCATION OF THE BLIND*

18 *For an additional amount for "Education of the blind",*
 19 *\$270,000.*

20 *HOWARD UNIVERSITY*

21 *PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS*

22 *For an additional amount for "Plans and specifications",*
 23 *including a hospital building and related facilities, as author-*
 24 *ized by law, \$300,000 to remain available until expended.*

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary", \$150,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD

ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administration", \$180,000, to be transferred from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH OFFENSES

For grants for demonstration, evaluation, and training projects, and for technical assistance, relating to control of juvenile delinquency, and youth offenses, and for salaries and expenses in connection therewith, \$8,200,000.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

For an additional amount for "Executive Mansion and Grounds", \$165,000.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including not to exceed \$25,000 for travel expenses, \$225,-

1 000: *Provided, That hereafter employees of the Council may*
2 *be appointed and compensated under section 201(f) of the*
3 *National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (42 U.S.C.*
4 *2471(f)), without regard to the civil service laws and the*
5 *Classification Act of 1949, as amended, but, except as other-*
6 *wise provided in said section 201(f), no compensation shall*
7 *be fixed at an annual rate in excess of the maximum rate*
8 *now or hereafter prescribed by law for positions in grade 18*
9 *of the General Schedule.*

10 COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
13 *\$170,000, including an additional amount of not to exceed*
14 *\$155,000 for salaries.*

15 FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

16 DISASTER RELIEF

17 *For an additional amount for "Disaster relief", \$15,-*
18 *000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That*
19 *not to exceed 3 per centum of the foregoing amount shall be*
20 *available for administrative expenses.*

1 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

2 FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

3 GRANTS-IN-AID FOR AIRPORTS

4 For grants-in-aid for airports pursuant to the provisions
5 of the Federal Airport Act, as amended, ~~\$150,000,000~~
6 ~~\$225,000,000~~, to remain available until expended, as fol-
7 lows: for the purposes of section 5 (d) (1) of such Act,
8 ~~\$66,500,000~~ for each of the fiscal years ~~1962 and 1963~~
9 ~~1962, 1963, and 1964~~; for the purposes of section 5 (d) (2)
10 of such Act, ~~\$1,500,000~~ for each of the fiscal years ~~1962 and~~
11 ~~1963~~ ~~1962, 1963, and 1964~~; and for the purposes of section
12 5 (d) (3) of such Act, ~~\$7,000,000~~ for each of the fiscal years
13 ~~1962 and 1963~~ ~~1962, 1963, and 1964~~: ~~Provided, That this~~
14 ~~paragraph shall become effective only upon the enactment~~
15 ~~into law of H.R. 8102, Eighty-seventh Congress with pro-~~
16 ~~vision therein of authorization for appropriations in lieu of~~
17 ~~contract authorization in advance of appropriations.~~

1 *FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD*2 *LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND NONADMINISTRA-*
3 *TIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD*

4 *In addition to amounts otherwise available for adminis-*
5 *trative expenses of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board for*
6 *the current fiscal year, not to exceed \$140,000 shall be avail-*
7 *able for such expenses.*

8 *LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL*
9 *SAVINGS AND LOAN INSURANCE CORPORATION*

10 *In addition to amounts otherwise available for adminis-*
11 *trative expenses of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance*
12 *Corporation for the current fiscal year, not to exceed \$75,000*
13 *shall be available for such expenses.*

14 *FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION*15 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

16 *For necessary expenses of the Federal Maritime Com-*
17 *mission, including services as authorized by section 15 of the*
18 *Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates for indi-*
19 *viduals not to exceed \$75 per diem; hire passenger motor*
20 *vehicles; and uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized*
21 *by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C.*
22 *2131) ; \$40,000.*

1 FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
4 ~~\$140,000~~ \$160,000.

5 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

6 HOSPITAL FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

7 For an additional amount for expenses necessary in
8 carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 7, 1946
9 (60 Stat. 896), as amended, authorizing the establishment
10 of a hospital center in the District of Columbia, including
11 grants to private agencies for hospital facilities in said Dis-
12 trict, \$3,000,000, to remain available until expended.

13 OPERATING EXPENSES, FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

14 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Fed-
15 eral Supply Service", \$900,000.

16 EXPENSES, SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION

17 For an additional amount for "Expenses, supply dis-
18 tribution", \$2,000,000.

19 EXPENSES, FEDERAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

20 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of
21 management and operation of a Federal Telecommunications

1 System, including services as authorized by section 15 of the
2 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$850,000: *Pro-*
3 *vided*, That the unexpended balances of funds appropriated
4 for telecommunications purposes in the appropriations for
5 the current fiscal year for "Operating expenses, Public Build-
6 ings Service", in an amount of not to exceed \$523,000, and
7 for "Operating expenses, Transportation and Public Utilities
8 Service", in an amount of not to exceed \$47,000, may be
9 merged with this appropriation.

10 *ADDITIONAL COURT FACILITIES*

11 *For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to*
12 *provide, directly or indirectly, additional space, facilities and*
13 *courtrooms for the judiciary, including alteration and exten-*
14 *sion of Government-owned buildings and acquisition of*
15 *additions to sites of such buildings; rents; furnishings and*
16 *equipment; repair and alteration of rented space; moving*
17 *Government agencies in connection with the assignment and*
18 *transfer of space; preliminary planning; preparation of*
19 *drawings and specifications by contract or otherwise; and*
20 *administrative expenses; \$2,990,000, to remain available*
21 *until expended.*

1 HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

2 GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER COMMEMORATIVE

3 COMMISSION

4 For necessary expenses of the George Washington
5 Carver Commemorative Commission, ~~\$30,000~~, of which not
6 to exceed 15 per centum shall be available for salaries and
7 administrative expenses: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall
8 be effective only upon the enactment into law of authorizing
9 legislation for said Commission during the first session of the
10 ~~Eighty-seventh Congress~~.

11 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

12 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
15 ~~\$100,000~~, ~~\$215,000~~: *Provided*, That funds expended under
16 this head shall be available for services as authorized by sec-
17 tion 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at
18 rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals: *Provided*
19 *further*, That in addition to amounts otherwise available for
20 expenses of travel, not to exceed ~~\$50,000~~ ~~\$65,000~~ shall be
21 available for such expenses.

1 URBAN PLANNING GRANTS

2 For an additional amount for "Urban planning grants",
 3 ~~\$12,000,000~~ \$15,000,000.

4 HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY FUND

5 For an additional amount for the revolving fund estab-
 6 lished pursuant to section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959,
 7 as amended (12 U.S.C. 1701-q et seq.), including an ad-
 8 ditional amount of not to exceed ~~\$125,000~~ \$200,000 for ad-
 9 ministrative expenses during the current fiscal year, ~~\$30,~~
 10 ~~000,000~~ \$40,000,000.

11 ~~MASS TRANSPORTATION LOANS AND GRANTS~~

12 * * * * * *

13 MASS TRANSPORTATION DEMONSTRATION GRANTS

14 *For administrative expenses in connection with grants*
 15 *for mass transportation demonstration projects, as author-*
 16 *ized by section 103(b) of the Housing Act of 1949, as*
 17 *amended (42 U.S.C. 1453; 75 Stat. 166), \$60,000.*

18 ~~OPEN SPACE LAND GRANTS~~

19 * * * * * *

20 OPEN SPACE LAND

21 *For administrative expenses in connection with grants*
 22 *to aid in the acquisition of open-space land or interests*
 23 *therein, and with the provision of technical assistance to*
 24 *State and local public bodies (including the undertaking*
 25 *of studies and publication of information), as authorized*

1 *by title VII of the Housing Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 183),*
 2 *\$125,000.*

3 ~~LOW-RENT HOUSING DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS~~

4 ~~* * * * *~~

5 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, OFFICE OF
 6 THE ADMINISTRATOR, PUBLIC FACILITY LOANS

7 In addition to the amount otherwise available for ad-
 8 ministrative expenses in connection with public facility loans
 9 from the revolving fund established pursuant to title II of
 10 the Housing Amendments of 1955, as amended, ~~\$300,000~~
 11 *\$400,000* shall be available for such expenses during the
 12 current fiscal year: *Provided, That in addition to the fore-*
 13 *going, not to exceed \$125,000 shall be available for admin-*
 14 *istrative expenses in connection with purchases and loans*
 15 *pursuant to clause (2) of section 202(a) of said title II.*

16 FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

17 LIMITATIONS ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND NONADMINISTRA-
 18 TIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

19 In addition to amounts otherwise available for admin-
 20 istrative and nonadministrative expenses of the Federal
 21 Housing Administration during the current fiscal year, not
 22 to exceed \$200,000 shall be available for administrative
 23 expenses and not to exceed \$5,000,000 shall be available for
 24 certain nonadministrative expenses of said agency, as classi-
 25 fied by law.

1 FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION
2 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL
3 NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

4 In addition to the amount otherwise available for ad-
5 ministrative expenses of the Federal National Mortgage
6 Association for the current fiscal year, not to exceed
7 \$600,000 shall be available for such expenses.

8 PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION
9 ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

10 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1961, for "Annual
11 contributions", \$5,322,000.

12 LOW RENT PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAM
13 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

14 *For an additional amount for "Administrative expenses",*
15 *\$250,000, and the amount otherwise made available for*
16 *administrative expenses of the Public Housing Administra-*
17 *tion for the current fiscal year is increased by the foregoing*
18 *amount.*

19 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION
20 PAYMENT OF LOAN GUARANTIES

21 *For payments required to be made as a consequence of*
22 *loan guaranties made by the Interstate Commerce Commission*
23 *under section 503 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended*
24 *(49 U.S.C. 1233), \$14,700,000.*

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Not to exceed \$10,000,000 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration may be transferred from "Research and development" to the "Salaries and expenses" appropriation.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses", \$85,000.

LAND ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

For necessary expenses for the National Capital Transportation Agency for acquisition of land, or interests therein, and for incidental construction, for transit facilities, as authorized by law. \$2,550,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of S. 2397, Eight-seventh Congress, or similar legislation, authorizing said agency to carry out part 1 of its transit development program.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

PAYMENT TO RAILROAD UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
ACCOUNT

For an additional amount for payment to the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Account, as a repayable advance,

1 as authorized by section 4 of the Temporary Extended Rail-
 2 road Unemployment Insurance Benefits Act of 1961, \$10,-
 3 000,000, to remain available until September 30, 1962:
 4 *Provided*, That this amount shall be repaid to the general
 5 fund of the Treasury from the Railroad Unemployment
 6 Insurance Account, whether or not the total derived from
 7 the temporary increase in the contribution rate under section
 8 5 of such Act is sufficient for this purpose.

9 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 12 ~~\$375,000~~ \$450,000.

13 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 16 ~~\$3,000,000~~ \$3,830,000.

17 SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 20 ~~\$350,000~~ \$377,000.

21 REVOLVING FUND

22 For additional capital for the revolving fund authorized
 23 by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be

1 available without fiscal year limitations, ~~\$130,000,000~~
2 ~~\$160,000,000~~.

3 UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
6 \$1,500,000.

7 ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO FACILITIES

8 For an additional amount for "Acquisition and construc-
9 tion of radio facilities", \$3,250,000, to remain available until
10 expended.

11 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

12 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

13 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

14 For an additional amount for "Management of lands
15 and resources", \$1,250,000.

16 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

17 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

18 For an additional amount for "Education and Welfare
19 Services," \$750,000.

20 REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS

21 For payment to the revolving fund for loans, as author-
22 ized by section 10 of the Act of June 18, 1934, as amended
23 (25 U.S.C. 470), \$4,000,000.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Management and Investigations of Resources

For an additional amount for "Management and investigations of resources", \$400,000.

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses", \$4,175,000, to remain available until expended, including an additional amount of \$175,000 for administration and coordination.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

For an additional amount for "Management and Protection", \$25,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", for acquisition of lands, interests therein, improvements, and related personal property, ~~\$2,000,000~~ \$4,115,000, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

For an additional amount for "Administration of territories", \$4,500,000.

1 *TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS*

2 *For an additional amount for "Trust Territory of the*
 3 *Pacific Islands", \$200,000.*

4 *GEOLOGICAL SURVEY*

5 *SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH*

6 *For an additional amount for "Surveys, Investigations,*
 7 *and Research", \$100,000.*

8 *OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY*

9 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

10 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
 11 *~~\$200,000~~ \$500,000.*

12 *DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE*

13 *LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION*

14 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES*

15 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,*
 16 *general legal activities", \$460,000.*

17 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION*

18 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,*
 19 *Antitrust Division", \$375,000.*

20 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE*

21 *OF THE UNITED STATES*

22 *For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for*
 23 *the Administrative Conference of the United States, includ-*
 24 *ing services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August*

1 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) , at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem
2 for individuals, \$150,000.

3 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

4 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

5 AREA REDEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

6 For expenses necessary to carry into effect sections 16
7 and 17 of the Area Redevelopment Act (Public Law 87-
8 27), including grants or reimbursements to States,
9 \$14,000,000,—of which ~~\$10,000,000~~ shall be available for
10 occupational training and retraining payments to individuals
11 authorized by section 17 of such Act.

12 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

13 ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”,
16 ~~\$1,950,000~~ \$2,768,112.

17 ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT ACTIVITIES

18 *For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, for*
19 *arms control and disarmament activities, as authorized by*
20 *law, \$1,000,000: Provided, That this paragraph shall be*
21 *effective only upon the enactment into law of S. 2180 or*
22 *H.R. 9118, Eighty-seventh Congress, or similar legislation.*

1 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

2 MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

3 For an additional amount for "Missions to international
4 organizations", \$15,000.

5 UNITED STATES CITIZENS COMMISSION ON NATO

6 *Not to exceed \$122,000 of the amount appropriated*
7 *under this head in the Second Supplemental Appropriation*
8 *Act, 1961, shall remain available until June 30, 1962.*

9 EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

10 CENTER FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL INTERCHANGE

11 BETWEEN EAST AND WEST

12 To enable the Secretary of State to provide for carrying
13 out the provisions of the Center for Cultural and Technical
14 Interchange Between East and West Act of 1960, by
15 grant to any appropriate agency of the State of Hawaii,
16 ~~\$3,300,000~~ \$3,625,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds
17 appropriated herein shall be used to pay the salary, or to
18 enter into any contract providing for the payment thereof, to
19 any individual in excess of ~~\$20,000~~ \$22,500 per annum.

1 *PRESERVATION OF ANCIENT NUBIAN MONUMENTS*2 *(SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)*

3 *For purchase of Egyptian pounds which accrue under*
4 *title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance*
5 *Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the purposes*
6 *authorized by section 104(k) of that Act, \$4,000,000 to re-*
7 *main available until expended.*

8 OTHER

9 PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION BUILDING SITE

10 For an additional amount for necessary expenses of
11 carrying out the provisions of the Act of March 28, 1960
12 (Public Law 86-395), authorizing the acquisition of land
13 for conveyance, without consideration, to the Pan American
14 Health Organization for use as a headquarters site, \$217,150,
15 to be transferred to the General Services Administration.

16 INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR EUROPEAN

17 MIGRATION

18 *For contributions authorized by section 405(a) of the*
19 *Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, \$7,000,000:*
20 *Provided, That no funds herein appropriated shall be used*
21 *to assist directly in the migration to any nation in the Western*
22 *Hemisphere of any person not having a security clearance*
23 *based on reasonable standards to insure against Communist*
24 *infiltration in the Western Hemisphere.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
~~\$600,000~~ \$750,000.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Not to exceed \$2,500 of the appropriation granted under
this head for the fiscal year 1962 shall be available for the
purposes of Public Law 87-42, approved May 27, 1961,
authorizing a gold medal to be awarded posthumously to
Doctor Thomas A. Dooley III.

THE JUDICIARY

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES OF JUDGES

For an additional amount for "Salaries of judges",
\$900,000.

SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

For an additional amount for "Salaries of supporting
personnel", \$1,145,000.

TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous
expenses", \$920,000.

1 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

2 For an additional amount for "Administrative Office of
3 the United States Courts", \$15,000.

4 FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

5 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1961, for "Fees of
6 jurors and commissioners", \$135,000.

7 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

8 SENATE

9 SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

10 *Administrative and Clerical Assistance to Senators*

11 *For an additional amount for "Administrative and*
12 *Clerical Assistance to Senators", \$532,125: Provided, That*
13 *the basic clerk hire allowance of each Senator is hereby in-*
14 *creased by \$3,000.*

15 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

16 FURNITURE

17 *For an additional amount, fiscal year 1961, for "Fur-*
18 *niture", \$16,650.*

19 MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

20 *For an additional amount, fiscal year 1961, for "Mis-*
21 *cellaneous items", \$263,000.*

22 SENATE RESTAURANTS

23 *For an additional amount for "Senate Restaurants",*
24 *\$25,000: Provided, That the unobligated balances remaining*
25 *in the appropriations for Senate Restaurants, fiscal years*

1 1960 and 1961, are hereby made available for payment
2 to the Architect of the Capitol for deposit in the special
3 deposit account created by Public Law 87-82, approved
4 July 6, 1961.

5 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

6 For payment to Mollie M. Brooks, widow of Overton
7 Brooks, late a Representative from the State of Louisiana,
8 \$22,500.

9 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

10 TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE

11 Such additional amounts as may be necessary for tele-
12 phone and telegraph, fiscal year 1961, may be derived by
13 transfer from the appropriation for such purpose for the
14 fiscal year 1962.

15 PENALTY MAIL COSTS

16 Funds available for expenses as authorized and necessary
17 under section 2 of Public Law 286, Eighty-third Congress,
18 shall be available for expenses, as now authorized by law, of
19 delivery to postal patrons of mail matter under congressional
20 frank.

21 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

22 CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

23 Capitol Buildings

24 For an additional amount for "Capitol buildings",
25 \$494,000.

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

1
2 For payment of claims as settled and determined by de-
3 partments and agencies in accord with law and judgments
4 rendered against the United States by the United States
5 Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set
6 forth in *Senate Document Numbered 56 and House Docu-*
7 *ment Numbered 229, Eighty-seventh Congress, \$*~~36,540,637~~
8 *\$37,850,905*, together with such amounts as may be neces-
9 sary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judg-
10 ments or provided by law) and such additional sums due to
11 increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay
12 claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment
13 herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have be-
14 come final and conclusive against the United States by failure
15 of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That,
16 unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judg-
17 ment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein
18 shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of
19 approval of this Act.

Passed the House of Representatives September 15, 1961.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 9169

[Report No. 1111]

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for
other purposes.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1961

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

SEPTEMBER 22, 1961

Reported with amendments

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

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For actions of September 25, 1961
87th-1st, No. 170

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HIGHLIGHTS: House received conference report on public works appropriation bill. Sen. Keating criticized feed grains program. Sens. Javits, Keating, and Proxmire debated merits of milk sanitation legislation. Sen. Kuchel introduced and discussed water rights bill.

SENATE

- 1. TRANSPORTATION.** Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6775, to extend the authority for dual rate agreements by steamship conferences. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 19861-8
- 2. PURCHASING.** Passed without amendment H. R. 8099, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act so as to remove the limitation on the maximum capital of the General Supply Fund. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 19854
- 3. FEED GRAINS.** Sen. Keating referred to a report that a golf course in Nebr. received payments under the feed grain program for taking land out of production and stated that "This new incident is just another in a series of unfortunate events. The feed grain program has been terrifically expensive, and it has not cut down production, which was what it was intended to do." p. 19817
- 4. MILK STANDARDS.** Sens. Javits and Keating expressed opposition to enactment of legislation to provide for national milk sanitation standards and contended that New York State had adequate standards for the inspection of milk. Sen. Proxmire disagreed and contended that the proposed legislation would benefit both the consumers and dairy farmers of New York. pp. 19871-2

5. FARM LOANS. Sen. Stennis commended the program of the Farmers Home Administration, reviewed the results of its work in Mississippi, and stated, "This outstanding agency of government is engaged in one of the great programs for helping young people get the proper financing they need to become established on family-size farms ... offers opportunities for farmowners to develop their farms into efficient farm management units ... aids them to make the best possible use of the available resources by developing their lands and acquiring dwellings and essential farm service buildings." pp. 19872-3
6. APPROPRIATIONS. Sen. Prouty objected to a unanimous consent request by Sen. Mansfield for consideration of H. R. 9169, the supplemental appropriation bill for 1962. p. 19816
7. POTATOES. Received a resolution from the Oregon-California Potato Committee which administers Marketing Order No. 59 urging that the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 be amended to delete the present exemption for canned and frozen potato products. p. 19806
8. FARM LABOR. Sen. Proxmire urged the President to veto the Mexican farm labor bill. p. 19816
9. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Sen. Sparkman and others discussed the results of the recent meetings of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation, and the International Monetary Fund. pp. 19846-54
10. FISH FLOUR. Sen. Pell inserted several items discussing the possible uses of a new product, fish flour. pp. 19873-5
11. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield announced that the supplemental appropriation bill will be considered today, Sept. 26. pp. 19869, 19876

HOUSE

12. APPROPRIATIONS. Received the conference report on H. R. 9076, the public works appropriation bill for 1962 (H. Rept. 1268). pp. 19934-42
13. WETLANDS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 7391, to promote the conservation of migratory waterfowl by the acquisition of wetlands and other essential waterfowl habitat. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 19904

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

14. RECLAMATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Saylor discussing the Federal reclamation program, and saying, "A Federal reclamation program, with proper investigation, planning, and construction, is a sound investment in national progress." pp. A7707-8
15. CORN. Extension of remarks of Sen. Douglas inserting an article, "Project Corn Tassel." p. A7708
16. WATERWAYS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Boykin inserting an address, "Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway Project." pp. A7717-8
17. POSTAL RATES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Goodling discussing postal rates and saying, "Before raising rates it might be desirable to conduct a mental survey and determine to what extent each of us is responsible for the huge annual postal deficit." p. A7734

There were occasions, however, when GOP leadership cooperation was freely given when needed most, though it was not exposed to public view. President Kennedy had the backing of Senate Republican Leader EVERETT M. DIRKSEN, for example, and often of HALLECK, on vital decisions effecting West Berlin and other questions of international moment.

Republicans in general, and the national committee in particular, continue to pooh-pooh the accomplishments of the session, however. The Republican National Committee last week teed off on what it described as a White House memorandum saying that Congress passed 33 major bills, topping F.D.R.'s own record.

The committee said that the estimate is dishonest in that it implies all but one of the 33 major bills listed originated with the Kennedy administration. Most are retreads that have been kicking around the Hill for years.

Ironically, one of the most significant facts about the 87th Congress, 1st session, was the apparent lack of public interest in whether it was doing its job well or badly. For the last 8 months the national spotlight, which used to swing about equally between Capitol Hill and the White House, has been fixed unwaveringly on 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Legislators noted the Hill blackout, privately grumbled about it. Overnight reporters found Congress a frequently dull, less interesting place to cover.

The plain fact was that a lot of the oomph had gone out of Congress since those bright moments in the sun, it seems years ago, when five candidates emerged from the Senate to campaign the length and breadth of the land for the Nation's top office. One of those candidates, Mr. Kennedy, now occupies the White House. Another, Vice President JOHNSON, quietly shares the spotlight with him. The rest, for the time being, appear to have lost interest.

Senator BARRY GOLDWATER, Republican, of Arizona, makes an occasional pass at the distant brass ring. But for the most part the Senate, like the House, has become just another more or less prosaic legislative body wondering what it takes to win a headline.

WILEY POST: THE AIRPOWER

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, on October 21 and 22 Oklahoma City will pay honor to one of aviation's great pioneers, Wiley Post.

On those days ceremonies will be held dedicating the improved general aviation airport to be renamed Wiley Post Airport in honor of this distinguished airman who foresaw—and helped to create—many of the miracles of aviation who we enjoy today.

The Wiley Post Airport will house part of the rapidly growing general aviation industry, and scores of private planes will be based there. It is one of the best managed and best equipped airports for general aviation in the Nation.

It is appropriate that this airport bear his name, for Wiley Post was one of those aviation pioneers who worked for and believed in the greatness of general aviation, and his own spectacular flying as a private pilot paved the way for many aviation developments.

While Wiley Post is best known for his two spectacular round-the-world flights in the Lockheed Vega, *Winnie Mae*, which set new records in 1931 and in 1933, the latter being a solo flight. He also had a certain feel for the future of aviation.

On completing his recordbreaking solo flight of 15,516 miles in 7 days 18 hours and 49½ minutes to circumnavigate the world, he predicted that all-metal cabin passenger planes flying 800 miles an hour at altitudes of 45,000 feet would come as a matter of course. Today our scheduled jet transports already approach this altitude and this speed.

It has always seemed to me, however, that Wiley Post has never been given the recognition he deserved for pioneering pressurized flight. His early experiments and flights into what in the early 1930's was called the stratosphere first paved the way for this great forward stride in air commerce. He was convinced that planes would use higher altitudes and thereby gain speed and also be relieved of much of the weather disturbances of lower altitude.

With the world-girdling Lockheed Vega, the *Winnie Mae*, he set out to experiment with flight in the stratosphere—altitudes at which only those seeking spectacular altitude records then attempted to use. It was his early work with this plane, his specially rigged Pratt and Whitney engine, and his homemade stratosphere helmet and oxygen supply that led to the pressurized transcontinental planes on today's jet air routes.

Primitive and homemade though his equipment was, he met and conquered many of the problems involved in high altitude flight. He proved that the speed could be increased, that weather problems could be minimized, and that pressurized cabins and supercharged motors would be needed.

In the dedication and renaming of Oklahoma City's general aviation airport to honor Wiley Post, I hope that due credit can be given to this man who envisioned and who helped bring about these great seven-league steps of aviation.

In addition, the renaming of the airport as the Wiley Post Airport will reunite two great Oklahoma names whose association in the field of early day aviation won worldwide interest. Oklahoma City's transport airport was named the Will Rogers Airport many years ago in honor the great Oklahoma humorist and an early day aviation enthusiast. Now, separated by only a dozen miles, his good friend will be honored and his name engraved on the air navigation maps of the world.

Will Rogers loved to fly, but he preferred to fly whenever possible with Wiley Post. It was on their flight to attempt to lay out an airmail and passenger route between Alaska, Asia, and Europe that a crash on takeoff near Point Barrow brought death to both of these great Oklahomans.

Again it is interesting to note that the route that Post and Rogers sought to lay out is now fast becoming the main transcontinental thoroughfare from Japan and Asia via Anchorage, Alaska, on to Western Europe.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an article prepared by Clayton Anderson of Oklahoma City, regarding the background and life of Wiley Post, be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

WILEY POST

(Prepared by Clayton Anderson, Public Relations Director, Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce)

Raised in different sections of Oklahoma at different times, the destinies of Will Rogers and Wiley Post brought them together in 1935 for the final chapter in each brilliant career. Aviation, in its young history, was the catalyst.

Today, aviation has brought them together again. In Oklahoma City, the main airport of Will Rogers has been joined by the secondary airport of Wiley Post. The official dedication will take place in October.

Will Rogers was the pioneer air passenger. He logged thousands of miles once the aviation bug had bitten him. Wiley Post was the pioneer aviator and researcher. His flights and pioneer experiments into space set records for all time.

As a young man, Wiley Post worked in the oilfields of Oklahoma. An accident on the job caused the loss of one eye. This marked the beginning, not the ending, of a brilliant career. He took the compensation received on the accident and invested in aviation. Like other aviators of the time, he took part in some of the barnstorming activities but his heart was set on aviation as a new medium of transportation of men and material. He thought this could be done on a worldwide basis.

The late twenties and early thirties was the pioneer age of aviation as far as transportation over distance was concerned. Airmen all over the world were trying to be first in setting distance records. Newspapers offered awards and many men tried—and many men died.

The fancy of the world was captured in 1927 when American Charles Lindbergh beat all rivals and flew the Atlantic. Next major goal was a flight around the world by one plane.

Oklahoma City oilman F. C. Hall had a plane built at Union Air Terminal in Los Angeles. It was called the *Winnie Mae* after his daughter. It was a Lockheed Vega with a Pratt & Whitney motor. He asked Wiley Post to fly it in the 1930 Bendix Air Derby, 1,760-mile race from Los Angeles to Chicago. Post won, and America had a new aviation hero. In 1931 Wiley Post, the aviator, joined with Harold Gatty, the navigator, and on June 23 the two took off in the *Winnie Mae* from New York for a flight around the world. They were successful and covered the northern air circumference, a distance of 15,474 miles, in 8 days, 15 hours and 51 minutes. The *Winnie Mae* had done it again. Post then bought the plane.

Two years later in 1933, Wiley Post became the first man to fly solo around the world. He left July 15 in the *Winnie Mae* and returned 7 days, 18 hours and 49½ minutes later, a distance of 15,516 miles. This was a longer distance and shorter flight time than the one with Gatty.

The world remembers Wiley Post for these flights, but his greatest contributions may have been made in air research and exploration of the stratosphere. Only his untimely end in 1935, at the age of 36, cut short this significant phase of his aviation career. He had an uncanny sense about the future. Most of his predictions proved right.

For example, when returned to New York City on his second world flight in 1933, the press asked him about the future of aviation. He predicted metal cabin passenger planes flying 800 miles an hour at altitudes of 45,000 feet.

It is interesting to note that in August of this year (1961), 28 years later, a DC-8 jetliner went over 660 miles per hour at an

altitude of 40,350 feet. This was the first transport to exceed the speed of sound.

At this same time Post also predicted a device would be invented to keep ice from forming on wings and that in the future, planes would be able to fly anywhere in the world in any kind of weather.

Wiley Post was known for his ability to navigate accurately when instruments failed. Even so, he always carried the latest instruments developed by the Army and industry, many for the first time. His cooperation on testing new equipment was well known.

Following his 1933 flight, Wiley Post decided to devote his time to high altitude research. He prepared man and plane for the rarified air of the stratosphere.

First he developed a high altitude suit for the pilot. Post's idea was to employ a suit like a divers which could be blown up with air or oxygen to the required pressure. A rubberized fabric suit was made for him by the Goodrich Tire & Rubber Co. It had an aluminum helmet.

Air would be pumped into the suit from the engine supercharger. At extreme altitudes an oxygen generator would be used to supply oxygen to the suit. A second tube wound around the engine before going into the suit and this provided the heat.

The motor of the plane and several parts had to be covered properly in order to function at height. Post had an altitude of 50,000 to 70,000 feet in mind when he prepared the suit and engine.

The plane was a standard design Lockheed, the *Winnie Mae*. Special gasoline was used to keep from boiling off. His Pratt and Whitney engine was supercharged. Post said the purpose of the high flights was because the speed of planes could be increased at the higher altitudes. He predicted transcontinental and transoceanic flights could be made at half the time by going high and using pressurized engine and cabin.

In the summer of 1934, the altitude record was 47,352 feet. Post wanted to beat this. He tested his suit and plane over Chicago in September of 1934. When he got to 40,000 feet the tubes got pinched on the suit and he came down. With this flight he became optimistic about the speed of the plane at this height and planned to enter air races using the high altitude route.

The first part of December 1934, Post was ready to try again in the *Winnie Mae*. He took off from Bartlesville, Okla., into the stratosphere. When he got to 32,700 feet the automatic release valve stuck on the suit. He decided to continue up and operated the valve by hand. He went to 51,000 feet to set a new world record. This record needed the approval of Washington authorities. The U.S. Bureau of Standards refused to certify his record.

Four days later Post went up again. As he got above 40,000 feet the altimeter froze. He continued to climb. From the top of his flight in eastern Oklahoma he could see Oklahoma City, the Great Salt Plains and other distant points. Because of this, his friends claimed he had gone to 55,000 feet that day.

It is interesting to note that the *Winnie Mae* was built to fly 160 miles per hour. By adding supercharging and flying at 30,000 or more feet, Post got this speed up to 340 miles per hour.

In 1935, Post twice tried to fly the continent in the stratosphere. On his second flight in June of 1935, the *Science American* magazine reported: "Post's flight again drew the attention of the public, the airplane constructors and mail operators to the possibilities of aviation in the stratosphere."

On this flight Post flew from Los Angeles to Cleveland, a distance of 2,044 miles, in 7 hours and 19 minutes, an unofficial world's record at that time. The flight added new laurels to Post's altitude suit. He tried four

times in all, then went looking for a new plane. The famous Winnie Mae is now in the Smithsonian Institution.

Two months later Post set out for Alaska and Russia. He planned to layout an air mail-passenger route between Alaska and Russia. Flying with him as a passenger was Will Rogers. On August 15, 1935, the plane crashed near Barrow, Alaska. The two Oklahomans went to their deaths together and today lie in Oklahoma soil.

Their contributions were so great that the world continues to remember. In Oklahoma City the two are again joined together in the naming of the two major airports. Before his death in 1934, *Newsweek* magazine said of Post: "Most fliers admit that Wiley Post is one of the world's greatest aviators."

No man did more than Wiley Post in marking out new and untried paths in the air, in breaking down previously admitted limitations, and in researching of the stratosphere. Despite his greatness, the world could have expected even larger accomplishments. His passing was a loss to civilization.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1962

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate may proceed to the consideration of the supplemental appropriation bill for 1962 today.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana?

Mr. PROUTY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I say to my distinguished friend from Montana that as of now I feel compelled to object. I may change my mind, and explain my reasons, later in the afternoon.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the Senator is perfectly within his rights, and those rights will be respected.

PRESIDENT SHOULD VETO MEXICAN LABOR BILL

Mr. PROXMIER. Mr. President, I call attention to the concluding paragraph in the New York Times editorial appraising this session of Congress:

We regret the passage of the Mexican Fair Labor bill without adequate minimum wage safeguards. We hope President Kennedy will act appropriately in this manner by vetoing this unwise and unfair piece of legislation.

Mr. President, I wholeheartedly concur in this plea by the New York Times for a veto of the Mexican farm labor bill.

WILLIAM LOEB, PUBLISHER, MANCHESTER UNION LEADER

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, because of the necessary absence of both Senators from the State of New Hampshire, I ask unanimous consent that an article in the *National Review* for September 23, 1961, written by Holmes Alexander and William F. Rickenbacker, which concerns William Loeb, publisher of the *Union Leader of Manchester, N.H.*, be printed in the *RECORD*.

Mr. PROUTY. Mr. President, I had intended to ask consent to place in the *RECORD* the same article which has been presented by the distinguished majority

leader. In view of the fact that he has asked that the article be printed in the *RECORD* I shall not do so.

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

SO SHALL YE BE JUDGED

(By Holmes Alexander and William F. Rickenbacker)

Since 1946, William Loeb has been publisher of the *Manchester (N.H.) Union Leader*, which has prospered under an editorial policy that is not only conservative but also witheringly direct, and honest. William Loeb fears not the mighty, not even when the mighty happens to be a Federal judge on the first circuit court.

Back in 1950, Loeb blasted the Dover group, a collection of prominent Bostonians including Charles Wyzanski, advocating the settlement of the Korean war on the Communists' terms. Not long afterward, Loeb attacked Wyzanski for acting as a character witness for Alger Hiss. In late 1956 and early 1957, Loeb severely criticized Wyzanski as chairman of the board of overseers of Harvard, for permitting J. Robert Oppenheimer to give the William James lectures. And about the same time, Loeb hit Wyzanski again, for running the same act on a different stage: For Oppenheimer spoke at Exeter, of which Wyzanski was then a trustee.

In the autumn of 1957, Loeb was approached with the proposal that he found a competing newspaper in Haverhill, Mass. In the course of time he did establish the paper, but he ran into the organized opposition of 32 New England newspaper barons, who banded together to run him out of Haverhill. Loeb filed an antitrust suit. A countersuit under the antitrust laws was filed against him. Before long (March 1959) Loeb found himself in court facing his old friend, Judge Charles Wyzanski.

Wyzanski offered to disqualify himself, saying, "I know there has been some Manchester newspaper which has been in the business of attacking me from time to time, and I don't know whether it is the plaintiff or not. I am quite immune from any bias with respect to it because I don't even read this stuff, but I think I ought to say to you that I know that somebody has been doing it, and maybe it is this plaintiff. If this plaintiff regards me as in any way biased, I wish the plaintiff would say so." (Point in rhetoric: is a man unbiased if he refers to material he hasn't read as "this stuff"?)

Acting with the innate chivalry that is a root of his nature, Loeb grandly declined the judge's offer. The case then proceeded, Wyzanski presiding, until late in 1960. At that point Wyzanski, in connection with another case, undertook a one-man investigation of Massachusetts politics. Issuing regular as well as criminal subpoenas, Wyzanski finally caught a big fish: William Callahan, a chairman of the State Thoroughway Authority. While Wyzanski was off hunting for evidence of corruption, Loeb's reportorial staff was reminded of an earlier connection between Judge Wyzanski and his present quarry. After considerable research they turned up a story that made banner headlines.

EARLIER HISTORY

Some years earlier, while Callahan had been chairman of the Department of Public Works, the State had seized, exercising the right of eminent domain, some property belonging to Wyzanski and his family. Callahan had got up a board of appraisers and had ruled that landowners could refuse the offer made by the appraisers only by going to court. In practice, anyone actually prepared to go to court received a settlement of about a thousand dollars more than the original appraiser's amount, to avoid

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

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For actions of September 26, 1961
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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed supplemental appropriation bill. Both Houses agreed to conference report on foreign aid appropriation bill. Both Houses agreed to conference report on public works. Sen. Dirksen criticized administration's farm program.

HOUSE*

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 9076, the public works appropriation bill for 1962, and acted on amendments in disagreement. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 20071-6, 19984-97
Both Houses received and agreed to the conference report (H. Rept. 1270) on H. R. 9033, the foreign aid appropriation bill for 1962, and acted on amendments in disagreement. This bill will now be sent to the President (pp. 20112-8, 20066-70). As passed this bill provides \$1,112,500,000 for development loans, \$334 million for development grants, and \$30 million for the Peace Corps.
Agreed to a resolution for sending H. R. 9169, the supplemental appropriation bill, to conference and appointed conferees (pp. 20127-9). Earlier, Rep. Gross objected to sending this bill to conference. pp. 20118-9

2. EDUCATION. Rep. Hoffman inserted an article, "On the Mass Education of Scientists," criticizing the limitation of Federal aid to education to "supposedly superior intellectuals." p. 20109

SENATE*

3. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1962. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 9169 (pp. 19945-8, 19970-79, 20005-6, 20018-26). Conferees were appointed (p. 20026). Agreed to the committee amendments en bloc, and the bill as amended

was considered as original text for purposes of further amendment (pp. 19945-8, 19970-1). Agreed to amendments by Sen. Russell to increase the item for emergency conservation measures from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 and to increase the item for additional loan authorization for soil and water conservation loans by the Farmers Home Administration from \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000 (pp. 19976-7). Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Hill to provide an additional \$429 million for compliance activities and an additional \$594 million for salaries and expenses of the Mexican farm labor program, provided H. R. 2010 extending the program is approved by the President (pp. 19977-8). See Digests 168 and 169 for other items of interest to this Department.

4. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Dirksen criticized the administration's farm policies, stating that "the agricultural history which is being written by this administration is a costly and dramatic example of government intervention, with further intervention and failure as the inevitable end products." pp. 20038-40
Sen. Williams, Del., inserted an article "to the effect that the Secretary of Agriculture will throw a considerable amount of corn on the market during the fall harvest in order to force the price of corn down to \$1 a bushel." p. 20040
Sen. Williams, Del., inserted an article calling attention to a golf club that received "\$228.21 last spring as an advance payment for taking 14 acres of land out of production of corn." p. 20040
Sen. Carroll inserted "a series of profound yet lucid articles on our national 'farm problem.'" pp. 20030-5
Sen. Wiley inserted his summary and evaluation of the accomplishments of Congress this session, including comments on agriculture. pp. 20003-5
Sen. Javits inserted his annual report on accomplishments of Congress this session, including comments on agriculture. pp. 20046-50
5. FORESTRY. Sen. McGee inserted a letter to the President "petitioning him to give additional consideration to lagging programs in the Forest Service," and a "report from the White House ... explaining and developing the President's own new position on the economic development of our national forests." pp. 19959-61
At the request of Sen. Humphrey, the President's message on development of the national forests was referred to the Appropriations Committee, the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, and the Public Works Committee, in addition to the Agriculture and Forestry Committee. p. 20040
Sen. Metcalf inserted the legislative report from this Department on S. 1760, to establish the Great Basin National Park In Nevada. p. 20061
6. FOREIGN AID. Sen. McGee inserted a number of tables that "attempt to relate our foreign aid effort in terms of our gross national product, in terms of our annual budgetary endeavors, and in terms of a number of other economic yardsticks for comparative measurement." pp. 19961-2
7. DAIRY. Sen. Wiley inserted his letter to Secretary Freeman urging the "stockpiling of properly packaged evaporated milk, cheese, butter, and milk powder for emergency use in case of sudden nuclear attack on the United States." pp. 19967-8
8. SOIL BANK PAYMENTS. Sen. Williams, Del., referred to a wire service report that Secretary Freeman had cancelled six soil bank contracts which would have brought a rancher \$271,000 over a 10-year period," commended the action of the Secretary, and inserted his own statement critical of the contracts with the rancher. pp. 19997-8



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 87th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 107

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1961

No. 171

Senate

(Legislative day of Monday, September 25, 1961)

NOTICE

The last issue of the daily Congressional Record for the first session of the Eighty-seventh Congress will be published not later than Tuesday, October 17, 1961. It is requested that copy and proofs of speeches withheld for revision, or extensions of remarks as authorized by either House, be submitted to the Government Printing Office or to the Congressional Record Clerk, Statuary Hall, Capitol, before that date.

By order of the Joint Committee on Printing.

CARL HAYDEN, Chairman.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a.m., on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by Hon. LEE METCALF, a Senator from the State of Montana.

Rev. W. Earl Ledden, bishop of the Methodist Church, retired, Wesley Theological Seminary, Washington, D.C., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, who hast made and preserved us a nation, use now this Nation, we pray, to help establish Thy way among men. The earth is Thine and all the fullness thereof, the world and they that dwell therein. But we have turned, every one, to his own way—and made it a world of anarchy and dissension.

Forgive us, O Lord, and renew a right spirit within us. Make of this Nation, we pray, an instrument of Thy holy purpose for mankind.

We bless Thy name that in these days of mortal peril America has been privileged to lift a brave, clear voice in the council of the nations in defiance of terror and in devotion to the things that make for peace.

Grant that this voice—so widely heard—may find friendly response throughout the earth. May our own deeds make it manifest to all mankind that our sincere desire is the rejection of war as the brutal, senseless arbiter among the nations, and the establishment of the rule of reason and justice in good will.

So may the peoples and races of all mankind have reason to rejoice with us that Thou hast made and preserved us a nation.

In the name of the Prince of Peace.
Amen.

DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D.C., September 26, 1961.
To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. LEE METCALF, a Senator from the State of Montana, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

CARL HAYDEN,
President pro tempore.

Mr. METCALF thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, September 25, 1961, was dispensed with.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the distinguished junior Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON] may be given an official leave of absence from the Senate.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

STOCK DISTRIBUTION TREATED AS RETURN OF CAPITAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the unfinished business be laid before the Senate and be made the pending business.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered; and the bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 8847) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to provide that a distribution of stock made to an individual (or certain corporations) pursuant to an order enforcing the antitrust laws shall not be treated as a dividend distribution but shall be treated as a return of capital; and to provide that the amount of such a distribution made to a corporation shall be the fair market value of the distribution.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill comes before the Senate automatically.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1962

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the pending business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1091, House bill 9169, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 9169) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana?

Mr. PROUTY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—although I shall not object—I wish to direct one or two questions to the distinguished majority leader: Is it not true that the so-called Du Pont bill was passed by the House, was approved by the Senate Finance Committee by a majority of 14 to 2, and has the approval of the Department of Justice and the Treasury?

Mr. MANSFIELD. It is my understanding that all the facts stated by the distinguished Senator from Vermont are correct.

Mr. PROUTY. Is it not also true that final action probably would be taken on the bill at this session were it not for the possibility that the session would be lengthened considerably if such action were taken?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I would be unable to make a reply to that question.

Mr. PROUTY. It seems to be the general sentiment around the Congress that that is the case.

Let me say that I am very much disappointed, as an individual Senator—and I know that other Senators are—that one or two Members can prevent the Senate from taking action on this very important bill, which is of particular interest to a great many of my constituents in Vermont.

I may also add that I would have objected to a request to take up the supplemental appropriation bill last Saturday, because I think the Senate has an obligation to act in a responsible and sound manner, and the report on that bill was placed on the desks of Senators only that morning, with the result that few Senators, if any, had had a chance to see it. The bill involves more than a billion dollars of public funds; and I felt it was the duty of the Senate to give serious consideration to the bill. A billion dollars may not be a great deal in terms of an \$88 billion or \$89 billion budget; but at least to us in Vermont it is a lot of money, and I felt we should have a chance to screen the bill rather thoroughly.

There were many other reasons why I objected; but I do not wish to delay the proceedings further. So I shall not object.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana?

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—

Mr. MANSFIELD. First, Mr. President, let me say to the Senator from Vermont that everything he did was correct and was within his rights as a Senator, and he should not be subject to any criticism whatsoever.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Illinois will state it.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Has the majority leader made a motion that the supplemental appropriation bill be taken up, or has he asked unanimous consent for that purpose?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Montana asked unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the supplemental appropriation bill.

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, due to the brief colloquy between the Senator from Vermont and the majority leader, I believe that the record at this point indicates that the pending business, the so-called Du Pont bill, has the approval of the Treasury Department.

It is my understanding that the Treasury takes no position on the bill—that it neither approves nor disapproves the bill. I should like to be corrected if that is not correct.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I cannot give a definite answer. It was my understanding that, at the least, there was no opposition from the Treasury—which may fit in with what the Senator from Michigan has just now said. Whether there was approval, I do not know. But perhaps some member of the committee who is more concerned with the matter can tell us.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Montana yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. McNAMARA. I withdraw my objection.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I think it correct to state that the Treasury indicated that it interposed no objection—that it neither recommended the bill nor disapproved the bill.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H.R. 9169) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments on page 2, after line 1, to insert:

STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

Salaries and expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses", \$20,000.

On page 2, after line 5, to insert:

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

Emergency conservation measures

For an additional amount for "Emergency conservation measures" to be used for the same purposes and subject to the same conditions as funds appropriated under this head in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957, and the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, including necessary administrative expenses, \$3,000,000, to remain available until expended.

On page 2, at the beginning of line 18, to strike out "Not to exceed \$8,000,000 of the additional loan authorization of \$37,500,000 provided under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1962, shall also be available for loans under the Act of August 28, 1937, as amended" and insert "For an additional amount for 'Loan Authorizations', for loans under the Act of August 28, 1937, as amended, \$5,000,000."

On page 3, line 11, after "(42 U.S.C. 1471)", to strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$2,000,000".

On page 3, after line 13, to insert:

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Participation in Century 21 Exposition

For an additional amount for participation in Century 21 Exposition, for expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1703), as amended (73 Stat. 486), \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

On page 3, line 24, strike out "\$148,000" and insert "\$185,000".

On page 4, after line 9, to insert:

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Research and technical services

For an additional amount for "Research and technical services", \$2,204,000, of which not to exceed \$700,000 shall be available for payment to the "Working capital fund", National Bureau of Standards, for additional capital.

On page 4, line 25, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$270,000" and insert "\$300,000", and on page 5, line 3, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$540,000" and insert "\$600,000".

On page 5, after line 10, to strike out:

AREA REDEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Area redevelopment assistance

* * * * *

On page 5, after line 13, to insert:

AREA REDEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Operations

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of the Area Redevelopment Administration, including not to exceed \$4,500,000 for technical assistance, as authorized by section 11 of the Area Redevelopment Act (Public Law 87-27), rent in the District of Columbia, and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$11,000,000: *Provided*, That funds made available for administrative expenses of carrying out the functions of the Area Redevelopment Administration may be consolidated into a single expense fund account.

At the top of page 6, to insert:

Grants for public facilities

For grants in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the Area Redevelopment Act (Public Law 87-27), \$40,000,000, to remain available until expended.

On page 6, after line 4, to insert:

Area redevelopment fund

The Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized to make such expenditures for the purposes of sections 6 and 7 of the Area Redevelopment Act, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available under section 9 of said Act, and in accordance with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year for such purposes.

On page 6, after line 15, to insert:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

Department of the Army

Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, general", \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

On page 7, after line 12, to insert:

Office of Education

Payments to School Districts

For an additional amount for "Payments to School Districts", \$164,346,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 2393, Eighty-seventh Congress, or similar legislation.

On page 7, after line 18, to insert:

Assistance for School Construction

For an additional amount for "Assistance for School Construction", including not to exceed \$90,000 for necessary expenses during the current fiscal year of technical services rendered by other agencies, \$37,092,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 2393, Eighty-seventh Congress.

On page 8, after line 4, to insert:

Defense Educational Activities

For an additional amount for "Defense educational activities", \$100,000.

On page 8, after line 7, to insert:

Expansion of Teaching in Education of the Deaf

For grants to public or other nonprofit institutions of higher education for courses of study and scholarships for training teachers of the deaf, and not to exceed \$75,000 for salaries and expenses in connection therewith, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$1,575,000.

On page 8, after line 15, to insert:

Chronic diseases and health of the aged

For an additional amount for "Chronic diseases and health of the aged", including carrying out section 316 of the Public Health Service Act, \$7,075,000; and in addition, \$2,000,000 to be transferred from the appropriation for "Community health practice and research" in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1962: *Provided*, That \$6,000,000 of the appropriations granted under this head shall be available only for allotments and payments to States pursuant to section 314(c) of the Public Health Service Act for establishing and maintaining adequate community services for the chronically ill and aged: *Provided further*, That any State's allotment for general health purposes under section 314(c) of such Act shall also be available at the discretion of the State for establishing and maintaining adequate community services for the chronically ill and aged: *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of H.R. 4998, Eighty-seventh Congress.

On page 9, after line 9, to insert:

Community health practice and research

For an additional amount for "Community Health Practice and Research", \$400,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of H.R. 4998, Eighty-seventh Congress.

On page 9, after line 14, to insert:

Hospital construction activities

For an additional amount for "Hospital construction activities", for grants or loans for nursing homes under part G of title VI of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, \$9,000,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall become effective only upon the enactment into law of H.R. 4998, Eighty-seventh Congress.

On page 10, line 12, after the word "amended", to strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert "\$5,600,000".

On page 12, after line 7, to insert:

Assistance to refugees in the United States

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to provide assistance within the United States to refugees, as authorized by law, including hire of passenger motor vehicles and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$13,000,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of H.R. 8291, Eighty-seventh Congress.

On page 12, after line 15, to insert:

American printing house for the blind

Education of the Blind

For an additional amount for "Education of the blind", \$270,000.

On page 12, after line 19, to insert:

Howard University

Plans and Specifications

For an additional amount for "Plans and specifications", including a hospital building and related facilities, as authorized by law, \$300,000 to remain available until expended.

On page 13, after line 1, to insert:

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary", \$150,000.

On page 13, after line 10, to insert:

Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses

For grants for demonstration, evaluation, and training projects, and for technical assistance, relating to control of juvenile delinquency, and youth offenses, and for salaries and expenses in connection therewith, \$8,200,000.

On page 13, after line 15, to insert:

Executive Office of the President

Executive Mansion and Grounds

For an additional amount for "Executive Mansion and Grounds", \$165,000.

On page 13, after line 19, to insert:

National Aeronautics and Space Council

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including not to exceed \$25,000 for travel expenses, \$225,000: *Provided*, That hereafter employees of the Council may be appointed and compensated under section 201(f) of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (42 U.S.C. 2471(f)), without regard to the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, but, except as otherwise provided in said section 201(f), no compensation shall be fixed at an annual rate in excess of the maximum rate now or hereafter prescribed by law for positions in grade 18 of the General Schedule.

On page 14, after line 9, to insert:

Council of Economic Advisers

Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$170,000, including an additional amount of not to exceed \$155,000 for salaries.

On page 14, after line 14, to insert:

Funds appropriated to the President

Disaster Relief

For an additional amount for "Disaster relief", \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed 3 per centum of the foregoing amount shall be available for administrative expenses.

On page 15, line 5, after the word "amended", to strike out "\$150,000,000" and insert "\$225,000,000"; in line 8, after the word "years", to strike out "1962 and 1963" and insert "1962, 1963, and 1964"; in line 10, after the word "years", to strike out "1962 and 1963" and insert "1962, 1963, and 1964"; at the beginning of line 13, to strike out "1962 and 1963" and insert "1962, 1963, and 1964", and in the same line, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out the colon and "Provided, That this paragraph shall become effective only upon the enactment into law of H.R. 8102, Eighty-seventh Congress with provision therein of authorization for appropriations in lieu of contract authorization in advance of appropriations."

At the top of page 16, to insert:

Federal Home Loan Bank Board

Limitation on Administrative and Nonadministrative Expenses, Federal Home Loan Bank Board

In addition to amounts otherwise available for administrative expenses of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board for the current fiscal year, not to exceed \$140,000 shall be available for such expenses.

On page 16, after line 7, to insert:

Limitation on Administrative Expenses, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation

In addition to amounts otherwise available for administrative expenses of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation for the current fiscal year, not to exceed \$75,000 shall be available for such expenses.

On page 17, line 4, to strike out "\$140,000" and insert "\$160,000".

On page 18, after line 9, to insert:

Additional Court Facilities

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to provide, directly or indirectly, additional space, facilities and courtrooms for the judiciary, including alteration and extension of Government-owned buildings and acquisition of additions to sites of such buildings; rents; furnishings and equipment; repair and alteration of rented space; moving Government agencies in connection with the assignment and transfer of space; preliminary planning; preparation of drawings and specifications by contract or otherwise; and administrative expenses; \$2,990,000, to remain available until expended.

At the top of page 19, to strike out:

Historical and Memorial Commissions

George Washington Carver Commemorative Commission

For necessary expenses of the George Washington Carver Commemorative Commission, \$30,000, of which not to exceed 15 per centum shall be available for salaries and administrative expenses: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of authorizing legislation for said Commission during the first session of the Eighty-seventh Congress.

On page 19, at the beginning of line 15, to strike out "\$100,000," and insert "\$215,000", and in line 20, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$50,000" and insert "\$65,000".

On page 20, line 3, to strike out "\$12,000,000" and insert "\$15,000,000".

On page 20, line 8, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$125,000" and insert "\$200,000", and in line 9, after the word "year", to strike out "\$30,000,000" and insert "\$40,000,000".

On page 20, after line 10, to strike out:

Mass Transportation Loans and Grants

* * * * *

And, in lieu thereof, to insert:

Mass Transportation Demonstration Grants

For administrative expenses in connection with grants for mass transportation demonstration projects, as authorized by section 103(b) of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1453; 75 Stat. 166), \$60,000.

On page 20, after line 17, to strike out:

Open Space Land Grants

* * * * *

And, in lieu thereof, to insert:

Open Space Land

For administrative expenses in connection with grants to aid in the acquisition of open-

space land or interests therein, and with the provision of technical assistance to State and local public bodies (including the undertaking of studies and publication of information), as authorized by title VI of the Housing Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 183), \$125,000.

On page 21, after line 2, to strike out:
Low Rent Housing Demonstration Programs

On page 21, line 10, after the word "amended", to strike out "\$300,000" and insert "\$400,000", and in line 12, after the word "year", to insert a colon and the following proviso:

Provided, That in addition to the foregoing, not to exceed \$125,000 shall be available for administrative expenses in connection with purchases and loans pursuant to clause (2) of section 202(a) of said title II.

On page 22, after line 11, to insert:

Low rent public housing program
Administrative Expenses

For an additional amount for "Administrative expenses", \$250,000, and the amount otherwise made available for administrative expenses of the Public Housing Administration for the current fiscal year is increased by the foregoing amount.

On page 22, after line 18, to insert:

Interstate Commerce Commission
Payment of Loan Guaranties

For payments required to be made as a consequence of loan guaranties made by the Interstate Commerce Commission under section 503 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended (49 U.S.C. 1233), \$14,700,000.

On page 23, after line 6, to insert:

National Capital Transportation Agency
Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses", \$85,000.

On page 23, after line 10, to insert:

Land Acquisition and Construction

For necessary expenses for the National Capital Transportation Agency for acquisition of land, or interests therein, and for incidental construction, for transit facilities, as authorized by law \$2,550,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of S. 2397, Eighty-seventh Congress, or similar legislation, authorizing said agency to carry out part 1 of its transit development program.

On page 24, at the beginning of line 12, to strike out "\$375,000" and insert "\$450,000".

On page 24, at the beginning of line 16, to strike out "\$3,000,000" and insert "\$3,830,000".

On page 24, at the beginning of line 20, to strike out "\$350,000" and insert "\$377,000".

On page 25, line 1, after the word "limitations", to strike out "\$130,000,000" and insert "\$160,000,000".

On page 25, after line 15, to insert:

Bureau of Indian Affairs
Education and Welfare Services

For an additional amount for "Education and Welfare Services," \$750,000.

On page 25, after line 19, to insert:

Revolving Fund for Loans

For payment to the revolving fund for loans, as authorized by section 10 of the Act of June 18, 1934, as amended (25 U.S.C. 470), \$4,000,000.

On page 26, after line 5, to insert:

Office of Saline Water
Salaries and Expenses

For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses", \$4,175,000, to remain available until expended, including an additional amount of \$175,000 for administration and coordination.

On page 26, after line 12, to insert:

Management and Protection

For an additional amount for "Management and Protection", \$25,000.

On page 26, line 19, after the word "property", to strike out "\$2,000,000" and insert "\$4,115,000".

At the top of page 27, to insert:

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

For an additional amount for "Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands", \$200,000.

On page 27, after line 3, to insert:

Geological Survey

Surveys, Investigations, and Research

For an additional amount for "Surveys, Investigations, and Research", \$100,000.

On page 27, at the beginning of line 11, to strike out "\$200,000" and insert "\$500,000".

On page 28, line 9, after the figures "\$14,000,000", to strike out the comma and "of which \$10,000,000 shall be available for occupational training and retraining payments to individuals authorized by section 17 of such Act."

On page 28, at the beginning of line 16, to strike out "\$1,950,000" and insert "\$2,768,112."

On page 28, after line 16, to insert:

Arms Control and Disarmament Activities

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, for arms control and disarmament activities, as authorized by law, \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of S. 2180 or H.R. 9118, Eighty-seventh Congress, or similar legislation.

On page 29, after line 4, to insert:

United States Citizens Commission on NATO

Not to exceed \$122,000 of the amount appropriated under this head in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961, shall remain available until June 30, 1962.

On page 29, at the beginning of line 16, to strike out "\$3,300,000" and insert "\$3,625,000", and in line 19, after the word "of", to strike out "\$20,000" and insert "\$22,500."

At the top of page 30, to insert:

Preservation of ancient Nubian monuments
(Special Foreign Currency Program)

For purchase of Egyptian pounds which accrue under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the purposes authorized by section 104(k) of that Act, \$4,000,000 to remain available until expended.

On page 30, after line 15, to insert:
Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration

For contributions authorized by section 405(a) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, \$7,000,000: *Provided*, That no funds herein appropriated shall be used to assist directly in the migration to any nation in the Western Hemisphere of any person not having a security clearance based on reasonable standards to insure against Communist infiltration in the Western Hemisphere.

On page 31, at the beginning of line 5, to strike out "\$600,000" and insert "\$750,000".

On page 32, after line 7, to insert: "SENATE".

On page 32, after line 8, to insert:

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES
Administrative and clerical assistance to Senators

For an additional amount for "Administrative and Clerical Assistance to Senators", \$532,125: *Provided*, That the basic clerk hire allowance of each Senator is hereby increased by \$3,000.

On page 32, after line 14, to insert:

Contingent Expenses of the Senate
Furniture

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1961, for "Furniture", \$16,650.

On page 32, after line 18, to insert:

Miscellaneous Items

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1961, for "Miscellaneous items", \$263,000.

On page 32, after line 21, to insert:

Senate Restaurants

For an additional amount for "Senate Restaurants", \$25,000: *Provided*, That the unobligated balances remaining in the appropriations for Senate Restaurants, fiscal years 1960 and 1961, are hereby made available for payment to the Architect of the Capitol for deposit in the special deposit account created by Public Law 87-82, approved July 6, 1961.

On page 33, after line 5, to insert:

For payment to Mollie M. Brooks, widow of Overton Brooks, late a Representative from the State of Louisiana, \$22,500.

On page 33, after line 14, to strike out:

PENALTY MAIL COSTS

Funds available for expenses as authorized and necessary under section 2 of Public Law 286, Eighty-third Congress, shall be available for expenses, as now authorized by law, of delivery to postal patrons of mail matter under congressional frank.

On page 34, line 6, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document Numbered 56 and", and in line 7, after the word "Congress", to strike out "\$36,540,637" and insert "\$37,850,905."

FARES FOR TRANSPORTATION OF SCHOOLCHILDREN IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Montana yield briefly to me?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I do not see the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] on the floor. I should like to call the attention of the majority leader to Senate bill 1745, to amend the act of August 9, 1955, relating to the fares for the transportation of schoolchildren in the District of Columbia. The bill was passed by the Senate; and then the Senator from Delaware moved that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered. The motion for reconsideration is pending. The bill has the support of the District of Columbia Committee.

I hope we can work out an arrangement to get the motion of the Senator from Delaware before the Senate at an

The language in the conference report does not alter the fact that the Senate Appropriations Committee in its wisdom directed the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the private utilities and to report back to the committee by February 15, 1962. I fully expect the Secretary to do so. To do otherwise would be an affront to the committee.

The conference report does untie the \$4.2 million appropriated for the contested power transmission lines. I agree that the money should be available in the event that genuine negotiations result in a determination that the public interest will be best served by Federal construction of a portion or all of the disputed lines. I shall carefully follow the progress of these negotiations.

THE EXPANDING SPACE THREAT

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I am convinced that there is an impending and expanding space threat which endangers not only our international prestige, but our national security as well.

The frequency and payload size of Soviet space launches, demonstrated advances in their guidance and control mechanisms, and increased sophistication of electronics and other instrumentation are of major course of concern.

Achievements in space in the decade ahead will furnish a principal index of position in the struggle for world leadership.

While our national space program is being greatly expanded, I feel that our past efforts have been carried out under an unnecessary, self-imposed restriction. I feel that we have created an artificial division of our space efforts into "space for peaceful purposes" and "space for military uses," when, in fact, no technical and little other distinction between the two exists.

If this artificial division is allowed to continue for the expanded national space programs, its full national security potential, in all probability, will not be attained—certainly not on a timely basis.

As recently as July 27, 1961, the head of the civilian space agency—NASA—had to assure a subcommittee of the Senate, in light of Soviet objections, that our Tiros III weather satellite was not in reality a "spy in the sky" vehicle.

The fact that the Soviets denounced this NASA project points up the futility of attempting to maintain the artificial compartmentalization of our space efforts into peaceful and military categories.

On the other hand, such division serves to create a national and international image that what NASA does is peaceful, and it quite naturally follows that what the military does in space is the opposite; namely, warlike, and aggressive.

Furthermore, when the Russians orbited Major Titov, a Soviet Air Force officer, over Washington, D.C., only a few weeks ago, they did not feel called upon to proclaim the peaceful nature of his journey.

On the other hand, our two suborbital astronauts were clothed in sackcloth to avoid any possible military identification.

While Moscow accuses us of espionage and aggression in launching our observation satellites, many in this country dismiss as having no military significance

this latest Titov flight over our Nation's Capital in a 5-ton spaceship which is quite capable of bearing military equipment and weapons.

It should be becoming increasingly clear that our overinsistence on classifying our space activities as either "military" or "peaceful" has exposed us to unnecessary international political problems. It gives the Soviets a convenient focus for attack upon our most vital programs.

The inhibitions this situation imposes on military programs should be obvious. For one thing, it hampers the military from adequately and properly proceeding along in the space field as expeditiously as possible.

We must not separate the military and civilian applications of space quite as arbitrarily as we have in the past.

The Soviets pursue their own space activities with no such self-imposed encumbrances. They do not attempt to advise the world of the category of activity into which a particular Soviet space experiment might fit. They operate in space solely in the national interest of the U.S.S.R., unperturbed and unrestrained by world opinion as to whether a Soviet sputnik or other space vehicle has peaceful or military implications.

By voting an increase in the space budget to \$1.8 billion, we have expressed quite firmly our desire to expedite outer space exploration and to develop space capabilities so as to meet one of the great challenges facing the Nation today. I might add that \$1.8 billion was appropriated in 1939 for our entire military program.

I am not at all convinced that an increase in this budget will not be asked next year and for some years to come. But I am equally convinced that the money to be appropriated in the future must not be earmarked specifically for space explorations which can only be labeled peaceful or civilian.

The Soviets' recent manned orbital shot clearly dramatizes the fact that if we are to duplicate or exceed them in this field, a great deal of work, much patience, and many dollars will be needed. Our recent dummy orbital shot clearly shows great progress in closing the gap in space development.

We are second with this accomplishment, but we cannot afford to be second best in this field.

I think every American can, with modesty, take great pride in the very fine achievement whereby we have put an artificial astronaut into orbit, put him around the entire earth at a speed of more than 17,000 miles per hour, brought him back down to earth at a predetermined spot, and actually recovered the capsule.

There is virtually no difference in many ways in this precise technology and that technology needed to put a man in orbit and bring him back. In fact, I think it leaves us right next door to that achievement of which we have all been waiting.

But, I might add, in each attempt we have tagged our efforts as peaceful—always careful to avoid any military im-

plication. By so doing, we might be compounding an error of judgment.

In my opinion, a sense of urgency should exist across the whole front of our space projects and this urgency should be injected into the manned military space program, including the already-functioning life science programs of the military departments—a program in which will depend in large measure the success of our outer space explorations.

This phase of our space effort cannot be allowed to drag and delay while the civilian space agency attempts to build its own life science or "bioastronautics" capabilities in deference to those already in operation by the Air Force.

If the artificial division between peaceful and military space programs is removed, I feel certain that the United States can become first in space during the decade ahead.

The scientific, industrial, and military space resources are available to do the job.

Technology will not be pacing.

Success will depend upon the ingenuity with which the available resources are managed, and I am confident that NASA and Defense Department coordination to the maximum extent possible will bring about achievements in space in this decade which will give us a "high ground" position in the struggle for world leadership and peace.

As Mr. Robert Hotz, editor of Aviation Week magazine, writes in the last two lead editorials:

The time to readjust our sights on the infinite values of outer space exploration is today—whether they be pure, scientific explorations or in the area of hard military requirements—and not tomorrow when the great need for military uses of space could be thrust upon us with little warning.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the two lead editorials of Mr. Hotz entitled "The Military Space Role—I," and "The Military Space Role—II," which appeared in the September 11 and September 18 editions of Aviation Week.

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

THE MILITARY SPACE ROLE—I

(By Robert Hotz)

There has been growing concern lately over the role assigned to the military in the U.S. national space program. Such widely diverse spokesmen as Senator JOHN STENNIS, Democrat, of Mississippi, Dr. Walter Dornberger, former commander of the German Peenemunde development center and now vice president of Bell Aerosystems Co., and Robert Seamans, associate administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, have voiced public concern over the current neglect of military aspects of the U.S. space program. Within the Air Force, assigned primary military space responsibility within the Department of Defense, a belated recognition of the current and future importance of military capabilities is glimmering among the top USAF brass, although research-minded younger officers have been hammering this theme since well before Sputnik I.

Much of this current concern with the military space potential has been stimulated by the successful Soviet orbital flights of

Majors Gagarin and Titov. It is now becoming increasingly apparent that the earlier diagnosis of U.S. Military space analysts that the Soviet space program was an effort primarily oriented toward military goals is essentially correct. Even the Soviets themselves have dropped their cloak of peaceful science and are beginning to brandish their growing military space capability with the same bluster with which they have rattled rockets for the past few years.

Although the few voices raised against this policy were hardly heard at the highest government councils of a few years ago, it is now apparent that one of the worst policy decisions of the past decade was to try to label our national space program with the catchword of peace and to interpret this as effective exclusion of the military from any significant participation in the basic organization of the space research program and determination of its objectives. This decision stripped the military of much of the development work it was already doing in space such as large rocket boosters, bioastronautics and satellite systems development and put this effort completely under the civil—and according to the language of that day—the necessarily peaceful tent of NASA.

EXCLUDING THE MILITARY

This decision to reduce the military to a support role in the basic national space program was conditioned by two premises that have since proved to be false. The first was that at least a decade of space research would be required before any practical applications in the form of operational systems would be possible. The experience of only a few years of exploratory post-Sputnik research has underlined the gross error of this estimate and a wide variety of operational space systems, both civil and military, have already been proved technically feasible.

The second was that we would score a great moral propaganda victory by hanging the "peace" label on our space program. We went to some ridiculous lengths to try to achieve this goal including putting the Mercury astronauts in sack suits and ignoring their military titles. Again experience has proved that the Soviets' more spectacular efforts have monopolized the international propaganda spotlight even though their astronauts were given military promotions in orbit and wore the Red Air Force uniform to have tea with the Queen of England and on visits to the Western Hemisphere. One of the most significant shots in a recent Soviet documentary film on their manned orbital achievements shows Maj. Titov bidding farewell to the technical architects of his space system just before takeoff. In the lineup, the large majority of these space technologists were in Red Air Force uniform.

The U.S. decision, taken during the fading years of the Eisenhower administration, reversed the pattern of previous technical development success in the areas of aeronautics and nuclear fission, where we achieved a clear-cut international leadership for significant time periods. In both these fields the military requirements were given top priority to achieve technical superiority in weapons development on which our international posture depended. As an enormous dividend from the investment in the technical exploration of these areas, the new technology flowed into myriad civil applications albeit at a more leisurely pace than the military effort required.

PRIORITY REVERSED

Now in an area that is obviously of vital importance to the survival of this Nation and its allies we have reversed this priority and substituted the vague and less urgent demands of pure scientific research for the vital urgency required for development of new military weapons. While it has been proved by the experience in aeronautics and

nuclear physics that civil requirements can be accommodated within the framework of a military-oriented research and development program, it is already painfully evident that the reverse is not true. A space research program oriented solely toward exploratory scientific research and civil operational uses will produce neither the knowledge nor the hardware required for military space systems.

The councils of government now are engaged in organizing the technical and management pattern of the most complex and significant technical development program ever undertaken in this country—the lunar landing program. Even at its most conservative cost estimating, it will cost 20 times more than the Manhattan project and its increase in technical complexity defies comparison with any previous effort in our history.

If the military role in this program is defined as merely using its already substantial facilities and capability in space technology to support a program limited to civil scientific goals, we shall indeed face serious trouble as the challenge of Soviet military space becomes more apparent and Russian capabilities approach the operational phase.

THE MILITARY SPACE ROLE—II

(By Robert Hotz)

We are at a critical crossroad in our national space program. The top political levels of our government are now convinced of the necessity for a vigorous, expanding national space program and are willing to provide it with adequate financial support. Even many of the original scientific skeptics who scoffed at the value of space exploration have changed their tune in light of space technology's achievements during the past few years and the portent for the future.

But unless this vastly expanded space program is properly organized and managed to meet all of the national requirements in space technology, both military and civil, it will hardly pay the proper future dividends that this vast investment should yield. There is not yet a clear indication that military space requirements are receiving more than cursory consideration at any of the top government levels that are absorbed in the problem of organizing and managing the new, expanded national space program. Defense Department representation on the joint policy groups handling liaison with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration is composed of personnel only remotely in touch with the military organizations which have developed major space technology capabilities and are wrestling with future requirements. As a result the work of these joint DOD-NASA committees has been largely concerned with the amount of support in skilled personnel, facilities and hardware the military must provide for NASA programs.

The National Space Council which was organized specifically to handle this problem has no adequate military representation nor has it shown any concern as to whether the national space program will meet military as well as civil space requirements.

TECHNICAL DIVERGENCE

There are vastly diverging requirements between military and civil technology. For example, the NASA Mercury program has been concerned solely with simple ballistic reentry for its manned orbital capsules. While this may provide a large amount of interesting scientific data, it represents a technical dead end from the viewpoint of military reentry requirements where the primary consideration must be the ability to reenter and reach a preselected point on earth—either a target or landing facility. A far broader exploration of the entire range of reentry techniques and problems, includ-

ing extremely high velocity reentry speeds, will be required to lay the proper research foundation for military applications.

Yet there is very little in sight along this line in the current NASA programs, and even the USAF Dyna-Soar program which aimed in this direction is currently stalled in the top Pentagon decisionmaking bayous.

Bioastronautics is another area where military and civil requirements diverge. NASA has had to rely about 95 percent on the existing military capability in this field to support its Mercury program but is blocking any continued military development of this existing bioastronautics capability while it maneuvers to build its own technical empire in this area. Both technology and the taxpayer are bound to suffer if this trend prevails.

There is much work to be done in the whole area of orbital rendezvous, satellite docking, inspection, maintenance and space-borne defense against hostile satellites before a sound technical foundation can be laid for effective military satellite defense systems. Yet NASA has little interest and practically no requirement in this area for its scientific explorations although it may belatedly generate some interest in this field to forestall any military criticism.

UNIFIED EFFORT REQUIRED

The basic problem we are facing in the organization and management of the expanding national space program is not a simple issue of military versus civil control or requirements. There are not sufficient technical resources in space technology available now—nor are they likely to be available in the critical period of the future—to construct two separate space establishments duplicating each other. The problem resolves itself into using the available resources, both civil and military, and the resources that will become available from the expanding space budget to organize a truly national program that is designed to meet military and civil requirements and to pave the way for a successful exploitation of space in both areas. As matters stand now, the most important and urgent area of space technology—the military requirements—is being neglected and subordinated to the less vital and less urgent requirements of civil scientific exploration.

In the world in which we live today, where the challenge of the Soviet Union is growing in every area of military technology, it makes little sense to subordinate increasingly urgent requirements for military space capability to goals which have less bearing on our ultimate survival. The shadow of a growing Soviet military space capability already lies across our land.

The time to change our space policy is now. If we wait until Soviet space weapons confront us or until somebody in the Pentagon E Ring can write specific military space systems requirements we will again be too late and we will present the Soviets with an area of increasing military vulnerability across the entire spectrum of space technology.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1962

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 6169) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the supplemental appropriation bill which is now before the Senate recommends appropriations in the amount of \$1,060,894,000. This is an increase of \$487,853,000 over the House bill. This increase

over the House bill is large and deserves an explanation.

Under area redevelopment in the Department of Commerce, the committee has restored \$51 million. This item was deleted from the House bill on a point of order on the floor of the House. An authorization of \$45 million was recommended by the House Appropriations Committee.

The Senate bill includes \$201,433,000 for payments to school districts and for school construction. The budget estimate for these items was submitted directly to the Senate subsequent to the passage of the bill in the House.

On September 21 the President transmitted to the Congress a message proposing an additional \$55 million to provide adequate funds for damage caused by Hurricane Carla, and in order to assure that adequate funds will be available to meet other disaster requirements during the remainder of the year.

The request of \$55 million for disaster relief consisted of \$30 million for small business loans, \$5 million for the Corps of Engineers, \$5 million for the Department of Agriculture, and \$15 million for the President's disaster fund. The committee has included the full amount of the budget estimate in the bill except for the Department of Agriculture and \$3 million has been included for this purpose.

For Housing for the elderly, the committee has increased the House bill by \$10 million and recommended an appropriation of \$40 million.

The House refused an appropriation request for \$14,700,000 in order to honor guarantees on loans made to private banks by the New York, New Haven, Hartford Railroad, which loans are now in default.

The committee has included the full amount of the request in the bill.

There is before each Senator a copy of the committee report which explains in detail the other increases.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be agreed to en bloc, and that the bill as thus amended be regarded for the purpose of amendment as original text, provided that no point of order shall be considered to have been waived by reason of agreement to this order.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? Without objection, the committee amendments are agreed to en bloc, with the understanding enunciated by the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 32, strike out lines 10 through 14 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

For additional amount for salaries, officers, and employees, \$537,450; *Provided*, That the basic clerk hire allowance of each Senator is hereby increased by \$3,000, and the clerical assistance allowance of the President of the Senate is increased by a like amount.

Mr. HAYDEN. The amendment was recommended after the bill was reported. I ask that the amendment be adopted.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. I note in the report of the committee an item for the participation in Century 21 Exposition, \$1 million. May I ask whether this is for the construction or for additional sums for the construction of the U.S. pavilion at the Seattle Fair?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, if the distinguished chairman will yield, I would say to the Senator from New York that Century 21 Exposition was conceived 4 or 5 years ago, and it will open in April of 1962. It has been designated as the World's Fair by the World's Fair Organization. The Federal Government decided to participate in the fair, and 2 years ago Congress authorized \$12 million for its participation in the Century 21 Exposition at Seattle.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Twelve and one-half million dollars.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Twelve million dollars plus; yes. I do not have the exact figures. Of that amount \$6 million will be used to build the Federal building which, I can say to the Senator from New York, is now under construction, and I believe 60 percent completed, and even perhaps more than that. The other amount is to be used for the Federal participation in exhibits in the Federal building in the World of Science. The National Science Foundation, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Bureau of Standards, the Space Agency—all of the scientific agencies of the Government—will participate. The theme of the fair is science—Science in the Next Century. I have stated what the money is to be used for.

The authorization was \$12 million plus. I will put the exact figures in the RECORD. The first appropriation was \$9 million, of which approximately \$6 million will be used to erect a building which, incidentally, will receive one of the world prizes in architecture. It is a beautiful building. The remainder is to be used to assemble the exhibits. The appropriation is only for the Federal participation. We were designated as a World's Fair, and the rules of the World's Fair organization provide that it is possible to have only a 1 year fair. Originally we intended to have it last for 2 years, which is the length of time for which New York is planning its fair. We cut the authorization down from \$12 million plus so that we are asking a million dollars of the \$9 million, to finish off the Government participation. That is what this provision is for.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, would the Senator define the meaning of the word "participation" as he has used it?

Mr. MAGNUSON. The meaning is the Federal Government's participation,

like that of any other exhibitor in any other fair, such as an industrial exhibitor. For example, I have in mind General Motors, or the Boeing Aircraft Co., or the State of Washington, or the country of Japan. They are all exhibitors. That is what the word means.

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

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. The Senator does not define the word "participation," as it relates to the Seattle Fair, to mean subsidizing or underwriting the fair itself, does he?

Mr. MAGNUSON. No; it has nothing to do with that. That was done by local participation. I will put all the figures in the RECORD later, but the State of Washington has appropriated \$5 million or \$6 million. The city of Seattle donated 84 acres of valuable downtown land. That participation will probably run to \$20 million when we consider the value of the land. Century 21, a non-profit organization, is composed of people all over the Pacific Northwest—just as New York has such people—who are raising subscription funds. The original capital expense is being met by original notes issued by businessmen. The whole participation will run to \$80 million or \$90 million.

Th sum we are discussing has nothing to do with the fair at all. This is only for Federal participation of the Federal Government as an exhibitor.

Mr. JAVITS. So that the word "participation," as the Senator defines it, does not mean participation in the underwriting of the fair; it merely means participation of the Federal Government as an exhibitor.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes. As a matter of fact, we have been talking to our good friends from New York about the New York Fair. They were down here 2 days ago, I believe, or on Friday.

Mr. JAVITS. Yes.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I was hoping that New York would be an exhibitor in our fair, and in that way tell the millions of people who will visit the fair about the New York Fair. These two things should not be incompatible at all. The fairs have different themes. So far, 42 countries have agreed to participate in the Seattle Fair. The theme is science. As an illustration, let us take corporation A or an automobile manufacturer.

The New York Fair will have a bigger space. It will exhibit automobiles and things of that kind.

At the Seattle Fair research in all fields will be shown, even in the field of space, in which some of the agencies participate. RCA and similar manufacturers will participate.

The Department of Commerce will have an exhibit entered, through the Weather Bureau.

Mr. JAVITS. The Senator from Washington knows the situation as well as I do. I wanted him to define the word "participation" because an effort has been made, it seems to me, to confuse participation with underwriting of the fair. The distinguished junior Senator from New York [Mr. KEATING] and

I have labored for many days to make it clear that no one is asking anybody else to underwrite the New York Fair, any more than the Senator from Washington was seeking to have anyone else underwrite the Seattle Fair. But when it comes to the actual exhibits of the United States, then Congress has to pass upon the matter, just as any other exhibitor must do, and appropriate the money. That is all we have been contending for. I simply wished to make the analogy complete.

I wish to ask another question of the Senator. I do not know whether the Senator will answer. If he does not wish to answer, that is all right; although I feel certain he will answer. Does he consider the investment which the United States is making in the Seattle Fair to be desirable in the national interest?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Of course I do. It has value beyond mere participation by the Government. The United States is in the international race, or whatever one wishes to call it, in the new age of science. We have exhibited in other fairs throughout the world, to show what the United States is doing in the field of science. Some of our exhibits have been quite inadequate. For instance, in Brussels, I do not believe the exhibitors were satisfied with the exhibit. It was good, but did not go far enough.

The Seattle Fair will afford an opportunity for the United States to show the world what we are doing. Also, we are hopeful that Russia will participate, because the fair will be a showcase for many of the scientific activities which have been conducted and to demonstrate the conclusions which were reached in the International Geophysical Year. This will be the first opportunity for science to show what has been done. Everything will be cooperative.

There will be exhibits in the field of oceanography and the field of space. This will be the first time to demonstrate the progress which has been made in the present scientific age and also to present exhibits to portray the era before us, to show what the world will be like in the next century as it will relate to our way of life, living, and everything else.

The Seattle Fair will be worthwhile. Conservatively speaking, it is estimated that from 10 to 12 million persons will visit this exhibit. The admission charge will be about a dollar a person. It costs us about \$2 a person to keep youngsters in school, and that is good. But the fair will interest thousands and thousands of young people in the field of science alone.

We were very fortunate to get as the director for the Federal participation Dr. Spilhaus, who is quite well known in the scientific world, and is himself one of the great scientists of the world. He is now engaged at the University of Minnesota, and is taking a leave of absence. We know of no one who is more apt in the way of conveying the purpose of the fair to the lay person than Dr. Spilhaus. We prevailed upon him to draw a science strip, which is published every Sunday in the newspapers, directed to the layman, to show what will

be happening in the world of science in the future.

The Seattle Fair decidedly will be worthwhile. The city of Seattle deeded 8 acres of land to the Federal Government. The Federal Government owns the land in fee. The use of the Federal building after the fair will have to be determined later. I am sure it will be put to good use. The University of Washington has already said it would like to have it in order to continue its work in science.

Some of the exhibits will be such that they can be moved. If New York should have a scientific adjunct to its fair—as I suppose it will—I believe that the Federal exhibits could merely be brought up to date and moved to New York. As I understand, the promoters of the New York Fair expect to send some of their representatives to Seattle to learn about some of the errors which we might make. Errors always appear in ventures of this kind.

The Seattle Fair will have a center for the performing arts. New York will have a great one at the Lincoln Arts Performing Center. The Seattle Fair expects to have some outstanding symphonies and talented ballets, as well as some outstanding plays, which I am sure will have to be booked out of the hometown of the distinguished senior Senator from New York. Also, we will have some athletic events of an amateur nature, such as the national tennis championship matches, and activities of that kind. Seattle is on the water, just as is New York. We expect to have naval participation in our fair. That will be quite an event.

The travel time to Seattle is not too great any more. One could leave from Washington, D.C., right now—about noontime—and be in Seattle at 3:30 this afternoon.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Washington tell us what the lead time experience was for the fair in Seattle? For example, how much lead time was necessary between the planning for an exhibit such as that of the United States and the actual opening of the fair?

Mr. MAGNUSON. The lead time for this exhibit was about 3 years. Preliminary meetings were held with the scientific advisers. We have an advisory committee on the outside, including Dr. Bronk, Dr. Seaborg of the Atomic Energy Commission, Dr. Vannevar Bush, and other distinguished scientists. As I have said, Dr. Spilhaus has been secured as the director of the Seattle Fair. It took about a year to hold the preliminary meetings. I attended some of them.

The Senate authorized \$12 million late in the year before the last session. Then we secured a \$9 million appropriation in last year's appropriation bill, for fiscal 1962; and then the present extra \$1 million to round it off now in this appropriation bill.

Mr. JAVITS. So the Senator believes it is necessary to allow 3 years to get the planning underway?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes. As I understand, the New York group has been working for about a year. I met with

them in New York a couple of times. Yes, the time required is about 3 years. The timetable for the New York World's Fair is about right.

Mr. JAVITS. Our timetable is about right, but it will be badly disarranged in the Senate today, unless we can have action taken today which has not been taken yet. The item for participation in the New York World's Fair, which appears right under the item for the fair in the State of the distinguished Senator from Washington, has been left blank. It is almost unbelievable to the 8 million people in the city of New York and the 17 million in the State of New York. But there it is. Apparently one Member of this body can stop us from acting upon a matter of this nature.

I am for the Seattle Fair. I have asked these questions only to bring out the practical experience which is needed to prepare for such a fair.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Senator cannot be against it now; the fair is a fact.

Mr. JAVITS. I am all for it. I have been all for it. I never was indifferent to it. I have merely asked the questions in order to bring out the actual hardpan experience connected with the promotion of the Seattle Fair, which has been so ably spoken of by the distinguished Senator from Washington. I have done so with the friendliest motives in the world, as they bear upon our own situation.

Mr. MAGNUSON. There has been a little unfriendly feeling, but I am certain this has not been the fault of the officials. We have run into some field competition with a few persons, particularly those connected with industry.

We go to Corporation X, and say to it, "You ought to show to the world the wonderful job you have done in science and in research." Then its board of directors meets—usually in New York; and after the New York officials talk to them, they say, "Well, we can't exhibit in both places. Seattle is out there on the beautiful shores of Puget Sound, but we don't know too much about it." So they say, "Maybe we had better wait."

The result is that we have had great difficulty with some industrial exhibits. But we are breaking through, and we will take care of all of them that we can handle.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Washington yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. PASTORE. Is that the reason why the Seattle Fair got the jump on the New York Fair?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Perhaps it is.

Mr. KEATING. The "country boys" from Washington are doing very well.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The other day the Senator from New York said—although I do not know where he got the information—that the two Senators from Washington said the Seattle Fair would be a country fair. Well, I have invited the Senator from New York to come there, and it will be the biggest "country fair" he ever saw in all his life, even though it will have some country-fair aspects.

Mr. KEATING. It should have.

Mr. MAGNUSON. There will be square dances and country fiddlers. The

Scandinavians out there will enjoy that sort of thing very much indeed.

Mr. KEATING. I only hope we can do as well with our fair as the "country boys" out there have done with theirs. They have done a magnificent job.

Mr. MAGNUSON. First of all, we did not ask for an appropriation for our fair.

Mr. KEATING. How about the \$9 million?

Mr. MAGNUSON. It was for a study. Our officials met with the National Science Foundation and the other science groups involved, and made our plans, and submitted them, and obtained the authorization.

I shall not argue as to whether we could wait until January for the regular appropriation bill, or whether this item should be handled now in this supplemental bill. I do not know how much study is actually needed.

The New York groups have done a very good job in organizing. They have my friend, General Potter, who knows this business, and they have Mr. Deegan, and the former Lieutenant Governor, and I notice that they have Herbert Hoover there.

Mr. KEATING. And General Eisenhower. He is very much interested in it.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes. President Kennedy is going to open our fair. So that makes the two about even.

Mr. JAVITS. Does the Senator from Washington know that this planning money was requested by the Department of Commerce?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I am not familiar with it.

Mr. JAVITS. I may state that, because it is a very important point. The Department of Commerce wants it done in this way. It is not a matter of the preference of the New York Fair. The Department of Commerce prefers that, and says that will save money and will be the most efficient way. So the Department itself asked for the \$200,000. Therefore, I should like to make it clear that this is no invention of ours. The Department of Commerce, for the administration, has itself chosen this course.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I know some of the New York people refer to the Association of World Fairs in Paris. It is true that it designated the Century 21 as the World's Fair. That is why we had to reduce it from a 2-year exhibition to a 1-year exhibition, because they allow only 1 year.

Mr. JAVITS. That is one of the reasons why New York could not qualify. Furthermore, of course, our country is not a member of the organization, because we do not believe it is worth belonging to. However, I do not wish to cast any discredit on it; there is no need to do so.

But we had to have a 1-year fair; and the \$200 million item is needed in that connection, in order to have a fair that will be compatible with the size and majesty of New York City.

Mr. MAGNUSON. What is the population?

Mr. JAVITS. Eight million.

Mr. MAGNUSON. And New York is asking for \$500 million?

Mr. JAVITS. Yes.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The population of our metropolitan center is close to 1 million, and we shall have close to \$100 million. So we are a little ahead of New York.

Mr. KEATING. Seattle is way ahead of New York.

Mr. JAVITS. Our fair will cost \$500 million. But without a Federal pavilion, we cannot make the fair viable; and thus the fair would be ruined, and we could not have it.

I thank the Senator for his courtesy, informativeness, and graciousness in handling the matter in the way he has.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I invite both the Senators from New York to come to Seattle. I will see that they have a pass to the fair; and they can ride on the monorail, and can eat lunch in a tower 800 feet high, and we will show them through a beautiful pavilion of science which will add greatly to the prestige of the United States.

Mr. JAVITS. We shall have a home-and-home arrangement, and we shall see which will be the better bargain.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I will take the Senators from New York on a private tour before they leave.

Mr. KEATING. Certainly no one could take us on a better tour than the Senator from Washington.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Washington yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. LAUSCHE. In connection with the measure reported by the committee, the city of Seattle agreed to convey to the United States 8 acres of land on which these improvements, costing \$9 million, were to be built. Is that a fact?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes. The Senator from Ohio very wisely was insistent that the measure include a provision for a transfer in fee before that work proceeded.

Mr. LAUSCHE. That was because the members of the committee were of the belief that if the U.S. Government was to put \$12,500,000 into a building, the land on which the building was to be constructed should be transferred to the U.S. Government in fee simple.

Mr. MAGNUSON. That is correct.

Mr. LAUSCHE. And that has been done?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes, that was done.

Mr. LAUSCHE. So the land and the building do belong to the U.S. Government?

Mr. MAGNUSON. That is correct.

Mr. LAUSCHE. There was \$12,500,000 authorized, by only \$9 million was appropriated following that authorization; is that correct?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. LAUSCHE. And they are now asking for \$1 million more, so as to complete the entire project?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Not to complete the building, but to round out the exhibits which are going into the building.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Where is the World's Fair to be held in this decade?

Mr. MAGNUSON. The world's fair organization—I forget the exact title—

Mr. LAUSCHE. It is the International Exposition Bureau, made up of 31 countries, which determine where the world's fairs will be held. What did that agency decide should be the situs of the world's fair?

Mr. MAGNUSON. The Century 21, in Seattle.

Mr. LAUSCHE. In Seattle?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Does the Senator from Washington know that the International Exposition Bureau has specifically declared that the New York exposition cannot be the world's fair?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I would think the designation of Seattle would eliminate the designation of New York; but I have no knowledge of any affirmative action taken by that group in that respect. In other words, let us say it has not designated New York.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Yes. The fact is that they do not want world's fairs to spring up every year, with the result that many countries are asked to participate year after year. Therefore, they exercise this discretionary control in determining what shall or shall not be a world's fair.

Mr. MAGNUSON. That is my understanding of the purpose of the organization.

Mr. LAUSCHE. The Senator from Washington has developed a very interesting point; namely, that in the search for exhibits, they have encountered statements by private exhibitors that they cannot exhibit both in New York and in Seattle.

Mr. MAGNUSON. That is correct.

Mr. LAUSCHE. That is to say, they state, "We will exhibit at only one; we cannot exhibit at both."

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes, or "We cannot afford to exhibit at both," or something of that sort.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Is it not a fact that that is one of the reasons why the International Exposition Bureau keeps control over such fairs, and does not allow them to be proliferated each year?

Mr. MAGNUSON. That is my understanding. I do not know the interval of time specified, but I would think it would run from 5 to 6 years, or perhaps longer, when we include the war years. The Brussels exposition was the last one designated; and I think none has been designated between that one and the one at Seattle.

Mr. JAVITS. The Seattle fair is to be in 1962?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. JAVITS. The Brussels exposition was in 1959.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. JAVITS. That is not a 5- or 6-year interval.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I was speaking of the average.

Mr. LAUSCHE. When will the New York fair be?

Mr. JAVITS. 1964.

Mr. LAUSCHE. And when will the Long Beach, Calif., fair be? In 1965?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I do not know about that.

Mr. JAVITS. I may say to the Senator that 60 nations have now contracted with New York, and practically all the large companies of the United States have. So whatever reservations there may have been have largely been dispelled. But if the United States does not participate, that will be a disgrace. I say that affirmatively.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I notice from the Senator's testimony before the Appropriations Committee that 46 nations have signed up—I am referring now to page 12 of the hearing—to exhibit at the Seattle fair. Is that about right?

Mr. MAGNUSON. That was my best information at the time I gave the testimony. I do not know how many have signed up or to what extent they were going to proceed, but 46 nations have signed a letter of intent, I think some 32 have sent their plans, and the rest are on the way.

Mr. LAUSCHE. They have signed up to exhibit, recognizing the Seattle exposition to be the World's Fair of 1962. Is that correct?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes, 1962.

Mr. LAUSCHE. May I ask the Senator from Washington whether it is not sound for the U.S. Government, in a measure, to take the same position that the industrialists are taking? We cannot exhibit at both. If there is to be a World's Fair, the Federal Government should have exhibits in that one, but we cannot have different areas in the States each year coming to the Federal Government and asking it to put up expensive exhibits.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I am sure the Federal Government will have to use a great deal of discretion and caution in these matters. It cannot be doing it all the time. This is the first one the Federal Government will have participated in for some time to that extent. It probably was a little unfortunate that New York chose the year 1964, instead of, let us say, 1965, so that there would be a little more spread between the exhibitions. But I think it would be up to the people of the State of New York to convince the officials of the Federal Government that it was worthwhile for the Federal Government to participate, such as the State of Washington did in our Century Twenty-one. I do not know all of their plans. I have heard a lot of it is to be an industrial exhibit—there is a big spread of land there—and that fact may change the complex of what the Federal Government wants to do.

I must say to the Senator from Ohio that the U.S. Government has been exhibiting in other places around the world, with the hope that the Government would be able to extend propaganda in behalf of the American way of life. I do not know whether that purpose would affect the matter or not. There is a substantial appropriation provided for the Department of Commerce to participate in what we call fairs. We certainly do not want to stand in the way of what the people of New York want to do. Naturally, I would be very sensitive if anybody started to interfere with anything we in Seattle are doing, because the plans are pretty nearly com-

pleted. I was not conscious of the fact that the Department of Commerce had asked for the money.

Mr. JAVITS. Yes. This is an administration request.

Mr. MAGNUSON. We have designated the Department of Commerce as the Federal agency for the handling of such matters. Actually, the National Science Foundation is doing most of the work, but the Department of Commerce is the technical agency.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Does the Senator from Washington know that, according to the views of the New York Exposition, Inc., the Federal Government is expected to put at least \$30 million into the New York fair?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I have not heard any figure from those people.

Mr. LAUSCHE. The brochure points out that they expect the Federal Government to put up a \$20 million building and expend \$10 million for the showing.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield at that point, that is absolutely untrue. It is a very unusual thing to say to a Senator—

Mr. LAUSCHE. Will the Senator from New York get the brochure issued by the exposition company? It will show positively that they want \$20 million for a pavilion and \$10 million for the exhibit.

Mr. JAVITS. I will state to the Senator what the facts are. If he does not agree with me, he can state his contrary views.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I can show the Senator the brochure and give the exact quotation.

Several Senators addressed the Chair.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. LAUSCHE. The Senator had better stay in the middle on this question.

Mr. MAGNUSON. We have the Century Twenty-one, and we will cross the New York World's Fair bridge when we get to it.

Mr. LAUSCHE. I would like to hear what the Senator from New York—

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, will the Senator from Washington yield for a question about Washington, rather than New York?

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, the Senator yielded to me. Let me state a fact, which I am glad to state. I think it is essential that the Senate understand it. The Senator from Ohio has made a statement in utmost good faith and sincerity. I have never challenged him on that ground, and I do not challenge that statement now. He quoted a statement that New York expects \$30 million. The fair authorized a very distinguished group of citizens, headed by Detlev Bronk, a very distinguished scientist, who was mentioned here by the Senator from Washington, together with three other distinguished Americans—I will give their names in a minute; I am getting the brochure—to make a study of the situation, and they made a report in which they said that what the Federal Government ought to do is inaugurate a Franklin Science Museum

on the New York fairgrounds, and they estimated the cost of it to be \$20 million, plus \$10 million for exhibits.

This does not represent any expectation of the New York Fair or any request of the New York Fair. As a matter of fact, in our efforts, which have been going on for days, in an attempt to satisfy the Senator from Ohio on that score—and I repeat, even if I think a man cannot be satisfied by reasonable evidence, a man of the character and integrity of the Senator from Ohio, I would not say it is for any reason other than he is not satisfied—Robert Moses wired the information, and we put it in the Record, in which he said we have no commitment; we do not expect anything from the Federal Government, except we expect participation. We do not expect \$10 million or \$20 million or \$30 million, or any particular figure, or any kind of exhibit. It will be up to Federal Government.

This group, headed by Dr. Bronk, has made a study and a suggestion, but that does not represent a commitment or expectation on the part of New York or the New York World's Fair. I think it is very important to make that statement, because the contention was expressly negated by Robert Moses last week. The reason for the negation, and the reason we hoped it would go so far as to satisfy the Senator from Ohio, was that there was no commitment, express or implied, if the Senate allowed the matter to go forward. It is entirely up to the Senate. It has passed the House. If we go over until tomorrow, or if it is not approved, we are finished.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, one thing I forgot to mention. Seattle did not come to Congress to ask for one nickel until the authorization was passed.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield to me on that point, I want the Record to show the facts with respect to the Seattle Century Twenty-one Exposition, because I think it is fundamental to the position of the committee.

On September 9, 1959, authorizing legislation was approved by the President. It is shown as Public Law 86-250, and is to be found at page 486 of volume 73 of the U.S. Statutes at Large.

The authorization which was passed at that time includes the words:

There are hereby authorized to be appropriated, to remain available until expended, not to exceed \$12,500,000 to carry out the provisions of this act, including participation in the exposition.

Last year, under the authorization, the committee approved an appropriation of \$9 million. This year the committee was requested, under a supplemental budget item, to follow that up with an additional appropriation of \$1 million. The statement made to our committee was that the \$1 million would allow the completion of the program of Federal participation. The \$1 million is well within the authorization; therefore, the committee appropriately approved and recommended the \$1 million appropriation.

When we considered the question of the New York Fair—and I am sure our committee has no preference as between communities of our Nation, or their fairs—we were faced with the situation that authorizing legislation has not been passed, but is still pending.

The request for the approval of an appropriation—which I think was \$200,000—and for the naming of a Federal Commissioner to cover the Federal participation in the New York Fair reached us. We felt it was appropriate, and indeed necessary, to await the fate of the authorizing legislation before we went further into the question.

The Senator from Florida has served from time to time as chairman of the subcommittee which hears the annual appropriations estimates in this field. This was on the supplemental bill, but the procedure is to parcel out the work in accordance with subcommittee jurisdictions.

The Senator from Florida, at the hearing, felt that a completely different case was made. If the hearings are read, Senators will note that other Senators, before the Senator from Florida made any statement at all about the question, invited attention to the fact that the authorization for the New York Fair was pending and had not passed the Senate, and that until it passed, particularly in view of the fact that the New York Fair was not scheduled until 1964, as I recall, it was inappropriate and out of order for the Congress to recognize an appropriation which would, in effect, commit the United States, as we felt, to the New York Fair.

I think that is the legal situation. So far as the Senator from Florida is concerned, he is not prejudging the New York Fair at all. He is perfectly willing to follow the judgment of the Congress and to have the United States participate in any amount or up to any amount which is authorized, if the Congress passes authorizing legislation. However, the Senator from Florida sees no reason why the same appropriate proceedings which have been followed in the case of the Seattle Exposition should not be followed in the case of the New York Exposition.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President—

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

Mr. HOLLAND. I do not have the floor.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, may I be recognized?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, who has the floor?

Mr. JAVITS. I now have it.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I understood the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] had the floor and had yielded to the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON].

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HICKEY in the chair). The Senator from Washington had the floor when the present Presiding Officer took the chair. The Chair understood him to yield the floor.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I will yield the floor.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I have finished what I intended to state. I merely wished to have the RECORD clearly set forth the action of the committee and the condition of the authorizing legislation which lies behind that action.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for one point?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the Senator from Arizona was compelled to leave the Chamber. He asked me to represent him in his temporary absence. That is my only reason for injecting myself into these proceedings.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I think the Senator from Arizona had the floor and yielded to me. I in turn yielded to many other Senators.

Mr. RUSSELL. When the Senator from Arizona had the floor, the Senator from Washington was asked to define the word "participation," I believe. That is how the situation occurred.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, may I ask, who has the floor?

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for one point?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I promised I would yield to the Senator from Texas.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. I have only one question.

Mr. JAVITS. Will the Senator permit me to clear up something with the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. I used the word "untrue," for which I apologize. I do not feel that way at all about the Senator from Ohio. The word was said in the heat of argument, and I wish to make it very clear that what I intended to say was "not a fact." I am terribly, sorry, because I do not wish, by anything I say, to question—because that is not in my mind—the complete integrity, bona fides, diligence, and sincerity of the Senator from Ohio.

I thank my friend for yielding.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Texas.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, earlier in the colloquy the distinguished Senator from Washington mentioned that the Seattle World's Fair partook somewhat of the nature of a country fair, and that there would be fiddle music and other rustic surroundings.

My question is whether there will be adequate space available for the blue ribbon winning cattle and horses of the distinguished senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE]?

Mr. MAGNUSON. We should be glad to have them run around the pavilions, to let everybody look at them. Our fair will not be a country fair. It will be one of the best.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. The senior Senator from Oregon uses such good judgment in the selection of names to attach to his bulls that I thought adequate space should be set aside.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I thank the Senator.

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

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I hope that at some time today the question of U.S. partici-

pation in the New York World's Fair may be brought to a vote and that an appropriation may be made. At that time it is my intention to vote for it.

I think the big cities of the country are frequently discriminated against in regard to appropriations and legislation. New York City and my own city of Chicago do not receive the attention and the appropriations which they deserve.

Now that I have said that, I also state that the New York fair is headed by one of the most competent, most honorable, and most irritating men in the history of the United States, namely, one Robert Moses. [Laughter.]

Mr. Moses has devoted nearly 50 years of his life to public service, generally without pay, although I understand at long last he is getting pay as head of the fair.

Mr. Moses is an amazingly efficient man. He simultaneously conducts a number of ventures with great integrity. I think he is one of the great public servants of all time. But he also carries with his virtues some very irritating qualities. He is the most egotistical public servant I have ever known. He is the most intolerant public servant I have ever known, and he is the most hot tempered public servant I have ever known.

At the present time Mr. Moses, as head of the New York Power Authority, has circulated defamatory material concerning the city of Chicago and our sanitary district because the lake diversion at Chicago would diminish the amount of water which flows over Niagara by four-tenths of 1 percent, and Mr. Moses apparently believes it is the sole purpose of the Nation to furnish water to New York and that the citizens should not have any water for use except by his leave.

In spite of all that—not because of it, but in spite of all that—I shall be very glad to support the Senators from New York in any move they may make to get appropriations for the New York World's Fair. I hope however that they will attempt to exercise some restraint upon Mr. Moses and urge upon him that there are certain standards of gentility which he should observe. Perhaps Mr. Moses has now reached such an age that it is impossible to change his habits, but he would add to his fine qualities if he would moderate his behavior.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield, if he has the floor; and, if not, I ask recognition for a brief comment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am through.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator yield to the Senator from New York?

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from New York.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Illinois is to be commended for not allowing his personal feelings in connection with the water diversion at Chicago to enter into his consideration of the matter now before the Senate.

It is typical of his attitude as we have known it over the years. He is a man of principle. I appreciate deeply what he has had to say about his support for

the fair. I should be happy to talk with Mr. Moses at my first opportunity and convey to him the views expressed by my friend from Illinois.

The distinguished Senator from Florida is eminently correct in what he has said as to the parliamentary situation. The authorizing legislation has not passed Congress. The action of the Committee on Appropriations was in order. To have included the item would have been legislation on an appropriation bill. But such action has been taken before.

The position of New York Senators is, as has been brought out, that 3 years is needed as the leadtime for planning. In order to plan what is going to be done in 1964—and if the Federal Government is going to participate, we want the very best presentation that can be made of our economic, political, and social institutions. It is important that the planning start now. Therefore the Department of Commerce has sent to Congress a request for a relatively small amount of money for planning at this time. The President of the United States supports the fair in New York. Former President Eisenhower supports the fair in New York.

Let me say to my friend from Ohio that 7 of the countries which belong to the Bureau of International Expositions are among the 60-odd that have signed up for exhibits at the fair. Our country, for reasons of its own, does not wish to become a member of that organization. That means, as I see it, that the Bureau cannot control what we want to do, even in an advisory capacity, in this country.

A fair in Seattle is a fine thing for Seattle. Again I say to my friend from Washington that I shall accept his invitation to come out there. I want to see that fair. It will have a somewhat different accent from the one proposed in New York.

I hope that the Senate in its wisdom will see fit to authorize what the other body by such overwhelming vote has done at this session. I cannot impress upon Senators too strongly the necessity for immediate action.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a moment?

Mr. KEATING. I yield.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President—

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I was recognized, but I yield to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I have in my hand a brochure issued on January 16, 1961, by the New York World's Fair, 1964-65 Corp. On page 24 of that brochure is the following statement:

Financing the exhibit would require an appropriation by the Federal Government of \$30 million, \$20 million for the building and \$10 million for the exhibits it would house.

I can understand that there is no final word on how much the Federal Government would contribute, but I called Mr. Gudeman, the Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and asked the following question:

Would the Federal Government be required to put \$30 million into the fair?

He said:

I do not want to have you misled. The amount will be at least \$30 million if we go into the show.

So the \$30 million figure would be the rockbottom figure.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield so that I may answer the question of the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I will yield briefly, but I think this discussion should be taken up in order. I will yield to the Senator, but I think we should proceed with the pending bill and make some progress.

Mr. JAVITS. I ask the Senator from Ohio, in all fairness, whether it is not a fact that, as this subject has been put up to Congress—and, of course, it is now languishing in the Foreign Relations Committee—the United States is not obligated to contribute a penny—and I use the word "obligated" specifically—other than the \$300,000 authorization called for, and that before any additional money is spent, the Senate will have to vote on the question?

Mr. LAUSCHE. The Senator is correct, except that both Mr. Gudeman and Mr. Hodges said that if we go into the fair, the cost will be \$30 million at a minimum.

Mr. Gudeman said:

We will have to go in to that extent.

It is a fact that the Senators from New York would have to come back to Congress for additional funds, but I think the passage of the resolution would mean at least an expenditure of \$30 million.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. RUSSELL. Has unanimous consent been granted to adopt all of the committee amendments, and to consider the bill, as amended, as original text for the purpose of further amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Such unanimous consent was granted. The bill is now open to further amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I have served as chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Agriculture. The distinguished chairman of the full committee, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], has generally asked the chairmen of the various subcommittees whose appropriations are contained in the general appropriation bills to handle the items of which they have charge.

The first items that were reached in the bill were those for the Department of Agriculture.

I have not yet been entirely cured of the habit I acquired when I first came to the Senate, of undertaking to reduce appropriations and hold them to a minimum. I realize that such an endeavor is entirely out of order in this new day. It is a very old-fashioned idea.

In any event, I suggested in the committee that we reduce the budget item for the emergency conservation measures—involving soil conservation work, for which the budget had requested \$5 million. The item was reduced to \$3 million. I suggested that we reduce the

loan item, as approved by the other body for the so-called water conservation loans, from \$8 million to \$5 million and not take it out of the operating loan funds of the Farmers Home Administration.

Both amendments were agreed to.

At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill, I looked over the committee report and found that the only items that had been reduced below the figures in the other body were those concerning the Department of Agriculture.

Not only had none of the other items been reduced, but the Senate committee had added approximately \$487,853,000 to the bill as it came to us from the other body.

If there is any group in this country that is justified in expecting to receive some assistance from the Federal Government today, it is the farmers. Farmers are at the bottom of our economic scale. The average farm income per year or per hour worked is much lower than that which is received by any other group in the Nation today.

I, therefore, had some pangs of conscience, due to the fact that, in my effort to conserve the deficit in the Treasury, I had moved to reduce those items. It also caused great concern to some other Senators, particularly the Senator from Colorado [Mr. CARROLL], who, I understand, was prepared to move to restore one of these items.

In view of the fact that these were the only items that were reduced, I move to restore them, and I move to amend the bill on page 2, line 14, by striking the figure "\$3,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "5,000,000"; and to amend the bill further on line 24 by striking the figure "\$5,000,000" and inserting the figure "\$8,000,000".

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

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. CARROLL. I commend the able Senator from Georgia. This is a very important subject. As the Senator from Georgia knows, I had an identical amendment at the desk, restoring the FHA amount to \$8 million.

The House had fixed the amount to be appropriated at \$8 million, as the distinguished Senator from Georgia has said, and the Senate reduced it to \$5 million.

Mr. RUSSELL. The committee reduced it.

Mr. CARROLL. The Senate appropriations Committee itself; yes.

Mr. President, the supplemental appropriation bill as reported by the Senate contains \$5 million in loan authorizations for soil and water conservation loans by the Farmers Home Administration.

The FHA testified that it had needs of \$20 million.

The House allowed \$8 million for the FHA, to be withdrawn from the Department of Agriculture contingency reserve fund.

The position of the Senate Appropriations Committee is that this contingency fund was set up for operating loans to farmers and should not be used for water development loans.

The Senate committee prefers to use a more direct route and make an additional regular authorization.

However, in doing so the committee has cut the amount from \$8 million to \$5 million.

The FHA has made a strong argument for \$20 million.

Two critical problems have developed in the West, intensifying the need for these loans.

These problems are drought and brackish or saline underground water.

I presented a statement to the Appropriations Committee describing the needs for these FHA loans in my own State of Colorado.

Rural areas of Colorado alone have needs for water development loans sufficient to use up the entire amount granted by the Senate Committee.

I described to the Senate committee how rural families in a portion of Boulder and Weld Counties in Colorado were hauling their domestic water in barrels to their homes and storing it in cisterns. This is because their well water is brackish and unusable.

Five different water development associations in this one area alone have applied to FHA for loans in the amount of \$1.25 million to construct a domestic water supply system.

I shall not go into greater detail on Colorado's rural domestic water problems, because I described them in full in my statement to the committee, and I ask unanimous consent at this time, Mr. President, that my statement before the Senate Appropriations Committee on September 20, be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

STATEMENT OF SENATOR JOHN A. CARROLL ON SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR SOIL AND WATER LOAN FOR BOULDER-WELD COUNTIES, COLO.

Mr. Chairman, I appear before you today to support President Kennedy's request for additional funds for soil and water conservation loans.

The President in his supplemental appropriation message of August 8 asked for authority for Farmers Home Administration to use a portion of the Department of Agriculture's contingency fund. The House limited this to \$8 million.

Since these contingency funds were intended for operating loans the committee may decide to provide necessary water loan funds in another manner.

Therefore, I will not today recommend any particular method for providing FHA with the additional needed credit authority.

FHA had had an unexpectedly heavy demand for credit assistance from farmers who need to develop supplies of potable water. It is my understanding that the demands amount to \$20 million.

However, the Agriculture Appropriation Act of 1962 allowed FHA only \$3 million for water loans.

The President's request in his supplemental message has particular significance to Colorado, and I wish to call this to the attention of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

An area of Colorado embracing a portion of Boulder and Weld Counties is afflicted with concentrated brackish underground water.

The farm families in this area have been forced to abandon their own water supplies and haul water by truck for domestic use.

Over a year ago five contiguous rural groups in the affected Boulder-Weld area applied to the Farmers Home Administration for soil and water conservation loans of \$250,000 each to construct domestic water systems which would have a common source of water and a common treatment plant.

The efforts of the five groups in Colorado make an interesting story and vividly illustrate the need for expansion of this program.

The particular area of which I speak is within 50 miles of Denver. It has never had a domestic water supply system.

The contemplated system would serve Beech Aircraft Corp., located about 6 miles north of Boulder; Bureau of Standards located on Table Mesa north of Boulder; 7 school buildings located in a newly reorganized district, comprising all of northern Boulder County and a portion of Weld County; the small town of Niwot which has about 60 families; plus approximately 650 farm families in the northern part of Boulder County and a part of Weld County. This is a rich agricultural area devoted to livestock feeding and dairying.

As I said before, this area has never had a domestic water supply. The well water is not of good quality even for livestock use and the domestic water has to be hauled many miles from the city of Longmont and stored in cisterns on the farms. In the mid-20th century this situation to me is incredible. My colleagues can readily understand why these people ask the Government to help them to get clean, filtered, and piped water.

They are not asking the Government to bear all the burden. They want to help themselves. Nearly 600 families have indicated their desire and initiative by depositing \$260 each—nearly \$156,000—with the officers elected to the nonprofit organization which was formed some 18 months ago. All organizational work was donated and technical advice came from the Farmers Home Administration. The group has purchased 1,000 units of Colorado-Big Thompson project water, acquired land for reservoir and filter sites. Nearly \$40,000 has been spent for engineering services.

These large community systems can only be built if suitable long-term credit is available, and that credit is not now available in rural areas.

The credit can be made available to these Colorado rural families if the Appropriations Committee will approve the President's request for additional credit authority for the Farmers Home Administration.

The application by the Colorado groups in the Niwot area has, I think, high priority in FHA and I am hopeful that as soon as the Congress passes this bill the Niwot area loan will be approved and the water supply project initiated.

Mr. Chairman, when the saline water bill was up for consideration in the Interior Committee and again on the floor of the Senate, I called attention to an increasingly troublesome water problem in the West. That is the problem of brackish well water on our farms.

I recommended that the Farmers Home Administration look into the possibility of making loans to farmers for installation of small water conversion units.

These small units, which would furnish about 20 gallons a day to a farm family for domestic use, would purify well water that is now unfit for drinking.

Pilot plants of the type I have mentioned are already being operated on farms in Colorado and other States by the Bureau of Reclamation.

As soon as an economical purification system is perfected it is my hope that the

Farmers Home Administration will promptly apply its credit authority to development of small on-the-farm saline or brackish water conversion units.

I am confident that if the Bureau of Reclamation experiments develop a small system that can cheaply purify ground water, farmers all over the West will want to install such units.

I hope the Farmers Home Administration will consider the critical needs of these farmers who are burdened with brackish, undrinkable well water and cooperate with the Bureau of Reclamation in development of a program to provide western rural areas with potable water.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. President, since the Senator from Georgia has moved to restore the FHA soil and water loan funds to \$8 million I join him in that motion and withhold calling up my amendment at the desk.

I am pleased that the chairman of the Agriculture Appropriation Subcommittee agrees, in light of the severe drought in the West and the intensifying problem with brackish underground water, to restore the amount to \$8 million.

The committee will now be able, in conference, to work out the method in which this money will be made available to FHA, either through the USDA contingency fund or through regular authorizations.

Mr. President, I conclude by thanking the able Senator from Georgia. We spend money all over the world, this is only a small amount with which to help the farmers of this Nation. I again commend the Senator from Georgia for agreeing to raise the FHA soil and water conservation loan appropriation to \$8 million.

Mr. RUSSELL. I thank the Senator from Colorado. He has correctly stated that a much larger sum than \$8 million could be used. However, that is true of all the loan funds of the Farmers Home Loan Association. Applications received from tenant farmers and sharecroppers and veterans for loans with which they buy farms have far exceeded the amounts available. The fund that we have made available for production loans in the regular bill is far oversubscribed; at least, the requests are far in excess of the amount available. I wish to add that there has been an unusual record of repayment on these soil and water loans. As of the last time I looked at the figures, only one loan was in default, and that was a loan of \$50,000. Over a period of years there has been a remarkable record of repayment. The Federal Government will not lose anything. I have discussed the matter with the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and I understand he is disposed to accept the amendments.

Mr. HAYDEN. We will accept the amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments en bloc.

The amendments were agreed to en bloc.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, on behalf of the senior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] and myself I call up my

amendment on the Mexican farm labor program.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The amendment will be stated.

The **LEGISLATIVE CLERK**. On page 28, after line 12 insert the following:

COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM

For an additional amount for "Compliance activities, Mexican farm labor program," \$429,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of H.R. 2010, Eighty-seventh Congress.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program," \$594,000, to be derived from the Farm labor supply revolving fund: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of H.R. 2010, Eighty-seventh Congress.

Mr. **HILL**. The amendment simply provides the budget estimate for the Mexican farm labor program for the present fiscal year, which will end on June 30, 1962. When we passed the regular bill for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the authorization for this program expired on December 31 of this year. We could not therefore carry the full budget estimate. What the amendment does it to provide an appropriation for the full budget estimate for this fiscal year for the Mexican farm labor program.

Mr. **RUSSELL**. In view of the fact that this legislation was cleared by both branches, I am glad to accept the amendment on behalf of the committee.

Mr. **HAYDEN**. It was authorized. There is no question about it. We will accept the amendment.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. **MANSFIELD**. Mr. President, last week the Senate amended the Freeport Harbor project bill, H.R. 8320, by adding an amendment reading:

In all cases in which under the Constitution or laws of the United States oaths are authorized or required to be administered, such oaths may be administered by the Vice President of the United States.

That bill is now in the House, and it seems that with that amendment on it there is not much prospect of its being considered in the House.

Therefore, after discussing the matter with the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and the distinguished minority leader, and other Senators, I ask unanimous consent to offer the amendment and also ask for its immediate consideration. I do so because at the present time the Vice President has power only to administer oaths to Senators. This would broaden his powers to give the Vice President powers which he now lacks as the only officer of any standing in the Federal Government without such authority.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana? The Chair hears none; and it is so ordered. The clerk will state the amendment.

The **CHIEF CLERK**. After line 10, on page 25, it is proposed to add the following:

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 206 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1944 (5 U.S.C. 16a), is amended by inserting "(a)" after "Sec. 206." and by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(b) In all cases in which under the Constitution or laws of the United States oaths are authorized or required to be administered, such oaths may be administered by the Vice President of the United States."

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. **MANSFIELD**. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate reconsider its action in passing H.R. 8320, the Freeport Harbor project.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the vote by which the Senate passed the bill is reconsidered.

Mr. **MANSFIELD**. Mr. President, I move that the House be requested to return the papers on the bill.

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

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. **DIRKSEN**. Mr. President, pursuant to a colloquy which occurred yesterday, participated in by the distinguished Senator from Missouri [Mr. **SYMINGTON**], I gave him assurance that a point of order would be made on an amendment on page 13, under the heading "National Aeronautics and Space Council, Salaries and Expenses."

I now make a point of order against the proviso beginning on line 1, page 14, and continuing through line 9, page 14.

Mr. **MORSE**. Mr. President, that was exactly the item which I rose to discuss. I am glad the Senator from Illinois has raised the point of order. I also was seeking permission to raise the point of order. I join with the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. **DIRKSEN**. It is clearly legislation, because it confers power upon the Council to establish compensation, and therefore should not be adopted.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The Chair is prepared to rule on the point of order.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. **DIRKSEN**] has made a point of order against the committee amendment beginning on page 14, line 1, inserting a proviso that employees of the National Aeronautics and Space Council may be appointed and compensated under section 201(f) of the Space Act of 1958 without regard to the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

The Senate, in the exercise of its constitutional authority, has provided in paragraph 2 of rule XVI, that "the Committee on Appropriations shall not report an appropriation bill containing amendments proposing new or general legislation"; and in paragraph 4 of the said rule it is provided that "no amendment which proposes general legislation shall be received to any general appropriation bill," and so forth.

The committee amendment, in providing that hereafter employees of the Council may be appointed and compensated, without regard to the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and giving the Council authority in certain cases to fix salaries of its employees, is, in the opinion of the Chair, clearly legislation and in violation of the second and fourth paragraphs of rule XVI.

The Chair, therefore, feels impelled to sustain the point of order.

Mr. **DIRKSEN**. The striking of the proviso does not affect the amount contained in the bill for salaries and expenses and for traveling purposes. The amount is retained, but the legislative authority is thereby deleted.

Mr. **MORSE**. Mr. President, I should like to have the attention of the majority leader, the minority leader, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. **RUSSELL**], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. **HAYDEN**], and the chairman of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare [Mr. **HILL**].

At the desk is the Humphrey amendment and also the Humphrey motion to suspend the rule relating to the amendment. The amendment is on page 7, line 16, and would strike out "\$164,346,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$169,346,000"; provided that \$5 million of such amount shall be available only if Public Law 874, 81st Congress, is amended so as to provide that the District of Columbia shall, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1961, be considered to be a State for the purposes of such law.

Briefly, this amendment involves the controversy over the District of Columbia revenue bill, in which the Senate has provided that the District of Columbia shall be treated as a State with respect to Public Law 874, the impacted areas law.

Some Members of the House are concerned with whether this proposal would take money away from the States. I am advised by the managers on the House side that they wish to have this amendment added to the appropriation bill so as to provide that if the impacted area section of the District of Columbia revenue bill is adopted, then the District of Columbia would get the \$5 million. If the section is not adopted, the District of Columbia would not get the \$5 million.

I should like to have the wisdom of the two leaders, the Senator from Georgia, and the Senator from Arizona as to whether this is not the appropriate time to bring the matter up and ask to suspend the rule and consider the amendment.

Mr. **RUSSELL**. Mr. President, I do not know of any rule of order which pertains to the offering of an amendment to an appropriation bill. I assume that at any time a Senator can be recognized, it is in order for him to offer an amendment.

Mr. **MORSE**. I have been recognized; and in behalf of the Senator from Minnesota, I call up the amendment.

Mr. **RUSSELL**. I should like to have the amendment read.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER**. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 7, line 16, it is proposed to strike out "\$164,346,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$169,346,000."

Mr. RUSSELL. Does the law which is sought to be amended specifically allot \$5 million of impacted area funds to the District of Columbia?

Mr. MORSE. It will if the revenue bill is passed by the House.

Mr. RUSSELL. Is that the specific amount? I notice the Senator's amendment is double barreled. It increases the committee appropriation by \$5 million, but provides that the \$5 million is not to be utilized except in the event of the passage of some bill.

Mr. MORSE. That is correct.

Mr. RUSSELL. Does that bill specifically establish \$5 million as the District of Columbia's portion of the impacted areas appropriation, in the event it is created?

Mr. MORSE. No; the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare says that \$5 million would be required as the share of the District of Columbia. All our bill did was to include the District of Columbia for consideration the same as a State.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. If no specific amount has been made available in Senate bill 2393, and an affirmative act is required on the part of the Commissioner of Education to allocate a portion, then obviously the amendment would be legislative in character; it would not be a limitation.

Mr. MORSE. If we do not appropriate the \$5 million, and if the House passes the Senate bill, which we have sent back to the House twice, then the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare would have to deduct from the allotments to the States, the equivalent of about 2 percent; and the letter of the Secretary, which I read to the Senate yesterday, says it would be in the neighborhood of 2 percent. The Department would be able to fulfill the requirements of Public Law 874 only to the extent of 98 percent, because the 2 percent would be taken from the present allotment, under Public Law 874. However, the addition of \$5 million would make it possible for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to allow the full amount. That could make a great difference in the House with respect to whether the District of Columbia revenue bill will be passed.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I understood the distinguished Senator from Oregon, in response to the Senator from Georgia, to say that there was no exact ascertained amount to go to the District of Columbia, in which event affirmative action would still be required.

Mr. MORSE. It would merely go into the pot.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I know; but the apportionment of the exact amount has not thus far been made, if I correctly understand the Senator.

Mr. MORSE. I shall read from the letter of Secretary Ribicoff, dated September 25, 1961:

The proposed amendment to Public Law 874 would add the District to the list of eligible jurisdictions and make the District equally eligible with all States and enumerated territories.

We do not have final figures on the entitlements of all jurisdictions. However, the District of Columbia's entitlement would be about \$5 million. This represents approximately 2 percent of the total entitlements of all jurisdictions. If the sum of \$164,346,000, contained in the supplemental appropriations bill reported out by the Senate on September 22, 1961, is enacted then the District of Columbia and all other jurisdictions would receive, according to our best estimate at this time, not less than 98 percent of full entitlement and it is quite possible that final adjusted figures may bring this up to close to 100 percent of entitlement for all jurisdictions.

The suggestion was made—and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] sought to carry it out last night—that if \$5 million were added to this amount, there would be no question that the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare would have adequate funds to administer Public Law 874 without any reduction being necessary in the amounts due the various States.

But if the \$5 million is not appropriated, then, according to the best estimate by the Secretary, the probability is that they would get only 98 percent of what they otherwise would get. So if there is no need for it, the Department will not spend it. But if there is a need for it, they will thus have adequate funds in order to cover the application of Public Law 874 to all the States, without any reduction. That is all there is to the amendment.

Mr. DIRKSEN. But it is contingent on our passing the bill, is it?

Mr. MORSE. Yes.

Mr. DIRKSEN. And in that respect it would be legislation, I believe.

Mr. MORSE. That is why the Senator from Minnesota also filed a motion, last night, to suspend the rule.

I should like to ask the Senator from Georgia—because I rely very much on his judgment—whether he sees any objection to adding to it.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am not too familiar with this subject, and I would not like to make a categorical statement about it, for I do not know enough about the legislative situation. I appreciate the Senator's compliment, but I am not sufficiently familiar with it.

I think it is legislation, but it could be accepted by unanimous consent.

Mr. MORSE. Let us assume the Humphrey amendment is adopted, and the \$500 million is added, and let us assume the House does not finally pass the Senate bill in regard to revenue for the District of Columbia. Then nothing would be lost, because the Department then could not spend the money, for there would be no need to make the expenditure.

Mr. RUSSELL. Of course, it is in order at any time for the Senate to vote

to increase the amount of an item provided in the bill. I think there is no question that such an amendment, adding \$5 million to the bill, would be in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

RESEEDING OF RANGE LANDS BURNED OVER

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I wish to commend the committee for its action in providing an additional \$1¼ million to the Bureau of Land Management, to enable that agency to reseed range lands burned over by very serious fires this year.

Oregon's public land range has been extremely hard hit, with approximately 85,000 acres burned. I had an opportunity to see some of these areas and to discuss the situation with stockmen in my State. Seeing the disastrous impact this would have on range use and upon conservation, I went to Secretary of the Interior Udall, and also to the White House, to discuss ways and means to cope with the problem.

I wish to commend personally both the Secretary and the President for their extremely prompt action. Within 24 hours after I had called this matter to their attention, action on this budget estimate was completed. This is a great demonstration of the genuine interest that both President Kennedy and Secretary Udall have in the development of our natural resources.

One of the points which I made was that the technicians know that the cost of restoring these range lands is less and the results are better, if the work is done immediately after the fire has swept the lands. Thus, the President was aware of the fact that a real saving was involved in immediate action.

The Bureau of Land Management has done an outstanding job of fire control during this year. The great losses suffered are no reflection on the Bureau's capabilities, for this has been one of the driest years in the decade. However, it is my hope that during these fall months the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of the Budget will explore ways and means of strengthening the capability of the Bureau of Land Management to better perform its overall conservation function. I am also hopeful that approval will be given to a permanent budgetary provision which assures

immediate restoration of burned-over lands as a part of the conservation function involved in fire suppression.

I want to thank especially the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] for his usual fine assistance. Before I talked to anyone in the executive branch, I consulted with the chairman of the Appropriations Committee and, as usual, had his complete and wholehearted cooperation. I know of no man who has done more to conserve and protect our natural resources than has the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN].

In closing, I wish to say, on behalf of the people of Oregon, that I thank all the members of the Appropriations Committee, both the Republican members and the Democratic members. I understand that the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK] was particularly helpful, in that he was aware of the situation in regard to these burned-over areas. Last year his State also suffered great losses from fire, although this year the fires have largely been centered in Oregon.

I wish to say this is a good example of the kind of nonpartisan approach we should make to any disaster, anywhere in the country.

So, Mr. President, on behalf of the people of Oregon, I sincerely thank the members of the Appropriations Committee for their help in connection with this serious emergency.

AN OLD SOLDIER TALKS ABOUT WAR

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, one of the most moving addresses ever heard in the Halls of Congress was that given by General of the Army, Douglas MacArthur at a joint session when he returned from Korea.

And not merely did his words move the Congress—they warmed hearts of the people throughout the country.

I recall a Sioux Indian telling me of standing in a trader's store at Pine Ridge and seeing some of the Sioux women there listen to his words, as they came over the radio, with tears streaming down their faces. General MacArthur had been the leader of their sons in battle in the faraway islands of the Pacific. They had his picture in their homes. They knew that many of their sons had returned home safely because of the brilliance of his military leadership.

A master strategist and a master tactician, he employed the art of surprise to its greatest possibilities, and won his battles with the minimum loss of life, often bypassing islands and cutting off their supplies, leaving them to "wither on the vine" as it was expressed.

General MacArthur has given history some classic phrases. His promise to the Filipinos, "I go—but I shall return" became a victory slogan. His address to the Congress closed with the laconic "Old soldiers never die, they just fade away". He has continued high in the esteem of his countrymen.

During the past summer, now 81 years of age, General MacArthur returned again to the Philippines, this time to

make a sentimental journey; but it yielded another great address that deserves to be widely read in the United States. It was given at a joint session of the Congress of the Republic of the Philippines, in Manila, on the 5th day of July 1961.

With the consent of the Senate, I place his remarks in the RECORD at this point.

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

AN OLD SOLDIER TALKS ABOUT THE NEXT WAR

General MacArthur returns to the scene of a past triumph—Manila—and takes a look at the future.

The general warns: Until man's dream of abolishing war is realized, a nation must be prepared to defend itself at whatever cost. And once committed, he emphasized, a nation must be ready to follow through to victory.

Here, General MacArthur sees the past as clouding the future. He says the United States is still paying heavily because "we failed to see it through" in Korea.

The last time I spoke before this august body, the war still raged outside. The crash of guns rattled windows, the sputter of musketry drowned voices, the acrid smell of smoke filled our nostrils, the stench of death was everywhere. And now, 16 years later, although those incidents have become but a dark memory, the possibility of war still hangs like a cloud before our eyes. It overshadows all other problems, intruding upon every thought and action, encompassing all that we hold most dear, dictating not only the present but our very future.

Many in this brilliant audience were my former comrades in arms. They have known war in all its horror and, as veterans, hope against its recurrence. How, they well may ask, did such an institution as war become so integrated with man's life and civilization? How has it grown to be the most vital factor in our existence?

It started in a modest enough way as a sort of gladiatorial method of settling disputes between conflicting tribes. One of the oldest and most classical examples is the Biblical story of David and Goliath. Each of the two contesting groups selected its champion. They fought and, based upon the outcome, an agreement resulted.

Then, as time went on, small professional groups known as armies fought in some obscure corner of the globe, and victory or defeat was accepted as the basis of an enduring peace.

NOW THE NATION IN ARMS

And from then on, down through the ages, the constant record is an increase in the character and strength of the forces, with the rate of increase always accelerating. From a small percentage of the population it finally engulfed all. It is now the nation in arms.

Within the span of my own life, I have witnessed much of this evolution. At the turn of the century, when I joined the Army, the target was one enemy casualty at the end of a rifle, a pistol, a bayonet, a sword. Then came the machinegun, designed to kill by the dozen. After that, the heavy artillery—raining death upon the hundreds. Then the aerial bomb to strike by the thousands—followed by the atom explosion to reach the hundreds of thousands.

Now, electronics and other processes of science have raised the destructive potential to encompass millions. And with restless hands we work feverishly in dark laboratories to find the means to destroy all at one blow.

But this very triumph of scientific annihilation—this very success of invention—has destroyed the possibility of war's being

a medium for the practical settlement of international differences. The enormous destruction to both sides of closely matched opponents makes it impossible for even the winner to translate it into anything but his own disaster.

The last war, even with its now antiquated armaments, clearly demonstrated that the victor had to bear in large part the very injuries inflicted on his foe. My own country expended billions of dollars and untold energies to heal the wounds of Germany and Japan.

Global war has become a Frankenstein to destroy both sides. No longer is it a weapon of adventure—the short cut to international power. If you lose, you are annihilated. If you win, you stand only to lose. No longer does it possess even the chance of the winner of a duel. It contains now only the germs of double suicide.

ONCE VICTORY WAS VICTORY

Time was when victory in war represented economic wealth, accelerated prosperity, a place in the international sun. It was the final weapon of statecraft, the apotheosis of political diplomacy. Its application, however, was regulated, controlled and limited by the basic principle that a great nation that enters upon war and does not see it through to victory must ultimately suffer all the consequences of defeat.

That is what happened to us in Korea. With victory within our grasp, and without the use of the atom bomb which we needed no more than then against Japan, we failed to see it through.

Had we done so, we would have destroyed Red China's capability of waging modern war for generations to come. Our failure to win that war was a major disaster for the free world. Its fatal consequences are now increasingly being felt in the military rise of Red China into a mighty colossus which threatens all of Asia and bids fair to emerge as the balance of military power in the world. This would jeopardize freedom on all continents.

But the conditions that prevailed in the Korean war exist no longer and will come no more. Then we were the sole possessor of nuclear power—we stood alone in military might. Now all is changed. Others possess this weapon. Relative strengths from now on will probably change little with the years. Action by one will promptly be matched by reaction from the other.

The great question is: Can global war now be outlawed from the world?

If so, it would mark the greatest advance in civilization since the Sermon on the Mount.

It would lift at one stroke the darkest shadow which has engulfed mankind from the beginning. It would not only remove fear and bring security—it would not only create new moral and spiritual values—it would produce an economic wave of prosperity that would raise the world's standard of living beyond anything ever dreamed of by man.

The hundreds of billions of dollars now spent in mutual preparedness could conceivably abolish poverty from the face of the earth. It would accomplish even more than this; it would at one stroke reduce the international tensions that seem to be unsurmountable now to matters of more probable solution.

FORCES WOULD BE POLICE

This would not, of course, mean the abandonment of all armed forces, but it would reduce them to the simpler problems of internal order and international police. It would not mean Utopia at one fell stroke, but it would mean that the great roadblock now existing to the development of the human race would have been cleared.

You will say at once that, although the abolition of war has been the dream of man

As a sponsor of the original law authorizing U.S. efforts to improve the waterway, I naturally feel we should now undertake more realistic efforts to reap benefits from its potential. For this reason, I have advocated, or supported, steps to:

Assure fast, smooth handling of shipping through the seaway itself, eliminating bottlenecks and expediting traffic.

Finish the job of deepening and improving the Great Lakes connecting channels, so that deep sea vessels can sail to all lake ports.

Expand promotion efforts to provide shipping, trade, and related interests with a better knowledge of advantages.

Speed up completion of port and harbor development projects, to enable ports to expeditiously handle available traffic and larger volumes of trade and commerce for the future.

Enlarge research efforts to find markets for the wide variety of products of the agricultural-industrial complex of the upper Midwest, the greatest in the world.

Undertake pilot studies in deicing, to determine the feasibility of attempting to further extend the shipping season.

Find early, favorable solutions to problems arising out of pilotage, labor-management negotiations, and other situations.

Encourage greater cooperation among lake States in the development of trade and commerce.

BATTLES TO SERVE CITIZENS

Serving you, my constituents, invokes sometimes opposition to proposals that, in my judgment, would not serve the best interests of the people in the country. These have included the following:

Opposing discriminatory rate setting on ocean-going shipping, detrimental to Wisconsin and U.S. farmers, shippers, manufacturers, and others.

Opposing too-large volumes of imports in dairying and manufacturing that jeopardize our domestic economy.

Urging revision of governmental and private enterprise shipping patterns—to encourage greater utilization of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence water route system with its benefits for Wisconsin.

Contested Internal Revenue Service, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Agriculture, and other agencies on regulations contrary to the public interest; and other activities.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Other activities have included:

Greater efforts to expand natural resources. Establishing an Ideological Warfare Agency to more effectively combat communism.

Creating a national food reserve system. Promoting tourism through Wisconsin.

Legislation to protect the interests of the Menominee Indians.

Expanding forest research.

Creation of an Antarctic Commission to better protect U.S. interests on the Great White Continent.

Establishment of a Country Life Commission to study, evaluate, and make recommendations for coping with long-range problems in agriculture.

Establishment of an Ice Age National Park in Wisconsin—to protect, preserve and utilize for the public good the scenic, scientific, geologic significance of our unique, glacially formed moraines.

Improve our judicial system.

Protect patents.

Improvement of our educational system.

Promotion of our invest-in-America program.

Establish a Space-Age Manpower Commission.

Protect civil rights of all citizens.

AMENDMENT OF TITLE II OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION ACT OF 1958

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H.R. 9053.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the bill (H.R. 9053) to amend title II of the National Defense Education Act of 1958 with respect to the periods for which loans under that title are made, which was read twice by its title.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Alabama?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H.R. 9053) to amend title II of the National Defense Education Act of 1958 with respect to the periods for which loans under that title are made.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, section 205(a) of the National Defense Education Act limits the amount that may be loaned from the student loan fund of an institution of higher education to \$1,000 to any student for any fiscal year and to a total for all years of not more than \$5,000. A number of institutions of higher education have adopted, or are in the process of adopting, an accelerated program providing for three full semesters of 15 weeks each per calendar year instead of two 14- to 16-week semesters or three 10-week quarters. A student pursuing such a program could complete the normal eight semesters of college work in 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ calendar years instead of 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ calendar years. However, under the terms of the act, he would not be eligible for a loan of more than \$1,000 per fiscal year whether he completed two semesters or three semesters of college work during the 12-month period.

The bill, if adopted, would apply the \$1,000 per year limitation to the "academic year or its equivalent" rather than the fiscal year, thus making students undertaking an accelerated program eligible for the same loan amounts during their undergraduate study as are students pursuing the traditional 4-year program.

Mr. President, I have cleared the bill with the distinguished majority leader, the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD]; the distinguished minority leader, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN]; the distinguished Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], the ranking minority member of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare; the distinguished Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the chairman of the Subcommittee on Education of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare; the distinguished Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNAMARA] who last year was acting chairman of the subcommittee of the Committee on Education and Labor which dealt with the problem; the distinguished Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS]; and other members of the committee.

I find unanimity in the thought that the bill should be passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

The bill (H.R. 9053) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1962

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 9169) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, what is the pending business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending business is H.R. 9169, the supplemental appropriation bill for 1962.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I wonder if it would be possible to have the third reading of the bill.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I am sorry, but I have to ask the Senator to withhold that request for a while.

Mr. MANSFIELD. May I ask the Senator from New York how long he intends to hold the floor? I should like to notify the Senate, so that Senators can be prepared. I understand the Senator's problem. I invite his attention to the fact that the bill does have to go to conference. We all would like to see the bill get to conference as soon as possible.

Mr. JAVITS. I say to my colleague that I should like to suggest the absence of a quorum, then get the floor, and then speak. I assure the Senator that I have no desire to delay the Senate as to sine die adjournment, or even on this bill. I am unable at this moment to give the Senator a time indication, but I hope I can give him one within an hour. I am unable to make a time commitment at this moment.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, if I may have the attention of the Senator from Delaware, I wonder if he could give some idea how long it might require for the reconsideration of the bill which he asked to have reconsidered, S. 1745.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. It will not take me very long, I assure the Senator from Montana. Two or three other Senators wish to be heard, and we should get them to the Chamber. I understand the Senator from Oregon is willing to have reconsidered the vote by which the bill was passed and then to have a vote on its merits. With that understanding, as soon as we can get the Senators who are interested on the floor, I shall be perfectly willing to proceed. So far as I am concerned, it can be disposed of promptly.

Mr. MANSFIELD. In view of the fact that it seems there will be a delay of an hour, perhaps, I shall suggest the absence of a quorum, and then ask the Senator from Delaware if he will seek action on his request for reconsideration.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I believe the Senator from Hawaii has an amendment to offer. It has been discussed with the committee.

Mr. LONG of Hawaii. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which is at the desk, which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 29, line 16, it is proposed to strike out "\$3,625,000" and to insert in lieu thereof "\$3,800,000".

Mr. LONG of Hawaii. Mr. President, the amendment would restore \$175,000 of the \$325,000 cut by the House Committee on Appropriations from the budget estimate for operating expenses and project support costs of the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West.

This request seems to be entirely reasonable, and I am pleased that the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] and the chairman of the Subcommittee on State Department Appropriations, the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], have agreed that the request should be taken to the conference with the House for final consideration. The authorities of the University of Hawaii have urged that this amount be available to continue their program. It is also significant that the State Department requested that this amount be restored.

In looking to the future, I feel it is important that all current needs be recognized and dealt with in an appropriate way. Furthermore, keeping this idea before all of us in this Chamber will be another assurance that in the first supplemental appropriation next year the full requirements for construction will be met.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the amount requested in the amendment is authorized by law. I have no objection. I am willing to take the amendment to conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Hawaii.

The amendment was agreed to.

REGULATION OF FARES FOR TRANSPORTATION OF SCHOOL-CHILDREN IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—RECONSIDERATION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the motion by the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] for reconsideration of the vote by which the Senate passed the bill (S. 1745) to amend the act of August 9, 1955, relating to the fares for the trans-

portation of schoolchildren in the District of Columbia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana?

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

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask the staff of the minority to notify the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK], because I promised that he would be notified when the bill was reconsidered. The Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] is in the Chamber. The Senator from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK] should be notified immediately.

If the Senator from Delaware does not mind, I shall make a short statement, and then be through.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator wish to have the bill before the Senate?

Mr. MORSE. I thought the bill was before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senate will reconsider the vote by which the bill (S. 1745) was passed.

The question now is, Shall the bill pass?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I took the position that the Senate should reconsider the bill in view of the fact that some time ago the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] made a motion for reconsideration, which is his right; and I think he deserves from me my complete cooperation.

I see now in the Chamber the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PHOURY], who is a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia.

I really occupy the position of spokesman for the chairman of our committee, the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BEALL], the ranking minority member of the committee who could not be present today.

The purpose of this bill is to amend existing law by adding a new section that would direct the District of Columbia government, under certain conditions, to pay annually to each common carrier required to transport schoolchildren at a reduced fare, the difference between such reduced fare and the amount which would have otherwise been paid if the lowest adult fare had been collected. An estimated 5,442,000 fares are paid annually by schoolchildren at the existing 10-cent rate. The present lowest adult fare is 20 cents.

The bill, designed as a means of providing the affected common carriers with payments to compensate them for half-fare rates levied by law on schoolchildren passengers, would afford such carriers an opportunity to earn a net operating income, after taxes, equivalent to the rate of return established by the regulatory commission having jurisdiction in the carrier's last rate case.

I understand that the return is 4.9 percent. I did not make it 4.9 percent. All that action will do is provide that to the extent that the transit company does not reach a return of 4.9 percent, it can obtain additional funds from the so-called school transportation fund.

Such payments by the District of Columbia to common carriers qualifying under the formula would be limited to an amount which would not increase the net operating income of a carrier to an amount over and above that prescribed in the carrier's last rate case.

The bill provides that the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission would certify annually to the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia the amounts, if any, owing to each common carrier for the preceding fiscal year. After receiving such certification, the Board of Commissioners would be required to pay to each carrier the amount so determined. The Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission was established under a compact—Public Law 86-784—approved by the Congress, authorizing this agency to regulate common carrier service and fares in the Washington metropolitan region. It is the committee's conclusion that the interests of the District of Columbia remain fully protected, since a member of the District of Columbia Public Utilities Commission is required to sit as a member of the three-member tristate Commission. Also, the committee concurred with the Department of the Treasury that any subsidy payment should not be exempt from the imposition of Federal income taxes or District of Columbia franchise taxes levied upon corporate income.

With the committee recommending that the amount to be paid in subsidy to the carriers should be governed by the rate of return established by the appropriate regulatory agency in the carriers' last rate case, there would be no reason to expect a substantial school fare subsidy since rates are fixed so as to provide the return allowed. However, in any event, the largest amount that could be certified is \$544,200 per annum.

I was asked by certain Senators to obtain answers to certain questions on this subject which concerned them. I now read into the RECORD the questions, and the answers that I obtained. I obtained the answers from Mr. George Donella, District Building, who is an expert on this subject:

Question. Can school tickets be used for purposes other than going to and from school?

Answer. No. The time in which the school tickets may be used is from 5:30 o'clock a.m. and 7 p.m. on schooldays. Special tickets are provided for night school pupils which may be used between the hours of 4:30 p.m. and 11 p.m. These reduced fare tickets will not be good on Sundays, holidays, and Saturdays.

Question. Has there been a survey made to determine how many children use public transportation?

Answer. No survey has been made for this specific purpose. However, records available to the Public Utilities Commission indicate that 5,336,027 reduced passenger fare tickets were used by school children in the calendar year, 1960.

Question. Has there been a survey made to determine the cost of transporting children if the District of Columbia were to furnish the service to and from school?

Answer. There has been no such survey.

Senators who are members of the Committee on the District of Columbia and who have lived with the problem are

LEASE OF INDIAN LANDS ON DANIA RESERVATION, FLA.—ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1048, H.R. 3575.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 3575) to authorize longer term leases of Indian lands on the Dania Reservation in Florida.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President—
The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Georgia.

Mr. RUSSELL. A parliamentary inquiry. If this motion prevailed, that means it would place back on the calendar the subversive activities-post office bill, the supplemental appropriation bill, and the so-called Du Pont bill. Does it not?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Montana has moved, and if it remains in the form of a motion, that bill would become the unfinished business and would replace the supplemental appropriation bill. If the Senator from Montana makes a unanimous-consent request—

Mr. RUSSELL. I understand. My point is that everybody knows there has been a very thinly disguised filibuster going on in the Senate for the last 3 or 4 hours against the supplemental appropriation bill. I have no deep-seated feeling of opposition to filibusters, because I believe in free speech here in the Senate, but I do not like to see the distinguished majority leader take the responsibility from the filibusters to stand up here and conduct a filibuster against the bill. That is their right, and those who wish to delay action on the supplemental bill are able to speak at great length on the floor, and they prove it almost every day that the Senate is in session. I think we ought to get along with the supplemental appropriation bill. It is the one absolutely imperative bill that is on our calendar. The House is waiting for us to appoint conferees on it and go into conference. There are 14 pages of items in the committee report, and the operation of almost every agency of this Government is involved in the bill. I will stay here and see the filibuster through, but I want to see the filibusterers who are so violently opposed to filibusters come out in the open.

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

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. PASTORE. As a matter of fact, it took us a whole day to mark up the bill alone; did it not?

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct.

Mr. PASTORE. If it took a day merely to mark up the bill, we can imagine how long it is going to take to have a conference on it.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct; and those who denounce filibusters more than all other Senators combined are the ones who are delaying action on the bill.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MANSFIELD. What is the status of Calendar No. 1048, H.R. 3575?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill has not even been stated by title for the information of the Senate, nor has the Senator's motion been acted upon.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I asked to call up Calendar No. 1048, and I ask for its immediate consideration.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I want to find out when we are going to return to consideration of the supplemental appropriation bill. That is the most important bill that is before us.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Within 5 minutes; less than 5 minutes.

Mr. RUSSELL. I will take the majority leader's word for it.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 3575) to authorize longer term leases of Indian lands on the Dania Reservation in Florida.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the motion? The Chair hears none.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there is no amendment to be offered, the question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill (H.R. 3575) was ordered to a third reading and was read the third time.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

The bill (H.R. 3575) was passed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, to consider nominations on the Executive Calendar.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate confirm the nomination of Marjorie Maki, of Minnesota, to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 35.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The nomination will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Marjorie Maki, of Minnesota, to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 35, with headquarters at Minneapolis, Minn.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

POSTMASTERS

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service I report favorably the nominations of 14 postmasters and ask that the nominations be confirmed en bloc by the Senate.

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

Without objection, the nominations were considered en bloc, and, without objection, they were confirmed.

The nominations, confirmed en bloc, are as follows:

ARIZONA

Helen B. Roberts, Sedona.

ARKANSAS

W. Hugh Hudson, Blytheville.
Norman J. Cox, Bradford.

KENTUCKY

Lawrence H. Framme, Jr., Carrollton.
Kenneth Fern, Flemingsburg.

LOUISIANA

Robert J. LeBlanc, Abbeville.

MICHIGAN

Maurice E. Anderson, Gladstone.
Roger A. Camfield, Gobles.

MISSISSIPPI

Frank P. Kaplan, Drew.
John W. Milner, Vaiden.

NEBRASKA

Ernest J. Seyler, Alma.
Bonnie A. Hogeland, Bloomington.
James I. Pedersen, Laural.

OHIO

Daniel B. Slack, Jr., Westerville.

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, I wish to report six nominations.

EXECUTIVE REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

The following favorable report of nominations was submitted:

By Mr. YARBOROUGH, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:

The following-named persons to be members of the Advisory Board for the Post Office Department:

Carl Murphy, of Maryland.
Charles H. Earl, of Arkansas.
Paul Perocchi, of Massachusetts.
Robert MacNeal, of Pennsylvania.
James Francis Reilly, of the District of Columbia.
William C. Doherty, of Maryland.

ADVISORY BOARD FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations reported by the Senator from Texas be considered en bloc.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations will be considered en bloc.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President—

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President—

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator object to confirmation of the nominations?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I object temporarily, for the purpose of having a look at the names.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. Who has the floor?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I withdraw my objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of the nominations today.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1962

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate resume the consideration of the supplemental appropriation bill for 1962.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 9169) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I call for the third reading of the bill.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I ask for recognition.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New York is recognized.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, we have had quite an exhibition today by colleagues of ours who are very disturbed about the fact that the supplemental appropriation bill has been under debate for 5 hours or 6 hours. I remember times when we debated civil rights bills, which I consider more important than this supplemental appropriation bill, for days. I remember times when Senators came to this Chamber in the middle of the night and shook off their sleep, in order to answer quorum calls day after day, and I remember when we put cots in our rooms.

Mr. President, I did not become exercised about that. I must say I am not terribly impressed about the fact that people get exercised about this.

I wonder if the distinguished Senator from Georgia would like to see Atlanta, Ga., dragged through this Chamber disgracefully, like New York City is being dragged through it today.

I do not think it is fair to accuse us, when we are having a few hours' debate on an important matter, of holding up the critical business of the United States which cannot wait, because we discuss the problem a little while in order to determine what to do.

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

Mr. JAVITS. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. If the Senator had listened, he would know that what he is

saying, delivered with such gusto, is completely beside the point. I stated specifically that I should be happy to see the Senator from New York filibuster the bill for the next 24 hours, if he desired to do so, but that I objected to the majority leader relieving those who would delay passage of the bill of the responsibility for its delay.

Of course, there are some people who, when they resist a bill, expect to be charged with filibustering, and do not deny it. I was merely undertaking to show that there could be such a thing, perhaps, as hypocrisy, and a great delay of bills by those who claim to be most vigorously in favor of always expediting the business of the Senate.

Mr. JAVITS. I say to my colleague that I think hypocrisy may or may not be proved. I believe it can be proved by laying side by side the time and the diligence which is taken upon various bills and comparing them.

I hope very much, I say to my colleague—who is distinguished and has had many years of service in this body, and for whom I have the highest respect—that he will take this filibuster which he says is being staged today as a model of filibustering. If so, Mr. President, I think the opportunity for passage of civil rights legislation will take a new historic turn and will be most auspicious in 1962.

I must say that I have been worrying myself far more than I have been worrying the Senator from Georgia about this particular problem today, because I have felt a conscientious desire and compulsion to get something done, rather than to delay in any way, even for an hour, the work of the Senate at this stage.

Mr. President, I wish I were filibustering now. I wish I had it in my conscience, as I do in my heart, to filibuster. I think it would be a very good idea for the Senate of the United States if a few of us would, upon an important issue of this character, filibuster to show what it feels like on the receiving end. What is being done to New York City in this Chamber today should not be done. But to filibuster on this matter is not my way. I do not think it is the way of many of us. I cannot be a party to it, much as I would like to under the urging I have had here.

Mr. President, I have an announcement to make with respect to this problem, which I think will lay it to rest. I wish I did not have to make it. I wish the decision were the other way. I feel just as "peppy" and just as vigorous as any gentleman who has spoken in this Chamber for over 20 hours, and I feel fully able to do so. One day yet I may have to demonstrate that. It is high time that those of us who forebear asserted some authority in this Chamber, also.

I state to my colleague from Montana, who has been so gracious and so kind—I hasten to say that—nothing I have said in any way reflects upon him. He has understood. He has been patient. As a matter of fact, he requested that the Senate meet today at 11 o'clock to accommodate a personal situation of my own.

I have consulted with the President of the World's Fair, Mr. Moses, and he has authorized to meet to state he does not wish me to bring the amendment which I have had printed to issue for a vote today, in view of the fact that we have no choice, in view of the fact that this is the last day of the session, and in view of the fact that if the amendment were offered it would require a two-thirds vote, because this does involve an appropriation bill.

The reason for that decision is as follows: We stand at the threshold of adjournment, with cross currents here quite irrelevant to the merits of the New York World's Fair of 1964. The result, which might be unintentionally recorded, could have so grievous an adverse effect on the Fair as to be quite undeserved, and therefore to be unfair to it and unfair to the city of New York.

That having been said, I wish to point out that we hope and expect the President of the United States will find means in the executive departments of Government for the planning which needs to be done between now and when the Congress returns after recess. We trust that the executive department will do its utmost to help us make good the damage caused by this delay.

Mr. President, I reiterate that New York has been dealt with, in my opinion, in this body in these last 2 or 3 weeks in a most disgraceful manner. The sum of money involved is a piddling sum, and there has not even been an effort to try to find some accommodation with respect to the problem, even without regard to the sum of money involved. New York has been treated in a way which I think is not conducive to our whole appearance to the people in my home State and in my home city.

Perhaps as happens when something very untoward occurs, when one suffers a reverse, one begins to think clearly and begins to see clearly. I really think that for some reason or other which I cannot understand there is a lack of understanding in this Chamber, perhaps quite unintentional and I hope and believe, without any ill will whatever, as to what New York City means to this country and as to what New York City means to the world. There is something of a lack of sympathy in terms of its existence as a city.

New York City is a great and powerful city. It is now the world's capital. The headquarters of the United Nations is there. I hazard a guess that the reason it is so often said that the mayoralty of New York is second only to the Presidency of the United States, with respect to its impact upon the world, is not that the job is that extremely an important one in terms of the budget of New York City or the authority which the mayor has. He has a great deal of trouble. His job is filled with enormous problems. But the mayoralty rather epitomizes the fact that, after the United States of America itself, New York stands in the eyes of the world for something which people everywhere can understand and comprehend. When we talk about freedom, a free society, and the dynamism of private enterprise, we think of New York, its sky-

scrapers, its lights, its port, its theater, opera and ballet, its bond and stock exchanges, and all the other aspects that go with New York, and which represent the personal impact upon the people of the world as to what a free society is and what the United States is in terms of its internal dynamics.

Yet, when we come to an opportunity as inconsequential as the one about which I am speaking, which would not amount to a row of beans compared to what we do here financially to help New York in a great undertaking, not only for itself but the entire country, we are told that the help will not be forthcoming.

We all lived through the New York World's Fair, which immediately preceded World War II. We noted the great attention which the fair received from the entire world. Millions of people visited the fair. It was the World's Fair so far as the people of the world were concerned.

Yet, when the United States is given an opportunity to show its pride and gratification in an endeavor of this kind by a great city, what do we find? We find that weeks have gone by without action. I remind the Senate that the request was not my request or the request of my dear friend and colleague [Mr. KEATING]. The administration, through the Secretary of Commerce, requested that the project be undertaken in this manner.

Weeks have gone by. It is not even possible, allegedly because of one Member's objection, to call a meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee to consider the question.

We are here on the final day of the session. New York is left in the lurch, with empty hands and frustrated opportunity, so far as providing a decent and proper U.S. pavilion at the New York fair is concerned.

If it should appear that such pavilion as is erected—and it is inevitable that one will be, as we all know, for we cannot conceive otherwise—and someone criticizes the pavilion as inadequate, or that it does not have the right content or the right shape—a criticism which arose with respect to the Brussels Fair—the fault will then be, in my opinion, chargeable to what we ourselves have done in allowing ourselves to be frustrated in this way by our own mechanics.

I speak with great sadness today. I think it is a sad hour. We have had shining hours. But when we stoop to business such as we now face, I think it is a sad hour.

New York pays 12 percent of the Federal taxes in this country. Yet, in my opinion, in the last week or two, and especially today, the city has been gravely disadvantaged in its own eyes and in the eyes of the world. I regret it very much and I feel it very deeply. I am very sorry about it. I do not think we are serving ourselves well.

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

Mr. JAVITS. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. I wish to commend my colleague for the fight that he has put up for this measure. I also commend him for what I believe to be a wise decision in not pressing a motion to sus-

pend the rule at this time. Unfortunately the legislative climate is not favorable for action at this time. It would be disastrous if this amendment were pressed and the requisite votes were not obtained, a fact which someone might later say was evidence of a desire on the part of the Senate not to have the United States participate in the building of a pavilion.

There is clear authority to handle this subject in the interim, until January or February—I hope January—when the Committee on Foreign Relations can take up the authorization bill.

Each of the departments has general administrative funds. The President can direct the use of these funds by the Secretary of Commerce.

I have written to the Secretary of Commerce thanking him for giving me information on the fair and urging that his Department continue its work in studying the several pending recommendations as regards the nature and extent of Federal participation in the New York fair. These studies have been underway in one form or another for the last year and a half. I believe it is entirely appropriate for the Secretary to continue to devote his attention to proposed plans for a Federal exhibit at the New York World's Fair. If he does this, and I urge very strongly that he do it, we will be in a much better position when, hopefully, New York World's Fair study bill is enacted by the Senate in January of next year. The laying of this important groundwork will permit the President to act quickly and expeditiously in following up the enactment of legislation and in appointing a Federal Commissioner to review proposed exhibits and to make recommendations on a Federal exhibit.

*I appeal to Senators to support the authorization bill when it comes before us early next year, and to support a program which is fair to New York State and to New York City and, more important than that, a program which will result in a dignified and appealing representation to all the world of the economic, social, and political system which we have in this country. Our system certainly has brought more happiness, prosperity, and security to a larger number of people than any other system that was ever devised by the mind of man.

When people from the Soviet Union and from other Iron Curtain countries come to the New York fair to show their wares, I hope, I anticipate, and I expect, that the United States will be there to outshine them all, regardless of what we have failed to do on this rather unhappy day for the Senators from New York.

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

Mr. JAVITS. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. It seems inexcusable to me that we cannot make some Federal provision for the World's Fair in New York, when out of sheer abundance of interest and conquest we dumped \$15 million into the World's Fair in Brussels.

I cannot conceive that either the House or the Senate will not undertake

to express tangibly the interest of this Government in a world's fair within our own country.

I share the sense of frustration and distress that besets the distinguished Senator from New York over the outcome of his proposed amendment. I congratulate the Senator on being so forbearing as not to press the amendment under a motion to suspend the rule, but to await probable further action at a later time.

I assure the Senator now that if and when the question comes before the Senate, probably in January, I will lend my best efforts to consummate whatever the situation requires. I am certain that the majority leader will do likewise.

Obviously, we cannot assure anything, but we can at least pledge our best efforts to see that the job is done for the World's Fair in New York in 1964.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I am very grateful to the distinguished Senator from Illinois.

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

Mr. JAVITS. I yield to the majority leader.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I commend the Senator from New York for showing the patience and good judgment which he has just announced in stating what his action would be. I have some idea of the great strain that the senior Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] and his colleague [Mr. KEATING] as well have been under. While, of course, no commitments can be made, I join the minority leader and assure both Senators from New York that in the next session of Congress, I will do what I can to see that hearings are held and a decision reached on this question at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I am very grateful to the distinguished Senator from Montana.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, there is not a Senator who fails to hold the city of New York and the State of New York in high esteem and respect. I come from California. It is always a thrill to me to visit the great metropolitan area so ably represented by the two Senators from New York. It is incredible, as our leader on this side of the aisle has said, that Congress has not been given an opportunity to indicate the desire of the Government to participate, as it ought to participate and must participate and as it will participate in the World's Fair to be undertaken by the people of New York within the next 2 years.

I wish to say to my able friends, the Senators from New York, that mine is one more vote that will be pledged, at the earliest possible time, in achieving what is common justice.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the Senator from California.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I am not only interested in the success of the fair in New York, but I believe that the Federal Government should participate with an exhibition and proper facility in that fair. I fully concur in what has been said about our participation in international affairs abroad, such as in the Brussels Fair, on which I believe the

money was well spent, and where, in fact, we should have been represented by an even larger exhibition. I wish to assure the Senators from New York that there has not been a lack of interest in the project that he sponsors and for which he has worked so diligently. I feel that he was right in his judgment of not pressing the matter at this point in our proceedings. The Senator knows that this proposal does have administrative support and it does have the support of a large number of Senators who have spoken privately to both Senators from New York. I want him to know that I will do what I can to expedite action in the Committee on Foreign Relations and on the floor of the Senate. I wish to commend the Senator for his fight for his city and for his State. I, too, think New York City is a great area and a great metropolitan center and that it is the envy of the world. There is not one American citizen who I know of who would not want to see that fair a great success, not only for New York but also for the Nation.

Mr. JAVITS. I am grateful to my colleague from Minnesota.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I also feel that the Senators from New York have taken a wise course in delaying a decision on this matter until whatever troublesome technicalities now stand in their way can be eliminated at another session of Congress.

The Senators from New York have heard statements by Senators from large metropolitan areas, from former mayors of great cities, like the city of Minneapolis. I assure the Senators from New York that in the next session of Congress it will not only be the city slickers who will support the Senators from New York but that the country folks also will be interested in seeing to it that proper attention is paid and that consideration be given to the establishment of a great American exhibit at the World's Fair.

As a matter of fact, the Missouri River Basin States, of which South Dakota is the center and most sparkling gem, have already reserved a site at the location of the World's Fair, where we will build a great exhibit, which will be financed by ourselves at our own expense, and which we believe will add considerably to the various types of exhibits that are placed there from around the world. Therefore, it is proper and appropriate that the United States as an entity put its best foot forward at the World's Fair, so that it will not be only a fair for little old New York.

Mr. JAVITS. I am grateful to the Senator from South Dakota. The statements which have just been made will be tremendously helpful to the board of directors of the fair corporation, especially in view of the circumstances under which this has occurred, with their effect upon potential exhibitors, nations as well as individuals, who might choose to exhibit at the New York World's Fair.

As I said this morning, 60 nations have made agreements with the fair including many outstanding corporations both at home and abroad, in the expectation that this is a fair which is in the good graces of the United States of America.

Indeed, as we all know, the President authorized the State Department to join in issuing invitations to effect that purpose. This was done after hearings were held before a board whose duty was to recommend to the President what would be the best location for the World's Fair. The Board, including a former Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Sawyer, recommended New York City.

The reason for picking 1964 is that that will be the 300th anniversary of the founding of New York City. We could not have found a more suitable occasion than the tercentenary of the city itself as the year for a great effort of this character.

I do not wish to detain the Senate further, but I would like to say one thing more which is of critical importance. There has been a great deal of discussion about \$30 million. There is no commitment to spend \$30 million. The President of the fair sent a telegram to the Senator from Ohio [Mr. LAUSCHE]. If the telegram has not been placed in the RECORD previously, I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD at this point.

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

FLUSHING, N.Y., September 12, 1961.

HON. JACOB K. JAVITS,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.:

The following telegram was sent today to Senator FRANK LAUSCHE:

"The executives and directors of the World's Fair were astonished at the statement attributed to you in the press that there was a breach of commitment on our part as to Federal participation in the New York World's Fair. If you will examine the list of sponsors of this fair, you will see that they are people of the highest reputation who do not breach commitments. The fact of the matter is that we stated originally to President Eisenhower's committee to determine where the fair should be held that we would not ask for a Federal subsidy to promote, build, and run the fair and we have not asked for any subsidy. We made it clear, however, from the very beginning that we expected the U.S. Government to provide a pavilion or exhibit as a focal point in the fair to emphasize the achievements of our country and the major objectives and purposes of our democracy. To this end we employed experts and officially presented to both the Eisenhower and Kennedy administrations suggestions by the highest and most competent authorities as to possible scientific and educational exhibits which would surpass anything along these lines which any foreign countries could present at the fair. It is unnecessary to point out to you that the U.S. Government has taken part in all major World's Fairs, including the last one in Brussels, and that it is taking part in other international fairs such as the coming one in Seattle. It seems to us unthinkable that there would be no Federal exhibit at the New York World's Fair, considering that most of the other nations of the world are exhibiting, not to speak of all our major industries. Failure to have a focal Federal exhibit would be a subject of reproach throughout the United States and the entire world.

"Furthermore, failure to act at this session of Congress on the preparation of a plan, estimate of cost, and schedule of construction will make it impossible to have an adequate U.S. pavilion built and ready to open in 1964 except at exorbitant cost.

"All that the bill before the Senate provides is the machinery to insure a plan and the amount appropriated is only sufficient to give the next Congress the information it needs upon which to determine the scope, character, and cost of such an exhibit. In other words, this bill sets up the machinery for a careful preliminary plan on which a final decision can be made by the Congress. In any event, I wish to make it entirely clear on behalf of the leading citizens who are sponsoring the New York World's Fair that there never has been any breach of any commitment.

ROBERT MOSES,
President."

Mr. JAVITS. The genesis of this figure of \$30 million is a report made by a committee of distinguished scientists to the World's Fair Corp. in which a Franklin National Center of Science and Education, a permanent establishment, similar to the Deutsches Museum at Munich, or the Palace of Discovery in Paris, which would show our achievements and accomplishments in the field of science, was recommended as what might be the U.S. exhibit. No one has ever said that the United States was committed in any way. I read the following paragraph from that committee's report:

After careful consideration, your committee has come to the further conclusion that a U.S. science exhibit of the dimensions outlined above would require an appropriation by the Federal Government of \$30 million.

That, plus some assertion by an official of the Department of Commerce to the Senator from Ohio, is the whole case statement that this means a Federal expenditure of \$30 million. It means nothing of the sort. If we appropriate it, we will; if we do not, we will not. The group of men who made this report is one of the most distinguished groups that we could find in this country. I should like to point out that the committee consisted of Dr. Detlev W. Bronk, president of the Rockefeller Institute and of the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council; Dr. John R. Dunning, dean of engineering, Columbia University; Dr. Lloyd V. Berkner, president, Associated Universities, Inc.; and Dr. William L. Laurence, science editor, the New York Times, chairman.

In my opinion it would be impossible to find a more distinguished group of men in the United States. These are the men who have made the report. It is a fine report. However, it does not commit the United States to do anything. The United States will make its own decision as to what it will do. I wanted to make that crystal clear.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point the report of the committee, entitled "Franklin National Center of Science and Education."

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

FRANKLIN NATIONAL CENTER OF SCIENCE AND
EDUCATION—SCIENCE EXHIBIT

Your committee is unanimously agreed that the U.S. exhibit "involving primarily our scientific accomplishments and our expectations for the near future" should be the outstanding exhibit at the fair. It

should be the finest of its kind, fully commensurate with the greatness of America, not only as the country in which freemen attained the highest technological development and the highest standard of living of any nation in history, but also as the country in which science has made possible the evolution of a free society in which every man achieved the highest dignity and stature as an individual, with the greatest opportunities ever for the full development of his physical, intellectual, spiritual and creative potential.

Not only has science made possible in the United States the highest form of a free society, in which every individual has an equal opportunity to realize to the fullest extent all the innate potentialities of his endowment, it is now playing the central role in the all-important task of defending our free society against the greatest threat in its history. A science exhibit officially sponsored by the leading Nation of the free world must make it clear to all the world that in the great war of ideas we are now engaged, our greatest defensive weapons are not atomic and hydrogen bombs but the mind of man functioning in a climate of individual freedom.

While a U.S. science exhibit should, understandably, "involve our scientific accomplishments" it should not limit itself merely to our own accomplishments. Fundamental scientific discoveries, upon which our great technological achievements are based, have largely been made by scientists of the free Western democracies, mainly Britain, France, Germany, Italy and the Scandinavian countries. Our modern industrial civilization began with the steam engine, invented by an Englishman, who made use of basic laws of mechanics discovered by Galileo, an Italian, and Newton, an Englishman. Newton's fundamental discoveries have, in fact, laid the foundation for all the great contrivances of the machine age. The principle of electromagnetic induction, which made possible the dynamo and ushered in the age of electricity, was discovered by Faraday, an Englishman. Another Englishman, Sir J. J. Thomson, discovered the electron, the basis of all the marvels of electronics—radio, television, radar, automation, rocketry, satellites, etc. Roentgen, a German, discovered the X-ray, one of the most powerful tools to penetrate the mysteries of matter, as well as a powerful weapon in the diagnosis and treatment of disease. Becquerel, a Frenchman, discovered radioactivity, which opened the door to the atomic age. Rutherford, an Englishman, discovered the nucleus of the atom, citadel of the material universe, while another Englishman, Chadwick, discovered the neutron, which opened the way to nuclear fission, discovered by Otto Hahn, a German. Pasteur, a Frenchman, discovered the bacterial origin of infectious disease and laid the foundation for modern immunology, which revolutionized medicine and public health. Fleming, an Englishman, discovered penicillin, which opened the way for the antibiotics that have so far saved more lives than were lost in both world wars. Mendel, an Austrian monk, discovered the laws of heredity and laid the foundation for modern genetics.

It is these fundamental discoveries, made by men seeking knowledge for the sake of knowledge per se, without any thought of its possible practical application, that have opened the way for all our own scientific accomplishments, which, in turn, have made possible our way of life. Hence it is obvious that a United States exhibit must, first of all, be a history of ideas, showing how the inquisitive mind of man, given full scope in an atmosphere of intellectual freedom, has, over the centuries, and particularly since the advent of free institutions, managed to make nature yield some of her most

important secrets, and how these triumphs of man's free mind have, in turn, made it possible for all freemen, and particularly the American people, to harness the forces of nature to build a better life in an environment vastly more suitable for man's needs, material, as well as spiritual.

All the aforementioned fundamental discoveries, and many others in the fields of astronomy, physics, chemistry, biology, genetics, geophysics, medicine, agriculture, metallurgy, etc. upon which all our modern technological civilization is based, should form important parts of the U.S. exhibit. By taking advantage of all modern techniques of presentation—color motion pictures, television, transparencies, revolving stages, with prominent scientists taking part in the demonstrations, either in color motion pictures or in person, such exhibits could be made not only highly instructive, but highly dramatic and entertaining as well.

There is no greater thrill than that of the naked mind of man, with or without simple tools, challenging nature to yield up some of her important secrets, and coming out triumphant after overcoming apparently insuperable obstacles. The intellectual and spiritual exaltation, the religious awe, that must have overcome Newton when he discovered the Law of Gravitation; the ecstasy experienced by Einstein when he discovered the principle of relativity (he was so overcome that he actually took to bed for 2 weeks); the joy of Pierre and Marie Curie the night they first saw the eerie light of radium in the abandoned cadaver shed, after 4 years of back-breaking labor, to take but a few examples at random, could be made to live again in the minds and hearts of the spectators at the exhibit, through dramatic reenactments of the original scenes.

Such exhibits will dramatically demonstrate the following fundamental points:

1. All modern technology has its origin in fundamental discoveries made by inquisitive minds seeking knowledge of nature.

2. While pure science seeks only knowledge, without any thought of practical application, every scientific discovery eventually leads to far-reaching technological developments for the improvement of man's lot on earth. Technology, in turn, gives science new tools that make possible further fundamental discoveries.

3. All further discoveries in science have led to further enhancement of the democratic way of life.

4. Conversely, the democratic way of life creates the best environment for the creative mind. This is particularly true in the development of science and technology.

Without in any way resorting to propaganda, the exhibit, as outlined, will make it clear that not one of the major discoveries mentioned has come from either czarist or Communist Russia, or from Nazi Germany, or from any other country without democratic institutions. The only major technological development in Nazi Germany, the V-2—the first practical rocket—was based on principles developed by the American, Robert Goddard, whose basic ideas were also lifted bodily by the Russians in the development of their Sputniks. In fact, all of Russia's technological progress is based on fundamental scientific discoveries and technological developments made in the free world, their technological development being largely based on the technology of the United States.

All the aforementioned lead your committee to the following conclusions:

1. The U.S. scientific exhibit should be the finest of its kind, exceeding in scope the outstanding examples of equivalent institutions anywhere in the world—such as the Deutsches Museum in Munich or the Palace of Discovery in Paris. It should, in fact, aim to become one of the wonders of the modern world, fully representing the spirit

of America and commensurate with its greatness as the leader of the free world. Properly planned, it could serve as an expression of our faith in the future, as a potent weapon in the war of ideas. In the present fateful struggle between the concepts of a free society and totalitarian enslavement we cannot afford second best.

2. Such an institution must, obviously, become a permanent part of our cultural heritage. It must be housed in a monumental building that in itself would represent one of the finest structures of its kind in the world, one that would stand as a symbol of the modern free world in the same manner as the great cathedrals of Europe symbolized the aspirations and the faith of their builders and of the peoples of their day.

3. We believe that such an exhibit, and the structure in which it is housed, requires a minimum of 7 acres, including exterior landscaping. A central location is desirable, as the U.S. science exhibit should be at the center of the fair, the hub from which all other exhibits radiate. Such a central location, we believe, will enhance the value of, and interest in, all other technological exhibits to be presented by our leading industrial organizations, the technologies of which are the results of basic discoveries in science. The U.S. science exhibit would serve as the background that will make all these industrial exhibits more understandable, and hence more attractive.

The structure housing the U.S. exhibit should in itself be a most dramatic exhibit, a dynamic symbol of the world of the future, showing the creative mind of America at its best in one of its most original aspects. The preliminary sketches for the proposed building were prepared by Wallace K. Harrison.

After careful consideration, your committee has come to the further conclusion that a U.S. science exhibit of the dimensions outlined above would require an appropriation by the Federal Government of \$30 million—\$20 million for the building and \$10 million for the exhibits it would house.

The institution on Flushing Meadow must not be a museum of static displays, but a living dynamic institution, a great cultural center, designed to instruct, to enrich and to inspire all those who visit it, young and old, university graduates and those of no more than a grammar school education. It should instruct and at the same time entertain. This great center of science and technology, as we prefer to call it, should be the equivalent of a great national theater, in which the leading actor is the human mind, groping and struggling through the ages to learn the secrets of nature and to make man at home in an orderly universe.

The center would thus be above all a revolutionary type of educational institution as well as a new form of entertainment. Like a great repertory theater, it should schedule special programs, daily or weekly, so that a visitor having once come to it will want to visit it again and again and will tell his friends to do likewise. It would serve as a model for similar institutions in all other cities throughout the country as well as in other parts of the world. It could become a major attraction for conventions and tourists, one of the showpieces of America.

As already stated, the center should take advantage of all modern techniques of presentation, color motion pictures, television, revolving stages, etc. Motion pictures in color should present in dramatic form the story of the major discoveries of the fundamental laws of nature upon which all our modern technology is based. The emphasis in all these should be not on the "what?" but on the "how?"—the manner in which an idea emerged, not infrequently over the course of centuries or millennia.

The exhibit should aim to give the average person an outline of man's knowledge

of the universe, the infinite and the infinitesimal, the living and the nonliving, and how this knowledge was acquired. The motion pictures and lectures by eminent scientists should serve to provide the background for actual demonstrations showing the mind of great men in action.

These demonstrations should be associated with personal participation on a do-it-yourself basis, with the visitor himself performing some of the crucial experiments that represent landmarks in the growth of ideas. The visitor could be taught to weigh the earth, the moon, and the sun; to measure the velocity of light; and to determine on his own the distance from the earth to the sun. Repeating the experiment of Galileo, the visitor could rediscover for himself the law of falling bodies; he could discover helium in the sun and determine what other elements the sun is made of; he could repeat Faraday's simple experiment that led to the age of electricity, and the epoch-making experiment by Hertz, in which he created the first manmade electromagnetic wave, which ushered in the age of radio, television, and radar. These are only a few examples in which the average person could be initiated into the fellowship of the great discoverers through the ages.

Rather than being lost in a maze of detail, the exhibit should stress the unity of nature and the fundamental laws that govern it. It should be built around several great general exhibits, all interrelated. One of these should give the visitor a comprehensive view of the cosmos at large, the universe of stars, galaxies and supergalaxies. Another should give the story of the solar system and of the earth. The story of matter and energy should be the subject of a third. Another general exhibit should be devoted to the story of the evolution of life on earth and the possibility of its existence elsewhere in the universe. The nature of life and how it functions, with emphasis on human development and physiology, should be the subject of another. An exhibit showing how a humble monk, Gregor Mendel, observing his peas in his garden, discovered the laws of heredity operating throughout the entire realm of life, from the lowest of bacteria to man, should be the starting point for an exposition of the story of genetics.

All these great exhibits, however, should merely serve as the background for the story of America's contribution to science and technology, from colonial time to the present. It should show how, building on the discoveries of the past, the American creative mind transformed a virgin continent into a new world which offered the greatest opportunities for the individual to grow in freedom and to attain the highest standard of living in history.

The exhibit should constitute a great pageant of the great names in American science and invention—Franklin, Eli Whitney, Joseph Henry, Fulton, Morse, Bell, Willard Gibbs, Michelson, Millikan, Edison, and Tesla, to mention a few. It should show America's great contributions to the development of the telegraph and the telephone, the automobile, radio, television, and radar; the airplane, the helicopter, and the jet plane; its contributions to the science of nutrition, to medicine and to surgery, to agriculture, and transportation, to the harnessing of great rivers, such as the Niagara and the St. Lawrence, with scale models of these giant dams.

Two of the major exhibits of American technology should, of course, show our country's outstanding contributions to the atomic age and the age of space. The atomic exhibit should show the highlights of the great secret wartime development that brought the atomic age into being. It should show, among others, a model of the first nuclear reactor built in the squash court at the University of Chicago, the first atomic power

plant in history. It should be climaxed with an actual experimental swimming pool type of nuclear reactor, of the type shown by the United States at the United Nations Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in Geneva in 1955. Such a reactor is absolutely safe and is highly spectacular. The exhibit should also illustrate the great promise of atomic energy as a vast new source of energy for industrial power, and as a most important tool in agriculture, biology, and medicine, which promises to play a major role in the conquest of disease and the prolongation of life.

The exhibit on the space age should, first of all, provide a clear explanation of the fundamental principles of the rocket and the principles that maintain a satellite in its orbit. It should display models of the various American satellites placed in orbit, their instrumentation and their purpose.

It should also leave room for any new satellites and new discoveries that will be made after the exhibit had been set up.

In addition to providing a comprehensive outline of scientific discoveries and technological developments up to the present, the fair should also provide a glimpse of the immediate and the more distant future. It should show how atomic energy promises to give mankind everywhere an abundant source of energy for an abundant life, and how that will serve as a vital factor in bringing peace to the world. It would show mankind entering an era in which most major diseases will be eliminated and the average lifespan will be significantly increased.

It should also show that, within the next two decades or so, scientists hope to solve the problem of harnessing the fusion energy of the hydrogen bomb as a limitless source of industrial power, with the oceans of the world providing an endless source of fuel.

Lastly, it should provide a glimpse of what further explorations of outer space will bring in the future. Such a glimpse will make the onlooker aware that we stand on the eve of some of the greatest discoveries ever made, discoveries that may open vast new horizons for mankind.

The exhibit as a whole must avoid giving the impression that science and technology are purely materialistic. Science is the outgrowth of the spirit of man, of his desire to know, to seek the truth. Its technological fruits serve to make man free from exhausting physical labor, to enable him to cultivate his spiritual and creative powers, in short, to make him free. An understanding of science should therefore give us faith in the future, for science, by fostering the free mind, is the greatest enemy of totalitarianism. The old maxim, "And ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free," is still as valid as it ever was.

Respectfully submitted.

DETLEV W. BRONK,
JOHN R. DUNNING,
LLOYD V. BERKNER,
WILLIAM L. LAURENCE,
Chairman.

ADDENDUM TO THE REPORT OF THE SCIENCE COMMITTEE—EDUCATION EXHIBIT

As stated in the report of your Committee on the United States Science Exhibit, the National Center of Science would "be above all a revolutionary type of educational institution as well as a new form of entertainment."

On further consideration, and in the light of the valuable report of the committee on education headed by Dr. George N. Shuster, and including Dr. John H. Fischer, Dr. John W. Gardner, Dr. Fred M. Hechinger, and Dr. Joseph E. Johnson, it appears that the educational potentialities of such a center would be greatly enhanced by the incorporation of a special exhibit, that would tell in dramatic form, largely through color motion

pictures and closed circuit television, the inspiring story of the development of the American educational system, from the beginning to the present, with a glimpse into the future.

Such an exhibit would not require a special building, as one large hall, in the form of an attractive and spacious auditorium, equipped with a modern stage and screen and decorated with murals giving the highlights of the story of education in America, would adequately serve the purpose. Such a hall of education should form an integral part of the science building. The center could thus be named the "Franklin National Center of Science and Education."

The educational section of the center should avoid any semblance of static museum-type exhibits. The development of the educational system in America is one of the glories of our land, a story of great human interest that can be told in colorful and dramatic sequences in which the highlights covering a period of more than three centuries could be reenacted and made to live again. The story should tell how from the very beginning the "things" our forefathers "longed for, and looked after was to advance learning and perpetuate it to our posterity." It should tell not only the American people but the peoples from all parts of the world who will visit the fair, and in the years to come, that the ideal of universal education for all, and not only for the privileged few, was fostered in our country from the beginning; that this ideal became a keystone of our democratic way of life, which gives every individual an equal opportunity to develop to the fullest possible extent all the innate talents within him. It should show that only in America has this ideal been fostered, and is still being fostered not for the purpose of creating robot-like servants of the State, but to give every individual an equal opportunity to rise to his highest dignity as an individual; to give life a higher meaning; to inspire to the fullest measure a devotion to the higher values of existence; to instill in every citizen love of God, of country and of his fellow men.

The spirit of American education, that might well be expressed in an inscription on one of the walls of the proposed hall of education, could best be illuminated by the inspiring passage from New England's First Fruits, published in 1643, telling the story of the founding of Harvard College in 1636, a bare 16 years after the landing of the Pilgrims:

"After God had carried us safe to New England; and wee had builded our houses, provided necessities for our livell-hood, rear'd convenient places for Gods worship, and settled the Civil Government: One of the next things wee longed for, and looked after was to advance Learning and perpetuate it to our Posterity; dreading to leave an illiterate Ministry to the Churches, when our present Ministers shall lie in the Dust.

"And as wee were thinking and consulting how to effect this Great Work, it pleased God to stir up the heart of one Mr. Harvard (a Godly gentleman and a lover of learning, there living among us) to give the one half of his Estate (it being in all about 1700 £) towards the erecting of a Colledge; and all his Library: after him another gave 300 £. Others after them cast in more, and the publique hand of the State added the rest; the Colledge was, by common consent, appointed to be at Cambridge (a place very pleasant and accommodate) and is called (according to the name of the first founder) Harvard Colledge."

This inspiring story could well be dramatically reenacted in a color motion picture, to be written by one of our leading dramatists. The film would show the Pilgrims in solemn conclave at a town meeting which may well have followed the funeral of one of their ministers. They would be shown discussing

the need for the advancement and perpetuation of learning, revealing their "dread of leaving an illiterate ministry," and their despair because of the lack of funds with which to accomplish their purpose, when a young minister among them, John Harvard, rises to announce his magnificent gift.

The story could then go on to tell the early struggles of the young college for survival, how the students paid their tuition with products of the farm—cheese, milk, eggs and vegetables, which the faculty lived on. It could show actual classrooms of the 17th century, the methods of teaching, student life, their games and their pranks. The story could unfold the role played by Harvard in the Revolutionary War, in the Civil War, in World War I and II. Leading actors could re-create some of the great teachers and personalities of Harvard during its three centuries, making them live again in their classrooms. Interwoven through the story should, of course, be the landmarks showing the growth of Harvard from a tiny "colledge" of one small building to one of the world's great institutions of learning, with outstanding graduate schools in medicine, law, business, the arts, the sciences and the humanities.

Similar inspiring, intensely dramatic stories could be told of our other great universities—Yale, Princeton, Columbia, to mention but a few. Many of these dramatizations already exist. For example, during its recent fund drive, Harvard produced a splendid motion picture, "From the Age, That Is Past," shown so far only to a limited audience of alumni, which should prove highly interesting to the public at large.

Another dramatic and colorful story could be told of the development of our great land-grant colleges and universities, showing President Lincoln signing the Land-Grant Act in 1862 and explaining its purpose; the development of our great State universities; the establishment of our great institutions of learning for women; the world-famous institutes of technology, such as MIT and Caltech; our great research centers, such as the Rockefeller Institute; the unique Institute for Advanced Study, at Princeton; our gigantic National Laboratories, serving groups of universities, at Brookhaven, N.Y., Oak Ridge, Tenn.; and Argonne, near Chicago.

By means of closed circuit television, the visitor at the Center would be permitted to enter classrooms in several of our leading universities, showing education in action. He could be made a participant in some of the students' extracurricular activities, watch rehearsals, and actual performances of their dramatic societies, debating teams, glee clubs. He could sit in at a typical "bull session" among undergraduates and made to feel as one of them.

One of the special features of the education exhibit could be a reenactment of some of the memorable football games of the past, bringing back to life, or restore the youth of, some of the legendary names in football history. This feature of the exhibit should, of course, show present day athletic activities, illustrating the fact that American education is designed to meet the needs of the whole man, body, mind, and spirit.

A major part of the exhibit should be devoted to a dramatic presentation of the development of the elementary school, the high school and the kindergarten, with living subjects playing their respective parts in the proper environment. This group of exhibits, all in color motion pictures, should bring back to life the original red schoolhouse, with all the trimmings. It should show the teachers and the children in the dress of the period, and the manner in which the three R's were taught. It should graphically depict how this little red schoolhouse gradually developed over the years into the modern elementary school and high school.

These exhibits also should show typical classrooms in action, with living actors playing the part of the teachers and real children acting as the pupils. Whenever possible actual modern classrooms should be entered by means of closed circuit television.

One of the major aims of this exhibit would be to illustrate the development of the art of teaching from its crude beginnings to its modern advanced techniques. This could be done by showing classrooms at various periods in our history and the methods used in teaching certain subjects.

The exhibit could be climaxed with a present-day version of the meeting of the Pilgrims that led to the founding of Harvard. In the modern version we would have (in color motion picture) a group of distinguished educators, including the presidents of a number of our leading institutions of learning, expressing their fears for the future and affirming once again that "the things we long for, and look after, is to advance learning and perpetuate it to our posterity." In this sequence should be outlined, in the words of the educators, the great problems now facing American education, stressing the fact that we are now engaged in a fateful struggle for survival that requires the training of our best minds, through a system of universal education designed to meet effectively the great challenge of our day.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM L. LAURENCE,
Chairman, Science Committee.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point, from "New York World's Fair, 1964-65," the introduction by the president of the Fair Corp., Mr. Robert Moses.

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

INTRODUCTION

The New York World's Fair was host to 2,000 guests on preview day, April 22, 1961; 3 years before the opening day of April 22, 1964. Back of the day's entertainment, boat ride, helicopter flight, music, exhibits, inspection, and luncheon was the realization that only 3 years of preparation remain.

The corporation's basic plans are completed and construction has begun on the framework and settings for exhibits: from home and abroad, from industry, science, and the arts. Adjustments will be made to fit exhibitors' requirements as their plans progress.

The Flushing Bay waterfront approach to the fair will be improved with a wider and deeper channel and enlarged landings.

The sale of \$40 million of World's Fair promissory notes is now underway. The city of New York will finance \$24 million of permanent Flushing Meadow Park improvements to be repaid to the city after the close of the fair. The fair will reconstruct Flushing Meadow Park at a cost of \$6 million. Estimated total revenues and estimated total expenditures, including repayment of the city costs and completion of Flushing Meadow Park, indicate a substantial surplus, after repayment of notes, to be given the city for additional park improvements and for education.

The building industry of New York, labor and management, has pledged cooperation in building the fair.

Preview day was organized by the communication section. It was a small sample of what is to come.

Financing, constructing and publicizing a World's Fair are preliminaries to the operation of a fair. The responsibilities are many: restaurants, souvenirs, food stands, police, fire protection, parking, service sta-

tions, bus transportation, shows, comfort stations, entrance gate operation, maintenance, licensing, medical facilities, etc. Contracts for some of these operations have been signed and others are being negotiated. In addition the operation group is responsible for cooperative programs with Lincoln Center and city museums and institutions, and for the fair's sports program.

The corporation's immediate activities are directed primarily toward preparation of the site for exhibitors: industrial, international, transportation, Federal, States, and special. A number of leases have been signed. More are under negotiation.

President Eisenhower and President Kennedy both authorized the Commerce Department to prepare plans for the U.S. exhibit at the World's Fair. Secretary Hodges and Undersecretary Gudeman are developing concrete proposals and are preparing to submit a bill to Congress authorizing Federal participation in the fair.

A memorandum of understanding has been signed with the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts assuring cooperation in 1964-65.

Construction has started on the \$95 million arterial program in and adjacent to the fair.

This second progress report on the fair includes charts detailing fair construction and exhibitors' leases and construction.

The April 22 preview day represented our first invitation to the entire world to come to the real fair in 1964 and 1965.

ROBERT MOSES, *President.*

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point the names of the honorary chairmen; the board of directors; the members of the executive committee; and the persons responsible for the administration of the fair.

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

Members of the New York World's Fair Corp.

Honorary chairmen: Herbert C. Hoover, Harry S. Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Board of directors:

Herbert L. Barnett, Vincent G. Barnett, Abraham D. Beame, John J. Bergen, James B. Black, William Black, Robert E. Blum, Peter J. Brennan, Edgar M. Bronfman, Detlev Bronk, Ralph J. Bunche, William H. Burkhardt, Selig S. Burrows, David R. Calhoun, Jr.

Joseph F. Carlino, Amon Carter, Jr., Elmer A. Carter, Emanuel Celler, Norman Chandler, Howard Clark, Lucius D. Clay, L. Gary Clemente, Lester L. Colbert, Fairfax Cone, John F. Connelly, Edward Corsi, Gardner Cowles, Lou R. Crandall.

Henry Crown, Howard S. Cullman, Chester Dale, Lloyd A. Dalzell, Mrs. Tobe Celler Davis, Donald Dayton, Thomas J. Deegan, Jr., Raymond C. Deering, James J. Delaney, Thomas E. Dewey, Rene D'Harnoncourt, Lowell S. Dillingham, Morton Downey, Harold J. Drescher.

Orvil E. Dryfoos, Ferdinand Eberstadt, Charles Eble, Frederic W. Ecker, G. S. Eysell, James A. Farley, Horace C. Flanagan, F. M. Flynn, John M. Franklin, Richard W. Freeman, Robert D. L. Gardiner, Ira H. Genet, Bernard F. Gimbel, Fred M. Glass.

Thomas F. Gleed, Thomas M. Goodfellow, Harry E. Gould, William G. Graham, Harold E. Gray, Peter Grimm, Mrs. Alicia Patterson Guggenheim, John W. Hanes, W. Averell Harriman, Wallace K. Harrison, Huntington Hartford, Mrs. Enid A. Haupt, Paul R. Hays.

William R. Hearst, Jr., Lester Holtzman, Stanley C. Hope, Roy W. Howard, Palmer Hoyt, George M. Humphrey, George Hyam, Jacob K. Javits, Richard L. Jones, Jr., Devereux C. Josephs, Kenneth B. Keating, Mrs. Edna F. Kelly, James M. Kemper, Jr., Eugene J. Keogh.

Joseph H. King, Dr. Grayson Kirk, John S. Kniight, Walter E. Kolb, I. Robert Kriendler, Miss Eleanor Lambert, Mrs. Albert D. Lasker, Robert Lehman, Douglas Leigh, Arthur Levitt, David M. Levitt, Kuo Ching Li, Jr., Mrs. Oswald Bates Lord, George H. Love.

Henry R. Luce, Nils Lundberg, Stanley Marcus, Rev. Dr. Jullus Mark, Joseph A. Martino, Charles B. McCabe, Rev. Laurence J. McGlinley, S.J., Michael J. Merkin, Thomas Jefferson Miley, Paul Miller, MacNeill Mitchell, Joseph Monserrat, Roy W. Moore, Jr., William H. Moore, Gene Mori, Robert Moses, Arthur H. Motley, Norman N. Newhouse, Dr. Carroll V. Newsom, William S. Paley, H. Bruce Palmer, I. S. V. Patcevitch, Richard C. Patterson, Jr., Richard S. Perkins, Alfred E. Perlman, Clifton W. Phalen, Fortune Pope.

Jacob Potofsky, Charles F. Preusse, Eugene C. Pulliam, Roland L. Redmond, William S. Renchard, Edward V. Rickenbacker, Harold Riegelman, William E. Robinson, David Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller III, John J. Rooney, John Roosevelt, James J. Rorimer, Alex Rose.

Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, Samuel I. Rosenman, Thomas J. Shanahan, Joseph T. Sharkey, Dale E. Sharp, William A. Shea, David A. Shepard, C. R. Smith, Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, Joseph P. Spang, Jr., Jack I. Straus, Lief J. Sverdrup, Austin J. Tobin, William J. Tracy.

Anthony J. Travia, Mrs. Marietta Tree, Juan T. Trippe, H. C. Turner, Jr., Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., Thomas J. Watson, Jr., Sidney J. Weinberg, Alexander M. White, Robert M. White II, John Hay Whitney, Mrs. Wendell Willkie, Norman K. Winston, Joseph Zaretski, William Zeckendorf.

Executive committee: Thomas J. Deegan, chairman; Lou R. Crandall, James J. Delaney, Bernard F. Gimbel, Wallace K. Harrison, Robert Moses, J. Anthony Panuch, Richard C. Patterson, Jr., Charles Poletti, William E. Potter, Charles F. Preusse, William E. Robinson.

Administration: Robert Moses, president; Ernestine R. Haig, secretary of the corporation and assistant to the president; William E. Potter, executive vice president; Michael R. Pender, assistant to executive vice president.

Operations: Stuart Constable, vice president; Grace M. Glennon, assistant to vice president; Harry F. Meyers, director, maintenance and security; William A. Kane, director, concessions; Sheldon S. Brownston, chief medical officer; Harold J. Blake, office manager; Edward P. F. Eagan, sports consultant; Louis B. Ames, coordinator for the arts.

Industrial, Federal, States, and special exhibits: J. Anthony Panuch, vice president; Erwin Smith, executive assistant; John S. Young, director, industrial and commercial exhibits; Bourne Upham III, director, Federal and State exhibits; William S. Ottley, director, special exhibit.

International affairs and exhibits: Charles Poletti, vice president; John Simmons, chief of protocol; Allen E. Beach, director, international exhibits; Lionel Harris, Douglas Seaton, Gates Davison.

Communications and public relations: William Berns, vice president; William S. Adams, Jr., assistant to vice president; Jack Reiss, representative, Thomas J. Deegan Co., Inc.; Jerome Edelberg, representative, William J. Donoghue Corp.

Comptroller: Erwin Witt, comptroller; John Brennan, chief accountant; James T. Carroll, manager, insurance department.

Chief engineer: William Whipple, Jr., chief engineer; Walter Glebelhaus, assistant chief engineer.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, Robert Moses certainly knows his business, and is one of the great master builders of

our time. It is with pride that we in New York hail the fact that he heads the World's Fair board.

I close upon this note. I am grateful to my colleagues from Illinois, Montana, California, Minnesota, and South Dakota for their support against what seems to me to represent, in effect, a very real slight to the city of New York and its great effort for this World's Fair. I also express my gratitude and appreciation especially to my colleague from New York, Senator KEATING. I have faith that justice will be done and seasonably by New York's 1964 World's Fair.

He has suffered—I use that word advisedly—through these days with me in our effort to do something about what seemed to us to be a critically important matter to the city of New York.

I wish to express to the Senate, because of the point which was raised about a filibuster and delaying the Senate, my deep feeling in conscience and assurance that I have struggled all through this day in the effort to bring about a resolution of this problem at the earlier possible moment without in any way taxing the Senate or making an inducement for doing something about this delay of the Senate's work. I have beaten myself harder than anyone would have dreamed of driving me in order to bring this question to some conclusion.

The President should facilitate the planning, in the next few months. The Federal establishment is big enough so that it can be done. While time is critical to a successful exhibit at the fair, it could be a very costly investment, which is the right thing to do, in terms of our standing prestige, because we will be on display with every other nation on earth which amounts to anything at the New York World's Fair. So I think the President and the executive department should allow for the adverse effects of the period of time through which we must go.

I am grateful to the Senators who have given their assurance, upon which I know we in New York will rely most gratefully, that this subject will have the earliest possible attention when the Congress reconvenes.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I appreciate the feeling of the Senator from New York. I assure him that I have treated the city of New York with the same measure of justice that I have treated my own city. In 1957, a request was pending for \$5 million to build a stadium in Cleveland. Cleveland is the place of my birth. I knew of the fiscal stringency confronting the Federal Government. I opposed the giving of \$5 million to Cleveland. I do not propose to do anything more for New York than I did for my own city, nor any less.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask for the third reading of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, shall it pass?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President—

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I have discussed a question with the chairman.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I believe I obtained the floor after the third reading.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield to the Senator from Washington.

Mr. MAGNUSON. With respect to the item for the Aeronautics and Space Agency, a point of order was made by the Senator from Illinois, and the point of order was sustained. A question may be asked as to why the language was included.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD an explanation of why the language was included. There was no intention to disregard or disappoint the Civil Service Commission, but merely to clarify the language of the National Space Agency Act.

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

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-TWO SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION FOR STAFF OF THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL LANGUAGE

This supplemental request amounted to \$225,000 for salaries and expenses. In addition, the language included the following proviso: "That hereafter employees of the Council may be appointed and compensated under section 201(f) of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 (42 U.S.C. 2471(f)), without regard to the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, as amended * * *."

PROCEDURE

On September 20, this supplemental request, including the above-cited language, was approved by the Bureau of the Budget and recommended to the President by its Director.

On September 21, the President transmitted the supplemental request to the President of the Senate, expressing his concurrence with the Bureau of the Budget recommendation.

The Executive Secretary of the Space Council testified before the Appropriations Committee, explaining the need for and reasons for this request.

Subsequently, the supplemental request, including the previously quoted proviso, was approved by the Appropriations Committee.

EXPLANATION

The language "without regard to the civil service laws and the Classification Act * * *" was not presented as an amendment to the National Aeronautics and Space Act. Rather, it was presented as a clarifying interpretation of what was believed to have been the congressional intent at the time the basic act was passed. Between 1958, when the legislation was enacted, and 1961, there was no experience in employing personnel under section 201(f). Consequently, there had been no occasion or need for raising the question of intent and interpretation of the language.

There is need for such clarification, and it was considered that the language in the supplemental appropriation would make the congressional intent clear. When the newly appointed executive secretary had the funds for employing a staff, he learned that confusion existed as to the interpretation of the language under which such employment would take place. In consultation with officials of the Bureau of the Budget, General

Services Administration, and the Civil Service Commission, he learned that various views and interpretations were held by those officials. In fact, the executive secretary received interpretations that the Council was covered by civil service laws and the Classification Act, and that it was not so covered. However, in the absence of clear language, the Civil Service Commission finally interpreted the provision to the effect that the Council staff was covered by such legislation.

Hence, since this was viewed as a matter of interpretation rather than as a matter of amendment, it is considered to be in the interest of efficiency to have the language clarified.

The Chairman of the Space Council was the Chairman of the committee which drafted the basic legislation in the Senate and was also a member of the conference committee on the bill before final passage. He has advised that it was his understanding, at the time the bill was drafted, that the Space Council would not be covered by civil service laws and the Classification Act. The executive secretary of the Space Council, who assisted in the drafting of the Senate bill, holds the same view.

The act itself gives implicit support to the interpretation that the Council staff is not covered by such personnel legislation:

(a) Section 201 establishes the Council. In subparagraph (f) of that section, the pertinent language is as follows:

"The executive secretary * * * is authorized to appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel, including not more than three persons who may be appointed without regard to the civil service laws or the Classification Act of 1949 and compensated at the rate of not more than \$19,000 a year. * * *

(b) Section 203 provides for the administration of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. In subparagraph (b)(2), it states that the administration is authorized "to appoint and fix the compensation of such officers and employees as may be necessary to carry out such functions." Then, in clear distinction with the provision affecting the Space Council, that sentence is followed by: "Such officers and employees shall be appointed in accordance with the civil service laws and their compensation fixed in accordance with the Classification Act of 1949, except. * * *". The exception provides for some 290 positions of \$19,000 or more, which are outside the civil service laws and the Classification Act.

(c) It is noted that both provisions authorize the appointment and the fixing of compensation for staff personnel. In both cases, provision is made for \$19,000 salaries. But, only the language referring to NASA specifies that the personnel is covered by the civil service laws and the Classification Act.

On July 24, 1961, Senator JOHN STENNIS, a distinguished member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, made a particularly pertinent statement before the committee during its consideration of the Independent Offices bill. In that statement, he emphasized the necessity for expediting the Space Council's performance and recommended that the language of section 201(f) of the National Aeronautics and Space Act be so phrased as to make it clear that all of the Council's staff positions be exempted in a manner consistent with the language as proposed in the fiscal year 1962 supplemental appropriation.

ILLUSTRATIONS

One agency (AEC), whose Chairman is a member of the Space Council, is excluded from such personnel legislation. Another agency (State), whose Secretary is a member of the Space Council, has a portion of its personnel excluded. The other two agencies (DOD and NASA), whose top officials are on the Space Council, have substantial num-

bers of personnel exempted from coverage. Also, employees of such agencies as National Security Agency, Central Intelligence Agency, and TVA are exempt. Agents of the FBI and officers in the Public Health Service are also not covered.

In essence, however, the characteristics of the Space Council's entire staff are more nearly comparable to those of the top policy personnel of other agencies than to the entire staff of such agencies.

OBSERVATION

It seemed appropriate to have clarification of congressional intent made by the Congress. Since the Council has had an appropriation only for a short time, the difficulties stemming from this question of interpretation have only become known recently. Hence, the clarifying language was submitted with the supplemental request, as the latter presented a reasonable opportunity to have the matter clarified.

Since there is no precedent for job descriptions and little comparable precedent for recruitment of the type of personnel needed, it is difficult to develop a competent staff for the Space Council, within the limitations of the provisions of the civil service laws and the Classification Act. The Executive Secretary of the Space Council presented in more detail the need for this clarifying language, in his testimony for the Appropriations Committee on September 20. This testimony has been printed by the committee.

E. C. WELSH,
Executive Secretary.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, on page 13 of the bill is an item known as "juvenile delinquency and youth offenses." As I understand, after having discussed the question with the chairman of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare and also with the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the sum of \$8,200,000 is appropriated "for grants for demonstration, evaluation, and training projects, and for technical assistance, relating to control of juvenile delinquency, and youth offenses, and for salaries and expenses in connection therewith."

As I understand, this language does not exclude the training of public welfare and social workers in this area of activity. I also understand that it does include teachers and recreation workers.

May I ask, first, the Senator from Alabama if that is his understanding?

Mr. HILL. It could include the persons to whom the Senator from Minnesota has addressed himself.

Mr. HUMPHREY. The reason I raise this question is that in the regular appropriation bill for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare the sum of money provided for the training and grant program for social workers was excluded. I wished to make certain that the contract provisions under this particular proposal, and under the terms of this language, are such that they can include recreation workers, teachers, social workers, welfare workers, and a relationship between the Federal Government and the States, because much of this work is done at the State level and local level, not at the Federal level.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator's statement is correct. I think that is the way the language will be interpreted.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a statement

I have prepared on the subject of funds for training public welfare personnel in the field of juvenile delinquency control.

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

STATEMENT BY SENATOR HUMPHREY

FUNDS FOR TRAINING PUBLIC WELFARE PERSONNEL IN FIELD OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CONTROL

For the first time the Congress has enacted legislation for the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency and youth offenses. I was happy to be one of the sponsors, together with Senators HILL and CLARK and others, of S. 279, which has been passed by the Senate and the House.

I support without qualification the request of the administration for \$8,200,000 for fiscal year 1962 to provide grants for demonstration, evaluation, and training projects, and for technical assistance relating to the control of juvenile delinquency and youth offenses, submitted in the President's message of September 18, 1961, and contained in Senate Document No. 51.

I am concerned, though, that in our commendable desire to develop projects and provide training to help our communities in their problems of juvenile delinquency, we may assume without justification that something new and different has to be done if we are going to get any results. The fact is that right now we are operating many important and significant services and programs directed toward prevention and control of juvenile delinquency, which, while they have laid no claim to a cure-all, have ameliorated and kept within limits—although perhaps not sufficiently—the scope of the problem. We are not starting from scratch in this field.

We all know full well that our local and State public welfare departments are primary instruments in the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency. These departments, after all, are on the first line of defense since their staff meets daily with the low-income families—in slums and blighted areas of our cities—from whom come a high proportion of our youth who get in trouble. Moreover, in many States and localities, just as in my own State of Minnesota, the State welfare department is charged with maintaining an extensive program of youth services, youth correctional institutions, and youth camps.

The public welfare worker is one of the most important foot soldiers in any campaign to help youth. We must be sure that we do not pass over him in developing a program of training in juvenile delinquency prevention, for if we do, we miss an essential and natural opportunity to deal directly with the early prevention of juvenile delinquency.

I would like to have the record clearly indicate a priority for the training of these front-line soldiers in the juvenile delinquency campaign—the public welfare workers. I am suggesting, therefore, that at least a \$1 million of these funds for demonstration and training projects relating to the control of juvenile delinquency and youth offenses be made available to our State public welfare departments to provide training for State and local staffs. I would hope that a number of these public welfare employees would be encouraged to pursue full graduate training in social work, for the preventive possibilities open to them are worth many a pound of cure. Such preparation for key preventive services is not going to be realized by just short-term training programs and in-service training. Allocation of \$1 million, for our 50 States would make it possible for these States to develop a nucleus of persons with special qualifications and leadership abilities to counsel and advise our communities in the development of delinquency prevention and control programs.

I, therefore, believe that the appropriation language for grants for demonstration, evaluation, and training projects relating to the control of juvenile delinquency and youth offenses, should be interpreted liberally and could well read:

"For grants for demonstration, evaluation, and training projects, and for technical assistance relating to control of juvenile delinquency and youth offenses, and for salaries and expenses in connection therewith, \$8,200,000, of which at least \$1 million shall be made available to the states for the purpose of increasing the number of adequately trained personnel in public welfare available for work in the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency and youth offenses."

The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare has authority to direct that these funds shall be applied in the way I have indicated, but I want him to know that he has my full support and cooperation in strengthening the capacities of State and local public welfare personnel in their battle against juvenile delinquency.

Mr. HUMPHREY. The Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 was signed by the President last Thursday. That act brings together the authority formerly contained in the Fulbright Act, the Smith-Mundt Act, and other acts dealing with educational and cultural exchanges, puts them into one piece of legislation, and repeals the parts of old acts which now appear in the new act. The new act also adds a few limited new authorizations, but they are not involved at this juncture of my discussion.

The appropriation for educational and cultural exchange activities for fiscal year 1962 was passed before the new Fulbright-Hays Act was enacted.

The appropriated funds must be available for expenditure under the new act, because if they are not, the programs will have no legislative basis, the old acts having expired by the terms of the new act.

Therefore, I wish to be very explicit in making clear the intentions of the Committee on Appropriations. The appropriated funds are meant to be available for expenditure under the new act, but only for such activities as were permitted under the old legislation, which was superseded by the new legislation, for which the appropriations were previously requested. The administrative provisions of the new act may be used, but no new substantive activities can be supported by funds from this appropriation.

The Committee on Foreign Relations intended precisely this result by adding a saving clause to the new act, the Fulbright-Hays Act, to which I have referred. Is that the understanding of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations?

Mr. HAYDEN. The funds are available.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I wish to make it clear that the old legislation has been superseded; but there might have been some doubt as to whether the appropriations under the old legislation carried over to the new legislation.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator's understanding is correct. I appreciate his clarification of the situation.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, the report of the Senate Appropriations Committee on the supple-

mental bill for 1962 includes \$3 million for emergency conservation measures in an appropriation to the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. The language of the report reads as follows:

The committee recommends an additional appropriation of \$3 million under this head to be utilized for emergency conservation practices in disaster areas affected by hurricane damage. The amount recommended is \$2 million under the supplemental estimate in Senate Document No. 54. The committee believes that this amount, together with the uncommitted balance of \$5 million still available, will enable the Department to carry out essential emergency conservation measures.

The language in the appropriation bill, H.R. 9169, reads as follows:

For an additional amount for "Emergency conservation measures" to be used for the same purposes and subject to the same conditions as funds appropriated under this head in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957, and the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, including necessary administrative expenses, \$3 million to remain available until expended.

On the floor this amount was increased to \$5 million.

It is my understanding, Mr. President, that—

First. The language in the Appropriations Committee's report would not preclude the use of this money for repairing damage in inland areas as a result of floods caused by hurricanes.

Second. That any funds remaining in this appropriation after use for emergency conservation practices in disaster areas affected by hurricanes will be available for the same purposes and subject to the same conditions as funds previously appropriated for conservation measures referred to in the bill itself.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

The bill (H.R. 9169) was passed.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the conferees on the part of the Senate be appointed by the Chair.

The motion was agreed to; and the Acting President pro tempore appointed Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HILL, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota, and Mrs. SMITH of Maine conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. HUMPHREY subsequently said: Mr. President, during the consideration of the supplemental appropriation bill, H.R. 9169, I had intended to ask the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], who is chairman of the Subcommittee on State Department Activities, a question relating to an item on page 28, lines 17 through 22. This is the item that relates to the arms control and disarmament activities, and reads as follows:

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, for arms control and disarmament activities, as authorized by law \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of S. 2180 or H.R. 9118, Eighty-seventh Congress, or similar legislation.

Of course, that bill is now law. The President signed it today, and the Agency will be established. The sum of \$1 million, as the Senator knows, was about one-third of what the Department requested. Of course, the House had not provided any funds. The RECORD should be clear that \$1 million was to be transferred from the State Department appropriation.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Making \$2 million, which was evidently ample for them to operate on from now until early next year, when possibly a supplemental appropriation bill will come before us at that time. I think it was anticipated by the membership of the committee that an additional request would be made if the measure was enacted into law. Now that it has been, we anticipate such a request. I assure the Senator that, so far as the chairman is concerned, it will receive the proper and earnest attention of the committee when the request comes to us.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I appreciate the Senator's words. In other words, what the chairman of the subcommittee is saying is that this appropriation of \$1 million was made at a time when we were a little uncertain as to the future of the agency itself.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Not only were we uncertain, but the House had provided nothing, and the bill had not been enacted into law. I think the President had transferred \$1 million from his emergency funds, or some other source—

Mr. HUMPHREY. From the State Department funds.

Mr. McCLELLAN. And we thought the \$1 million would be adequate.

Mr. HUMPHREY. For a start.

Mr. McCLELLAN. For whatever was necessary to carry the operations of the agency until the Congress reconvened next year, and we could then give the usual, careful consideration to any justification of a request made. I think it was anticipated that if the bill became law there would be an additional request.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, what is the pending business?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The pending business is H.R. 8847, relating to stock distribution treated as return of capital.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I should like to have the attention of the Senate. It is hoped that before too long it will be possible to have the conference report on the foreign aid bill before the Senate. As the Senator knows, the report must first be acted on by the House.

I further understand—and I ask the Senator from Arizona to corroborate my statement—that it is the intention of the Senator from Arizona to have the conferees on the supplemental appropriation bill meet at approximately 7:30 this evening to consider the bill.

Mr. HAYDEN. I have communicated that information to the House, and I believe it is agreeable to the House.

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 9169

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 26, 1961

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1962, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply sup-
5 plemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the
6 “Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1962”) for the fiscal year
7 ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

(1) STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses", \$20,000.

(2) AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION
SERVICE

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION MEASURES

For an additional amount for "Emergency conservation measures" to be used for the same purposes and subject to the same conditions as funds appropriated under this head in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957, and the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, including necessary administrative expenses, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

(3) ~~Not to exceed \$8,000,000 of the additional loan authorization of \$37,500,000 provided under this head in the Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1962, shall also be available for loans under the Act of August 28, 1937, as amended~~ *For an additional amount for "Loan Authorizations", for loans under the Act of August 28, 1937, as amended, \$8,000,000.*

FARM HOUSING GRANTS AND LOANS

For grants and loans for the purposes of subsections 504 (a) and 504 (b), of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1474), \$10,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1965.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including \$125,000 for farm housing research and study programs as authorized by subsections (b) and (c) of section 506 of the Housing Act of 1949, as added by section 805 of the Housing Act of 1961 (42 U.S.C. 1471), ~~(4)\$1,000,000~~ \$2,000,000.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

~~(5)~~GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

PARTICIPATION IN CENTURY 21 EXPOSITION

For an additional amount for Participation in Century 21 Exposition, for expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1703), as amended (73 Stat. 486), \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", ~~(6)\$148,000~~ \$185,000.

1 MARITIME ACTIVITIES

2 MARITIME TRAINING

3 Reimbursement may be made to the appropriation for
4 the current fiscal year for "Maritime training", for expenses
5 in support of activities financed from the appropriations for
6 "Research and development" and "Ship construction."

7 PAYMENT OF WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION CLAIMS

8 For payment of claims arising out of vessel operations
9 activities of the War Shipping Administration, \$18,136.

10 (7) NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

11 RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

12 For an additional amount for "Research and technical
13 services", \$2,204,000, of which not to exceed \$700,000 shall
14 be available for payment to the "Working capital fund",
15 National Bureau of Standards, for additional capital.

16 WEATHER BUREAU

17 METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITE OPERATIONS

18 For expenses necessary to establish and operate a system
19 for the continuous observation of worldwide meteorological
20 conditions from space satellites and for the reporting and
21 processing of the data obtained for use in weather forecast-
22 ing, including services as authorized by section 15 of the
23 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$48,000,000, to
24 remain available until expended: *Provided*, That payments
25 of (a) not to exceed (8)\$270,000 \$300,000 may be made

to the appropriation for the Weather Bureau for the current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses," and (b) not to exceed ~~(9)\$540,000~~ \$600,000 may be made to the General Services Administration for construction of additional office space: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for payment to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for procurement, in accordance with the authority available to that Administration, of such equipment or facilities as may be necessary to establish and operate the aforesaid system.

~~(10) AREA REDEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION~~

~~AREA REDEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE~~

* * * * *

(11) AREA REDEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

(12) OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of the Area Redevelopment Administration, including not to exceed \$4,500,000 for technical assistance, as authorized by section 11 of the Area Redevelopment Act (Public Law 87-27), rent in the District of Columbia, and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$11,000,000: Provided, That funds made available for administrative expenses of carrying out the functions of the Area Redevelopment Administration may be consolidated into a single expense fund account.

1 (13)GRANTS FOR PUBLIC FACILITIES

2 *For grants in accordance with the provisions of section*
3 *8 of the Area Redevelopment Act (Public Law 87-27),*
4 *\$40,000,000, to remain available until expended.*

5 (14)AREA REDEVELOPMENT FUND

6 *The Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized to*
7 *make such expenditures for the purposes of sections 6 and*
8 *7 of the Area Redevelopment Act, within the limits of funds*
9 *and borrowing authority available under section 9 of said*
10 *Act, and in accordance with law, and to make such contracts*
11 *and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as*
12 *provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Con-*
13 *trol Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out*
14 *the programs set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year*
15 *for such purposes.*

16 (15)DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL
17 FUNCTIONS

18 DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

19 RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

20 *For an additional amount for "Operation and mainte-*
21 *nance, general", \$5,000,000, to remain available until*
22 *expended.*

1 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

2 DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

3 For construction of a United States Ship Arizona Me-
4 morial, as authorized by law (Public Law 87-201),
5 \$150,000.

6 PROCUREMENT

7 SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY

8 For an additional amount for “Shipbuilding and conver-
9 sion, Navy”, \$40,000,000, to remain available until
10 expended.

11 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND
12 WELFARE

13 (16) OFFICE OF EDUCATION

14 (17) PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

15 For an additional amount for “Payments to School
16 Districts”, \$169,346,000: Provided, That this paragraph
17 shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 2393,
18 Eighty-seventh Congress, or similar legislation.

19 (18) ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

20 For an additional amount for “Assistance for School
21 Construction”, including not to exceed \$90,000 for neces-
22 sary expenses during the current fiscal year of technical

1 *services rendered by other agencies, \$37,092,000, to re-*
2 *main available until expended: Provided, That this para-*
3 *graph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of*
4 *S. 2393, Eighty-seventh Congress.*

5 (19) DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

6 For an additional amount for “Defense educational
7 activities”, \$100,000.

8 (20) EXPANSION OF TEACHING IN EDUCATION OF THE

9 *DEAF*

10 *For grants to public or other nonprofit institutions of*
11 *higher education for courses of study and scholarships for*
12 *training teachers of the deaf, and not to exceed \$75,000*
13 *for salaries and expenses in connection therewith, includ-*
14 *ing services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August*
15 *2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$1 575,000.*

16 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

17 (21) CHRONIC DISEASES AND HEALTH OF THE AGED

18 For an additional amount for "Chronic diseases and
19 health of the aged", including carrying out section 316
20 of the Public Health Service Act, \$7,075,000; and in
21 addition, \$2,000,000 to be transferred from the appro-
22 priation for "Community health practice and research"
23 in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
24 Appropriation Act, 1962: Provided, That \$6,000,000
25 of the appropriations granted under this head shall be avail-

able only for allotments and payments to States pursuant to section 314(c) of the Public Health Service Act for establishing and maintaining adequate community services for the chronically ill and aged: Provided further, That any State's allotment for general health purposes under section 314(c) of such Act shall also be available at the discretion of the State for establishing and maintaining adequate community services for the chronically ill and aged: Provided further, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of H.R. 4998, Eighty-seventh Congress.

(22) COMMUNITY HEALTH PRACTICE AND RESEARCH

For an additional amount for "Community Health Practice and Research", \$400,000: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of H.R. 4998, Eighty-seventh Congress.

(23) HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Hospital construction activities", for grants or loans for nursing homes under part G of title VI of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, \$9,000,000: Provided, That this paragraph shall become effective only upon the enactment into law of H.R. 4998, Eighty-seventh Congress.

GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Grants for waste treat-

1 ment works construction", fiscal years 1960-1961, \$1,101,-
 2 000, to remain available until five days after the date of
 3 approval of this Act.

4 For an additional amount for "Grants for waste treat-
 5 ment works construction", \$30,000,000.

6 BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

7 For an additional amount for "Buildings and facilities",
 8 \$1,600,000, to remain available until expended.

9 WATER SUPPLY AND WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

10 For an additional amount for "Water supply and water
 11 pollution control", including an additional amount of
 12 \$1,800,000 for grants to States under section 5 of the Fed-
 13 eral Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, ~~(24)\$5,000,-~~
 14 ~~000~~ \$5,600,000.

15 HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

16 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1961, for "Hos-
 17 pitals and medical care", \$200,000; and the limitation under
 18 this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Wel-
 19 fare Appropriation Act, 1961, on the amount available for
 20 payments for medical care of dependents and retired person-
 21 nel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act (37 U.S.C.,
 22 chap. 7), is increased from "\$2,445,000" to "\$2,645,000".

23 CIVIL DEFENSE MEDICAL STOCKPILE ACTIVITIES

24 For expenses necessary for procurement, storage (in-
 25 cluding underground storage), distribution, and maintenance

of emergency civil defense medical supplies and equipment authorized by section 201 (h) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended (50 U.S.C., app. 2281 (h)), \$13,000,000, to remain available until expended.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

For an additional amount for "Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance", to be derived from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund, \$26,500,000.

LIMITATION ON CONSTRUCTION, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

For an additional amount for "Limitation on construction, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance", \$4,000,000, to be derived from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund, which together with sums heretofore appropriated under said head shall establish a limitation of cost of \$36,290,000.

ASSISTANCE FOR UNITED STATES CITIZENS RETURNED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES, BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses of carrying out section 1113 of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1301-1312), including reimbursement to the "Emergency Fund

1 for the President, national defense'', fiscal year 1962, for
 2 expenditures heretofore made during the current fiscal year
 3 for welfare services and emergency financial assistance to
 4 repatriated American nationals, \$400,000, to be merged with
 5 the appropriation granted in the Department of Health, Edu-
 6 cation, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1962, for "Hos-
 7 pitalization and services for repatriated mentally ill American
 8 nationals".

9 **(25)** *ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES IN THE UNITED STATES*

10 *For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, to*
 11 *provide assistance within the United States to refugees,*
 12 *as authorized by law, including hire of passenger motor*
 13 *vehicles and services as authorized by section 15 of the*
 14 *Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$13,000,000: Pro-*
 15 *vided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the*
 16 *enactment into law of H.R. 8291, Eighty-seventh Congress.*

17 **(26)** *AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND*

18 *EDUCATION OF THE BLIND*

19 *For an additional amount for "Education of the blind",*
 20 *\$270,000.*

21 **(27)** *HOWARD UNIVERSITY*

22 *PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS*

23 *For an additional amount for "Plans and specifications",*
 24 *including a hospital building and related facilities, as author-*
 25 *ized by law, \$300,000 to remain available until expended.*

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

(28) SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary", \$150,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD

ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administration", \$180,000, to be transferred from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund.

(29) JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH OFFENSES

For grants for demonstration, evaluation, and training projects, and for technical assistance, relating to control of juvenile delinquency, and youth offenses, and for salaries and expenses in connection therewith, \$8,200,000.

(30) EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

(31) EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

For an additional amount for "Executive Mansion and Grounds", \$165,000.

(32) NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including not to exceed \$25,000 for travel expenses, \$225,000.

1 **(33)***COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS*2 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

3 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
 4 *\$170,000, including an additional amount of not to exceed*
 5 *\$155,000 for salaries.*

6 **(34)***FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE*7 *PRESIDENT*8 *DISASTER RELIEF*

9 *For an additional amount for "Disaster relief", \$15,-*
 10 *000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That*
 11 *not to exceed 3 per centum of the foregoing amount shall be*
 12 *available for administrative expenses.*

13 **INDEPENDENT OFFICES**14 **FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY**15 **GRANTS-IN-AID FOR AIRPORTS**

16 For grants-in-aid for airports pursuant to the provisions
 17 of the Federal Airport Act, as amended, **(35)**~~\$150,000,000~~
 18 ~~\$225,000,000~~, to remain available until expended, as fol-
 19 lows: for the purposes of section 5 (d) (1) of such Act,
 20 \$66,500,000 for each of the fiscal years **(36)**~~1962 and 1963~~
 21 ~~1962, 1963, and 1964~~; for the purposes of section 5 (d) (2)
 22 of such Act, \$1,500,000 for each of the fiscal years **(37)**~~1962~~
 23 ~~and 1963~~ ~~1962, 1963, and 1964~~; and for the purposes of sec-
 24 tion 5 (d) (3) of such Act, \$7,000,000 for each of the fiscal
 25 years **(38)**~~1962 and 1963~~ ~~1962, 1963, and 1964~~**(39)**:-

1 *Provided*, That this paragraph shall become effective only
 2 upon the enactment into law of H.R. 8102, Eighty-seventh
 3 Congress with provision therein of authorization for appropri-
 4 ations in lieu of contract authorization in advance of appro-
 5 priations.

6 (40) *FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD*

7 (41) *LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND NONADMINIS-*
 8 *TRATIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD*

9 *In addition to amounts otherwise available for adminis-*
 10 *trative expenses of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board for*
 11 *the current fiscal year, not to exceed \$140,000 shall be avail-*
 12 *able for such expenses.*

13 (42) *LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FED-*
 14 *ERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN INSURANCE CORPORATION*

15 *In addition to amounts otherwise available for adminis-*
 16 *trative expenses of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance*
 17 *Corporation for the current fiscal year, not to exceed \$75,000*
 18 *shall be available for such expenses.*

19 *FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION*

20 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

21 For necessary expenses of the Federal Maritime Com-
 22 mission, including services as authorized by section 15 of the
 23 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates for indi-
 24 viduals not to exceed \$75 per diem; hire passenger motor
 25 vehicles; and uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized

1 by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C.
2 2131) ; \$40,000.

3 FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE
4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
6 ~~(43)\$140,000~~ \$160,000.

7 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

8 HOSPITAL FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

9 For an additional amount for expenses necessary in
10 carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 7, 1946
11 (60 Stat. 896), as amended, authorizing the establishment
12 of a hospital center in the District of Columbia, including
13 grants to private agencies for hospital facilities in said Dis-
14 trict, \$3,000,000, to remain available until expended.

15 OPERATING EXPENSES, FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

16 For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Fed-
17 eral Supply Service", \$900,000.

18 EXPENSES, SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION

19 For an additional amount for "Expenses, supply dis-
20 tribution", \$2,000,000.

21 EXPENSES, FEDERAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

22 For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of
23 management and operation of a Federal Telecommunications
24 System, including services as authorized by section 15 of the
25 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$850,000: *Pro-*

vided, That the unexpended balances of funds appropriated for telecommunications purposes in the appropriations for the current fiscal year for "Operating expenses, Public Buildings Service", in an amount of not to exceed \$523,000, and for "Operating expenses, Transportation and Public Utilities Service", in an amount of not to exceed \$47,000, may be merged with this appropriation.

(44) ADDITIONAL COURT FACILITIES

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to provide, directly or indirectly, additional space, facilities and courtrooms for the judiciary, including alteration and extension of Government-owned buildings and acquisition of additions to sites of such buildings; rents; furnishings and equipment; repair and alteration of rented space; moving Government agencies in connection with the assignment and transfer of space; preliminary planning; preparation of drawings and specifications by contract or otherwise; and administrative expenses; \$2,990,000, to remain available until expended.

(45) HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER COMMEMORATIVE

COMMISSION

For necessary expenses of the George Washington Carver Commemorative Commission, \$30,000, of which not

1 to exceed 15 per centum shall be available for salaries and
 2 administrative expenses: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall
 3 be effective only upon the enactment into law of authorizing
 4 legislation for said Commission during the first session of the
 5 ~~Eighty-seventh Congress.~~

6 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

7 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 10 ~~(46)\$100,000~~, \$215,000: *Provided*, That funds expended
 11 under this head shall be available for services as authorized
 12 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a),
 13 at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals: *Pro-*
 14 *vided further*, That in addition to amounts otherwise available
 15 for expenses of travel, not to exceed ~~(47)\$50,000~~ \$65,000
 16 shall be available for such expenses.

17 URBAN PLANNING GRANTS

18 For an additional amount for "Urban planning grants".
 19 ~~(48)\$12,000,000~~ \$15,000,000.

20 HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY FUND

21 For an additional amount for the revolving fund estab-
 22 lished pursuant to section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959,

as amended (12 U.S.C. 1701-q et seq.), including an additional amount of not to exceed ~~(49)\$125,000~~ \$200,000 for administrative expenses during the current fiscal year, ~~(50)\$30,000,000~~ \$40,000,000.

(51) ~~MASS TRANSPORTATION LOANS AND GRANTS~~

* * * * *

(52) ~~MASS TRANSPORTATION DEMONSTRATION GRANTS~~

For administrative expenses in connection with grants for mass transportation demonstration projects, as authorized by section 103(b) of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1453; 75 Stat. 166), \$60,000.

(53) ~~OPEN SPACE LAND GRANTS~~

* * * * *

(54) ~~OPEN SPACE LAND~~

For administrative expenses in connection with grants to aid in the acquisition of open-space land or interests therein, and with the provision of technical assistance to State and local public bodies (including the undertaking of studies and publication of information), as authorized by title VII of the Housing Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 183), \$125,000.

1 ~~(55) LOW-RENT HOUSING DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS~~

2 * * * * * *

3 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, OFFICE OF
4 THE ADMINISTRATOR, PUBLIC FACILITY LOANS

5 In addition to the amount otherwise available for ad-
6 ministrative expenses in connection with public facility loans
7 from the revolving fund established pursuant to title II of
8 the Housing Amendments of 1955, as amended, ~~(56) \$300,-~~
9 ~~000~~ \$400,000 shall be available for such expenses during
10 the current fiscal year~~(57)~~: *Provided, That in addition to the*
11 *foregoing, not to exceed \$125,000 shall be available for ad-*
12 *ministrative expenses in connection with purchases and loans*
13 *pursuant to clause (2) of section 202(a) of said title II.*

14 FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

15 LIMITATIONS ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND NONADMINISTRA-
16 TIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

17 In addition to amounts otherwise available for admin-
18 istrative and nonadministrative expenses of the Federal
19 Housing Administration during the current fiscal year. not
20 to exceed \$200,000 shall be available for administrative
21 expenses and not to exceed \$5,000,000 shall be available for
22 certain nonadministrative expenses of said agency, as classi-
23 fied by law.

1 FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION
2 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL
3 NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

4 In addition to the amount otherwise available for ad-
5 ministrative expenses of the Federal National Mortgage
6 Association for the current fiscal year, not to exceed
7 \$600,000 shall be available for such expenses.

8 PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION
9 ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

10 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1961, for "Annual
11 contributions", \$5,322,000.

12 (58)LOW RENT PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAM

13 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

14 *For an additional amount for "Administrative expenses",*
15 *\$250,000, and the amount otherwise made available for*
16 *administrative expenses of the Public Housing Administra-*
17 *tion for the current fiscal year is increased by the foregoing*
18 *amount.*

19 (59)INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

20 PAYMENT OF LOAN GUARANTIES

21 *For payments required to be made as a consequence of*
22 *loan guaranties made by the Interstate Commerce Commission*

1 *under section 503 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended*
 2 *(49 U.S.C. 1233), \$14,700,000.*

3 NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
 4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 Not to exceed \$10,000,000 for the National Aeronau-
 6 tics and Space Administration may be transferred from "Re-
 7 search and development" to the "Salaries and expenses"
 8 appropriation.

9 (60) NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

10 (61) SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses",*
 12 *\$85,000.*

13 (62) LAND ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

14 *For necessary expenses for the National Capital Trans-*
 15 *portation Agency for acquisition of land, or interests therein,*
 16 *and for incidental construction, for transit facilities, as*
 17 *authorized by law. \$2,550,000, to remain available until*
 18 *expended: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective*
 19 *only upon the enactment into law of S. 2397, Eight-seventh*
 20 *Congress, or similar legislation, authorizing said agency to*
 21 *carry out part 1 of its transit development program.*

1 RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

2 PAYMENT TO RAILROAD UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

3 ACCOUNT

4 For an additional amount for payment to the Railroad
 5 Unemployment Insurance Account, as a repayable advance,
 6 as authorized by section 4 of the Temporary Extended Rail-
 7 road Unemployment Insurance Benefits Act of 1961, \$10,-
 8 000,000, to remain available until September 30, 1962:
 9 *Provided*, That this amount shall be repaid to the general
 10 fund of the Treasury from the Railroad Unemployment
 11 Insurance Account, whether or not the total derived from
 12 the temporary increase in the contribution rate under section
 13 5 of such Act is sufficient for this purpose.

14 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 17 (63) ~~\$375,000~~ \$450,000.

18 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 21 (64) ~~\$3,000,000~~ \$3,830,000.

1 SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
4 ~~(65)\$350,000~~ \$377,000.

5 REVOLVING FUND

6 For additional capital for the revolving fund authorized
7 by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be
8 available without fiscal year limitations, ~~(66)\$130,000,000~~
9 \$160,000,000.

10 UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
13 \$1,500,000.

14 ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO FACILITIES

15 For an additional amount for "Acquisition and construc-
16 tion of radio facilities", \$3,250,000, to remain available until
17 expended.

18 ~~(67)~~GENERAL PROVISION

19 *Section 206 of the Independent Offices Appropriation*
20 *Act, 1944 (5 U.S.C. 16a), is amended by inserting "(a)"*
21 *after "SEC. 206" and by adding at the end thereof the*
22 *following new subsection:*

23 *"(b) In all cases in which under the Constitution*
24 *or laws of the United States oaths are authorized or*

required to be administered, such oaths may be administered by the Vice President of the United States.”

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for “Management of lands and resources”, \$1,250,000.

(68) BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

(69) EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

For an additional amount for “Education and Welfare Services,” \$750,000.

(70) REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS

For payment to the revolving fund for loans, as authorized by section 10 of the Act of June 18, 1934, as amended (25 U.S.C. 470), \$4,000,000.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Management and Investigations of Resources

For an additional amount for “Management and investigations of resources”, \$400,000.

(71) OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for “Salaries and Expenses”, \$4,175,000, to remain available until expended, including

1 *an additional amount of \$175,000 for administration and*
 2 *coordination.*

3 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

4 (72)MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

5 *For an additional amount for "Management and Pro-*
 6 *tection", \$25,000.*

7 CONSTRUCTION

8 *For an additional amount for "Construction", for acqui-*
 9 *sition of lands, interests therein, improvements, and related*
 10 *personal property, (73)\$2,000,000 \$4,115,000, to remain*
 11 *available until expended.*

12 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

13 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

14 *For an additional amount for "Administration of terri-*
 15 *tories", \$4,500,000.*

16 (74)TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

17 *For an additional amount for "Trust Territory of the*
 18 *Pacific Islands", \$200,000.*

19 (75)GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

20 SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

21 *For an additional amount for "Surveys, Investigations,*
 22 *and Research", \$100,000.*

23 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

24 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

25 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",*
 26 (76)\$200,000 \$500,000.

1 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

4 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
5 general legal activities", \$460,000.

6 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

7 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses,
8 Antitrust Division", \$375,000.

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE

10 OF THE UNITED STATES

11 For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for
12 the Administrative Conference of the United States, includ-
13 ing services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
14 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem
15 for individuals, \$150,000.

16 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

17 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

18 AREA REDEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

19 For expenses necessary to carry into effect sections 16
20 and 17 of the Area Redevelopment Act (Public Law 87-
21 27), including grants or reimbursements to States,
22 \$14,000,000(77),—of which ~~\$10,000,000~~ shall be available
23 for occupational training and retraining payments to indi-
24 viduals authorized by section 17 of such Act.

(78) BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

(79) COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM

For an additional amount for “Compliance activities, Mexican farm labor program”, \$429,000: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of H.R. 2010, Eighty-seventh Congress.

(80) SALARIES AND EXPENSES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM

For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program”, \$594,000, to be derived from the Farm labor supply revolving fund: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of H.R. 2010, Eighty-seventh Congress.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for “Salaries and expenses”,

(81) ~~\$1,950,000~~ \$2,768,112.

(82) ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT ACTIVITIES

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, for arms control and disarmament activities, as authorized by law, \$1,000,000: Provided, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of S. 2180 or H.R. 9118, Eighty-seventh Congress, or similar legislation.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For an additional amount for "Missions to international organizations", \$15,000.

(83) UNITED STATES CITIZENS COMMISSION ON NATO

Not to exceed \$122,000 of the amount appropriated under this head in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961, shall remain available until June 30, 1962.

EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

CENTER FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL INTERCHANGE

BETWEEN EAST AND WEST

To enable the Secretary of State to provide for carrying out the provisions of the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West Act of 1960, by grant to any appropriate agency of the State of Hawaii, (84) ~~\$3,300,000~~ \$3,800,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated herein shall be used to pay the salary, or to enter into any contract providing for the payment thereof, to any individual in excess of (85) ~~\$20,000~~ \$22,500 per annum.

(86) PRESERVATION OF ANCIENT NUBIAN MONUMENTS

(SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

For purchase of Egyptian pounds which accrue under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the purposes

1 *authorized by section 104(k) of that Act, \$4,000,000 to re-*
 2 *main available until expended.*

3 **OTHER**

4 **PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION BUILDING SITE**

5 For an additional amount for necessary expenses of
 6 carrying out the provisions of the Act of March 28, 1960
 7 (Public Law 86-395), authorizing the acquisition of land
 8 for conveyance, without consideration, to the Pan American
 9 Health Organization for use as a headquarters site, \$217,150,
 10 to be transferred to the General Services Administration.

11 **(87)INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR EUROPEAN**

12 **MIGRATION**

13 *For contributions authorized by section 405(a) of the*
 14 *Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, \$7,000,000:*
 15 *Provided, That no funds herein appropriated shall be used*
 16 *to assist directly in the migration to any nation in the Western*
 17 *Hemisphere of any person not having a security clearance*
 18 *based on reasonable standards to insure against Communist*
 19 *infiltration in the Western Hemisphere.*

20 **TREASURY DEPARTMENT**

21 **BUREAU OF CUSTOMS**

22 **SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

23 For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses",
 24 **(88)**~~\$600,000~~ \$750,000.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Not to exceed \$2,500 of the appropriation granted under this head for the fiscal year 1962 shall be available for the purposes of Public Law 87-42, approved May 27, 1961, authorizing a gold medal to be awarded posthumously to Doctor Thomas A. Dooley III.

THE JUDICIARY

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES OF JUDGES

For an additional amount for "Salaries of judges", \$900,000.

SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

For an additional amount for "Salaries of supporting personnel", \$1,145,000.

TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous expenses", \$920,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

For an additional amount for "Administrative Office of the United States Courts", \$15,000.

1 FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

2 For an additional amount, fiscal year 1961, for "Fees of
3 jurors and commissioners", \$135,000.

4 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

5 (89)SENATE

6 (90)SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

7 *For an additional amount for "Salaries, Officers and*
8 *Employees", \$537,450: Provided, That the basic clerk hire*
9 *allowance of each Senator is hereby increased by \$3,000,*
10 *and the clerical assistance allowance of the President of the*
11 *Senate is increased by a like amount.*

12 (91)CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

13 (92)FURNITURE

14 *For an additional amount, fiscal year 1961, for "Fur-*
15 *niture", \$16,650.*

16 (93)MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

17 *For an additional amount, fiscal year 1961, for "Mis-*
18 *cellaneous items", \$263,000.*

19 (94)SENATE RESTAURANTS

20 *For an additional amount for "Senate Restaurants",*
21 *\$25,000: Provided, That the unobligated balances remaining*
22 *in the appropriations for Senate Restaurants, fiscal years*
23 *1960 and 1961, are hereby made available for payment*
24 *to the Architect of the Capitol for deposit in the special*

1 *deposit account created by Public Law 87-82, approved*
 2 *July 6, 1961.*

3 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

4 **(95)***For payment to Mollie M. Brooks, widow of Overton*
 5 *Brooks, late a Representative from the State of Louisiana,*
 6 *\$22,500.*

7 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

8 TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE

9 Such additional amounts as may be necessary for tele-
 10 phone and telegraph, fiscal year 1961, may be derived by
 11 transfer from the appropriation for such purpose for the
 12 fiscal year 1962.

13 **(96)**~~PENALTY MAIL COSTS~~

14 Funds available for expenses as authorized and necessary
 15 under section 2 of Public Law 286, Eighty-third Congress,
 16 shall be available for expenses, as now authorized by law, of
 17 delivery to postal patrons of mail matter under congressional
 18 ~~frank.~~

19 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

20 CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

21 Capitol Buildings

22 For an additional amount for "Capitol buildings",
 23 \$494,000.

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law and judgments rendered against the United States by the United States Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set forth in (97) *Senate Document Numbered 56 and House Document Numbered 229, Eighty-seventh Congress, (98)* ~~\$36,540,637~~ *\$37,850,905*, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as and when specified in such judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

Passed the House of Representatives September 15, 1961.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments September 26 (legislative day, September 25), 1961.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,

Secretary.

AN ACT

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 26, 1961

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

TAKING THE BILL H.R. 9169 FROM THE SPEAKER'S TABLE
AND SENDING IT TO CONFERENCE

SEPTEMBER 26, 1961.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. SMITH of Virginia, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the
following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. Res. 479]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 479, report the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

NUMBER 1 - SPRING 1955 - VOLUME 10

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House Calendar No. 172

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 479

[Report No. 1271]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 26, 1961

Mr. SMITH of Virginia, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution; which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

RESOLUTION

1 *Resolved*, That immediately upon the adoption of this
2 resolution the bill (H.R. 9169) making supplemental ap-
3 propriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and
4 for other purposes, with the Senate amendments thereto, be,
5 and the same hereby is, taken from the Speaker's table, to
6 the end that the Senate amendments be, and the same are
7 hereby, disagreed to and that the conference requested by
8 the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses be,
9 and the same is hereby, agreed to.

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 479

[Report No. 1271]

RESOLUTION

Taking the bill H.R. 9169 from the Speaker's table and sending it to conference.

By Mr. SMITH of Virginia

SEPTEMBER 26, 1961

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Frelinghuysen	McDonough	Santangelo
Garland	McIntire	Saund
Garmatz	McSween	Schenck
Glenn	Macdonald	Scherer
Goodell	MacGregor	Scott
Griffin	Martin, Mass.	Short
Griffiths	Martin, Nebr.	Sikes
Hall	Mason	Siler
Halleck	May	Sisk
Halpern	Michel	Slack
Hansen	Miller, Clem	Smith, Calif.
Harris	Miller, N.Y.	Smith, Miss.
Harrison, Va.	Montoya	Springer
Harrison, Wyo.	Moore	Stephens
Harsha	Morrison	Stubblefield
Harvey, Ind.	Moss	Sullivan
Harvey, Mich.	Moulder	Teague, Calif.
Hays	Multer	Teague, Tex.
Hébert	Nelsen	Thompson, La.
Hiestand	Norblad	Thompson, N.J.
Hoeven	Osmer	Tollefson
Holifield	Patman	Tupper
Holtzman	Pelly	Utt
Horan	Plicher	Van Pelt
Hosmer	Pirnie	Van Zandt
Ikard, Tex.	Poage	Vinson
Jennings	Powell	Watts
Johnson, Md.	Qule	Weaver
Jones, Mo.	Rabaut	Wels
Judd	Rains	Westland
Karth	Reifel	Wharton
Kilburn	Reuss	Widnall
King, Utah	Riehlman	Williams
Kyl	Riley	Wilson, Calif.
Landrum	Rodino	Young
Libonati	Rooney	Younger
Lipscomb	Roush	Zelenko
Loser	St. George	

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Until further notice:

Mr. Colmer with Mr. Berry.
 Mr. Jennings with Mr. Riehlman.
 Mr. Boykin with Mr. Pelly.
 Mr. Flood with Mr. Moore.
 Mr. Buckley with Mrs. St. George.
 Mr. Dorn with Mr. Siler.
 Mr. Sikes with Mr. Tupper.
 Mr. Abernethy with Mr. Wharton.
 Mr. Williams with Mr. Younger.
 Mr. Smith of Mississippi with Mr. Scherer.
 Mr. Johnson of Maryland with Mr. Mason.
 Mr. Baring with Mr. McIntire.
 Mr. Libonati with Mr. Kyl.
 Mr. Clem Miller with Mr. Judd.
 Mr. Patman with Mr. Harsha.
 Mr. Fascell with Mr. Hall.
 Mr. Moss with Mr. Griffin.
 Mr. Corman with Mr. Bates.
 Mr. King of Utah, with Mr. Bell.
 Mr. Ikard of Texas with Mr. Qule.
 Mr. Dent of Pennsylvania with Mr. Byrnes

of Wisconsin.

Mr. Plicher with Mr. Wilson of California.
 Mr. Landrum with Mr. Cederberg.
 Mr. Garmatz with Mr. Frelinghuysen.
 Mr. Stephens of Georgia with Mr. Smith of California.
 Mr. Flynt with Mr. Nelsen.
 Mr. Hébert with Mrs. May.
 Mr. Riley with Mr. Glenn.
 Mr. Watts with Mr. Miller of New York.
 Mr. Evins with Mr. Van Zandt.
 Mr. Rabaut with Mr. Findley.
 Mr. Stubblefield with Mr. Chipfield.
 Mr. Rooney with Mr. Curtis of Missouri.
 Mr. Loser with Mr. Martin of Massachusetts.

Mr. Burke of Kentucky with Mr. Horan.
 Mrs. Griffiths with Mr. MacGregor.
 Mr. Hays with Mr. Michel.
 Mrs. Sullivan with Mr. Lipscomb.
 Mrs. Hansen with Mr. Hiestand.
 Mr. Roush with Mr. Goodell.
 Mr. Saund with Mrs. Church.
 Mr. Danjels with Mr. Alger.
 Mr. Frazier with Mr. Becker.
 Mr. Cafey with Mr. Martin of Nebraska.
 Mr. Aford with Mr. Hoeven.
 Mr. Davis of Tennessee with Mr. Adair.
 Mr. Harris with Mr. Halleck.
 Mr. Jones of Missouri with Mr. Derounian.
 Mr. Celler with Mr. McDonough.
 Mr. Montoya with Mr. Kilburn.

Mr. Reuss with Mr. Derwinski.
 Mr. Karth with Mr. Short.
 Mr. Holtzman with Mr. Van Pelt.
 Mr. Anfuso with Mrs. Weis.
 Mr. Harrison of Virginia with Mr. Durno.
 Mr. McSween with Mr. Gariand.
 Mr. Muiiter with Mr. Anderson of Illinois.
 Mr. Poage with Mr. Harrison of Wyoming.
 Mr. Rodino with Mr. Harvey of Indiana.
 Mr. Holifield with Mr. Battin.
 Mr. Scott with Mr. Collier.
 Mr. Powell with Mr. Halpern.
 Mr. Macdonald with Mr. Norblad.
 Mr. Bass of Tennessee with Mr. Devine.
 Mr. Cooley with Mr. Fino.
 Mr. Moulder with Mr. Hosmer.
 Mr. Rains with Mr. Pirnie.
 Mr. Thompson of Louisiana with Mr. Schenck.
 Mr. Santangelo with Mr. Dooley.
 Mr. Morrison with Mr. Weaver.
 Mr. Boggs with Mr. Teague of California.
 Mr. Teague of Texas with Mr. Utt.
 Mr. Sisk with Mr. Springer.
 Mr. Aspinall with Mr. Widnall.
 Mr. Young with Mr. Tollefson.
 Mr. Vinson with Mr. Osmer.
 Mr. Thompson of New Jersey with Mr. Westland.

Mr. JOHN W. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, on this vote I have a live pair with the gentleman from California [Mr. CORMAN]. I was present and voted "no." Had he been present, he would have voted "aye." I therefore withdraw my vote and vote "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

TAKING THE BILL H.R. 9169 FROM THE SPEAKER'S TABLE AND SENDING IT TO CONFERENCE

Mr. SMITH of Virginia, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 479 Rept. No. 1271), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution the bill (H.R. 9169) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, with the Senate amendments thereto, be, and the same hereby is, taken from the Speaker's table, to the end that the Senate amendments be, and the same are hereby, disagreed to and that the conference requested by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses be, and the same is hereby, agreed to.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 479 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is, Will the House now consider House Resolution 479?

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the House agreed to consider House Resolution 479.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN] pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I shall make this as brief as I can. Some of the Members of the House may not have been present when the incident arose which made this rule desirable. However, this relates to the bill that has just been passed by the Senate, the supplemental appropriations bill. As the bill came back to the House, it had some items in it that Members did not feel ought to be contained therein. There was one item in particular that raised a good deal of ire here in the House.

We had up this morning, for instance, this item of about \$5 million for impacted school aid to the District of Columbia.

We had it in the conference report several days ago and it was defeated. It went back to the other body and came back again and today, by a vote of 2 to 1 the House again rejected that item.

I voted for the conference report. I voted for the item. But this is not any way to run a railroad. It comes back this afternoon with that item inserted by the other body and is again presented to us on the same day.

I am told that there are some other minor items of a similar character that were taken out of conference reports and put back in. Therefore, many Members of the House felt that they would like to know just what was going to be done about this before they agreed to any more conferences.

I shall yield to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], who is the chairman of the subcommittee and who will be our man on the conference that is expected to take place. I am sure he can give reassurances as to these items that should come out and probably will.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I should like to yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS]. Will the gentleman be good enough to advise the House what we may hope for when this bill goes to conference?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I do not know what to say to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Rules other than that I personally voted, as the House did twice, on this matter. My guess is that the majority of your conferees voted against this item. I do not know whether it would be proper for me to say anything more than to tell you that I doubt that that item will be back here when it comes over.

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

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALTER. I understand that the Senate inserted some legislation in this bill providing for appropriations in contemplation of the enactment of legislation that was not considered. Have I the assurance of the gentleman from Texas that his conferees will not agree to legislation written in this appropriation bill?

Mr. THOMAS. I will say to our distinguished friend from Pennsylvania that it would be in violation of all the rules of the House; there is no authorization for it and it ought to go out the window without any further adieu.

Mr. WALTER. I understand that, but it has been done before.

Mr. AVERY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. AVERY. A brief study of the conference report, I notice, shows two substantial items that have been added by the other body because of the recent passage of the Mexican labor bill, one item for \$429,000 and another item for \$534,000, a total of approximately \$1 million.

Can the gentleman tell us if that is the amount of money that has been appropriated over the years for this program, or does that reflect an increase?

Mr. THOMAS. As soon as we can get this rule adopted the committee is going to take a look at two or three of those items. They were put in by the other body without our having an opportunity to look them over. We are going to look them over and we are going to do the best we can.

Mr. AVERY. I have implicit faith in the gentleman's ability to negotiate these items and state the case of the House. Are those items that have been previously appropriated, or are they about the same?

Mr. THOMAS. I could only give the gentleman my best guess on the subject. I think they are.

Mr. AVERY. The gentleman thinks they are about the same.

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

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

Mr. GROSS. Does the gentleman know whether the conference report contains an increase in the clerk hire for the other body?

Mr. THOMAS. That is one I can answer positively: \$532,000, \$5,000 per Senator. I have not found out what the other \$32,000 is for.

Mr. GROSS. Was that in the bill as it came over to the House?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. Let me say to the gentleman that only a few days ago in the supergrade bill that went through the House there was included an increase in pay for staff members of committees of the House of Representatives. I happened to be on that conference, and the Members of the other body vigorously opposed it, and I am sure would have held up the conference on the bill had that item not been stricken out. This is not at all fair for them to now turn

around a few days later and put in this bill an increase in pay for their staffs. I hope the gentleman will see to it that this item comes out of the bill, among many others, because only as late as 3 or 4 days ago they turned the House down flatly on any increase in pay for certain members of our staffs.

Mr. THOMAS. Tell us more about that. If I understand the gentleman correctly, that violates the longtime existing rule of comity between the bodies. Will the gentleman give us a little more detail on that? I am surprised to get that information, but I welcome it.

Mr. GROSS. There was a provision in the so-called supergrade bill which provided for an increase in pay for a limited number of committee staff personnel in the House.

Mr. THOMAS. That is different.

Mr. GROSS. That went out in conference because the Members of the other body refused to accept it. I am sure the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. JAMES C. DAVIS] will corroborate what I said. He is chairman of the subcommittee which handled the House bill.

Mr. THOMAS. I appreciate what the gentleman has said.

Mr. GROSS. There is no difference.

Mr. THOMAS. Something that affects every Member of this House and every Member of the other body, under a longstanding rule neither interferes with the other.

Mr. GROSS. I submit that Members of the other body interfered only a few days ago.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Virginia, the chairman of the Rules Committee, has explained the situation that confronts us. The Rules Committee did meet. It did grant a rule to send this bill to conference. This resolution was reported with the understanding, of course, that it would take a two-thirds vote to adopt it.

Statements were made on behalf of the minority and by some Members of the majority that before the resolution was brought to the floor for consideration we should hold conferences with those Members who will be designated as members of the conference committee to ascertain whether or not they would attempt to sustain the position of the House on some of these amendments that were placed in this bill.

The other body, contrary to the usual procedure, I can assure you, as the gentleman from Virginia explained, placed one of those items in the bill 30 minutes after the House for the second time had rejected the \$5 million item for the District of Columbia to take care of the schools here under the so-called Public Law 874. They put that in the bill within 30 minutes after the House for the second time had rejected it by a 2-to-1 vote. It was put in in spite of the fact that the authorization for all appropriations for the District of Columbia is only \$32 million, of which \$30 million has already been appropriated, and therefore would be subject to a point of order, at least under the rules of the House.

Let me also say to you, in that bill there were inserted items by the other body, that is, in the pending legislation, items that had been included in other appropriation bills, which had come before the House, and the other body had gone to conference, and the amendments or the items had been rejected by the conferees, and the conference report rejecting those items had been adopted by the House and by the other body. In spite of all that, the items were reinstated in this particular bill. There are those of us who feel very strongly that the time has come when the House must stand upon its own rights and protect its own privileges and its own positions in connection with these appropriation bills because under the Constitution, as you know, these appropriation measures should originate in the House. Yet, slowly over the years we have seen a continual attrition or wearing away of the rights of this body by the actions of the other body on appropriation bills.

I would like, if I may, for one moment or so to ask the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], the ranking Member on our side on the Committee on Appropriations if he will state just what his understanding of the present situation is and what he believes the position of the House conferees on these particular matters will be in connection with this legislation.

Mr. TABER. There was about \$570 million in the bill, as it passed the House. The other body has added \$200 million to it. Some of the items that they put in are decidedly questionable. I could not vote for this school proposition for the District of Columbia. It is illegal and amounts to the same thing as larceny. But the other items would have to be considered on their merits as we get to them. I have looked over the list of the items in the report we have available of the Senate committee and almost every item in it I have marked down to see that it was either reduced or thrown out.

Mr. BROWN. As I understand it, the subcommittee turned down that amendment having to do with the Nubian monument.

Mr. TABER. I would like to correct what I said a little earlier. I said that the other body had added \$200 million. The increases run to \$500 million instead of \$200 million although we had been informed outside earlier that it was \$200 million.

Mr. BROWN. In other words, if I understand the gentleman correctly, the bill, as it passed the other body, carried an amount better than double the amount appropriated by the House of Representatives. Some of those additions are necessary because of the enactment of laws or authorizations since the bill was before the House, but a great many of them were not and, as I understand the gentleman's position, it is that he intends to defend the specific position of the House on those particular items where these increases are.

Mr. TABER. Absolutely, without any question.

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

Mr. BROWN. I yield.

Mr. BOW. The House bill has been increased by the report of the other body by \$487,850,000, but they added on the floor during consideration of the bill somewhere around \$12 million; so, actually, there is about a half-billion-dollar increase over the amount as it left the floor of the House.

Mr. BROWN. I thank the gentleman from Ohio, a member of the Subcommittee on Supplemental Appropriations.

Now, if I may turn to the ranking member of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], I would like to ask him in substance the same question as I propounded to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. JENSEN. Will the gentleman restate his question, please?

Mr. BROWN. I would like for the gentleman from Iowa to answer, if he will, the questions that I put to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]: That is, as to your position as a member of this conference committee as to these items that have been added to the bill contrary to the wishes of the House and contrary to the action taken in the past by both bodies in many instances in rejecting such items.

Mr. JENSEN. I am sure the gentleman and the Members of the House will recall that when this bill came to the floor a week or so ago from the Subcommittee on Deficiency Appropriations I made some rather sketchy remarks about the bill.

I do want to say in answer to the gentleman's question which he propounded to the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] that I shall do everything in my power as a minority member of the conferees, which I presume I will be—that I will do everything in my power to see to it that such items as the House has already voted on relative to the District of Columbia item—I shall certainly insist, and I am sure that the chairman of the conferees on the part of the House will insist that the Senate yield to the managers on the part of the House on that item. I presume almost every Member of this body has sat in conference with the other body. Generally when the other body refuses to yield on a matter which the House has already acted on the managers on the part of the House simply do not yield, cannot yield to the Senate version where the Senate has again inserted an item on which the House has already taken a position. Generally the only way we can settle the argument in conference is simply to say that we will take the item back to the House for a separate vote and, of course, every member of the conference knows that the House will support the House conferees on matters of that nature. Generally then the managers on the part of the other body will capitulate, because they know there is no point in their insisting further.

There are some other items in this bill which our subcommittee of the House struck from the bill in committee that are back in the bill as it comes from the other body.

I am sure that the managers on the part of the House in this conference will insist that those items also be stricken.

Mr. BROWN. I want to thank the gentleman from Iowa very much for his statement. With the statements that have been made by the gentleman from Texas, chairman of the Subcommittee on Supplemental Appropriations, and the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] we can be assured if this resolution is adopted and the bill is sent to conference our representatives, the managers on the part of the House, will stand firm in behalf of the positions that have been taken on these various items by the House in the past and often by the other body as well.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair appoints the following conferees on the part of the House: Messrs. THOMAS, KIRWAN, CANNON, JENSEN, and TABER.

AMENDING LIFE INSURANCE ACT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 244)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States:

To the House of Representatives:

I return herewith without my approval, H.R. 7482, "To amend the Life Insurance Act of the District of Columbia approved June 19, 1934, as amended."

This legislation would allow District of Columbia life insurance companies to establish special voting and management procedures with respect to variable annuity contracts. It represents an attempt to reconcile conflicting requirements of the District of Columbia Life Insurance Act and the Investment Company Act of 1940, with a view to permitting District of Columbia life insurance companies to sell both variable annuities and conventional types of life insurance.

The purchaser of a variable annuity depends largely upon the efficiency and skill of the management in selecting and managing the underlying portfolio securities for the return upon his investment. Under these circumstances it is important, as the Investment Company Act of 1940 recognizes, that he have a voice in the control of his company. H.R. 7482 fails to give adequate recognition to this basic principle.

Even approval of H.R. 7482 would not free life insurance companies to sell variable annuities without complying with the Investment Company Act. The problems under that act are left wholly unresolved by H.R. 7482. Furthermore,

in an effort to solve a local District of Columbia problem, the bill could have unfortunate consequences. Although an effort was made in the legislative history to avoid the possibility that the measure might mislead some States into assuming that it was a satisfactory solution, that danger still exists.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has been studying the problem of reconciling with the provisions of the Investment Company Act the operations of life insurance companies which desire to sell variable annuities. I am confident that in the near future the Commission will be in a position to offer a suggested program for solution of this problem.

JOHN F. KENNEDY.

The WHITE HOUSE, September 26, 1961.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal; and, without objection, the bill and message will be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

There was no objection.

ASSEMBLY OF CAPTIVE EUROPEAN NATIONS SCORES INDIFFERENCE TO SELF-DETERMINATION

(Mr. ASHBROOK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, in two recent actions, the Assembly of Captive European Nations has sent telegrams to President Sukarno and to the foreign ministers of the Western powers. I am including the content of these telegrams in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD because I feel they tell a story, the ACEN is not seeking charity but only a more lucid understanding of our mutual interests at a time when the very existence of freedom in western Europe is in jeopardy. These telegrams deserve the thoughtful consideration of the entire membership of the House.

ACEN CONVEYS GRIEVANCES TO INDONESIAN AND MALINESE EMISSARIES ON BELGRADE CONFERENCE'S BIAS CONCERNING RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION

The Assembly of Captive European Nations in identical telegrams to Presidents Sukarno and Keita of Indonesia and Mali respectively, voiced its disappointment over the indifference shown by the Belgrade Conference toward the legitimate quest for self-determination of the peoples of captive Europe, the non-Russian peoples in the Soviet Union proper, and the scores of millions in China, Tibet, North Korea, and Vietnam.

The telegrams to the Belgrade Conference's emissaries to President Kennedy read: "The Assembly of Captive European Nations, free voice of the forcibly silenced peoples of Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, and Rumania, feel enjoined to register with Your Excellency the disappointment of the people in our homelands in the face of the shocking discrepancy between the endorsement given by the conference of heads of nonaligned nations to the principle of self-determination and its lopsided interpretation of the application of this universally recognized right to concrete situations. We refer specifically to the blatant contrast

between the strong call made for the termination of Western colonial rule in the few isolated spots in which this dying form of imperial control still survives and the studious silence observed by the Conference in regard to the only virulent and expanding colonialism of our times, the colonialism of the Soviet Union and its junior partner in Peiping.

"There can be no valid moral or political justification for the indifference shown by the Conference toward the legitimate quest for self-determination of 100 million people in the captive lands of Europe, of 95 million non-Russians in the Soviet Union proper and of scores of millions in China, Tibet, North Korea, and Vietnam. The true explanation of this attitude becomes apparent in the light of the failure of the Conference to condemn the Soviet Union for the resumption of the nuclear tests and of the wide endorsement given to the Soviet position on Berlin, on foreign bases and on disarmament. These actions cast a serious doubt on the contention of nonalignment upon which the governments represented in the Conference had based their claim to a significant role in world affairs.

"We are aware that the 25 nations which were represented at the Belgrade Conference are anxious to preserve their hard-earned independence and that their people aspire to live in true freedom. We are therefore hopeful that they will soon come to recognize that Soviet imperialism constitutes the only real danger to their independence and freedom and consequently will oppose any alignment with policies pursued in furtherance of the clearly established and openly proclaimed Soviet aim of world conquest. We furthermore trust that these nations will come to align themselves with all nations subjugated to alien rule, as well as with a worldwide drive to bring about respect for and observance of human rights in the sure knowledge that in this era of devastating weapons, genuine democracy, that is, effective control of government by the people, represents the only reliable safeguard against an annihilating war."

ACEN SENDS COPY OF TELEGRAM TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY

In sending the telegram addressed to the Belgrade Conference Emissaries to President John F. Kennedy, ACEN said:

"... we trust that you will find it appropriate to point to the double standard observed both inside and outside the United Nations by the governments represented at the Belgrade Conference in regard to self-determination. The peoples of our homelands would take comfort from the knowledge that the leader of the greatest democracy has forcefully called for a single moral and political standard on this matter of vital concern to them.

CENTRAL EUROPE'S IMPORTANCE AS WAR-DETERRENT EMPHASIZED IN ACEN TELEGRAM TO FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING IN WASHINGTON

In identical telegrams to U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Foreign Secretary The Earl of Home of Great Britain, and Foreign Ministers Couve de Murville and Dr. Heinrich von Brentano of France and the Federal Republic of Germany, respectively, the Assembly of Captive European Nations emphasized to the four Foreign Ministers gathered for a common strategy meeting in Washington, the importance of the deterrent power represented by the captive nations of East Central Europe in helping to defeat the grand strategy of the Soviet Union, aimed at control of West Berlin and eventually over the whole of Europe.

The telegrams, over the signatures of ACEN Chairman Vaclovas Sdzikauskas and Secretary General Brutus Coste, read:

"The decisions you and your colleagues from France, Germany and the United Kingdom will take these days are bound to affect for better or worse the future of all European nations, free or enslaved. It is therefore incumbent upon the assembly of captive European nations to place before you its considered views on some of the momentous problems your governments will be confronted with in the near future.

"We hold that the moves the Soviet Union is preparing to strangle freedom in Berlin are decisive steps in a strategy designed to extend gradually Soviet power over the whole of Europe. It is our confident belief that this grand strategy can be defeated without plunging mankind into a catastrophic war. "It is our further belief that the captive nations could bring to this end a significant contribution.

"In combination with the conventional forces of NATO in Europe, the troublemaking capability of the captive peoples on the Soviet lines of communication could constitute an alternative deterrent of real effectiveness at a time when Khrushchev no longer seems prepared to believe that to maintain their position in Berlin the Western Powers are prepared to go to any length. The point, however, is that to compel the Soviet ruler to reckon with a substantial risk factor in Eastern Europe, urgent steps are required on the part of the Western Powers to offset the damaging effect of their setbacks and their neglect of the captive nations in recent years. Hope today is dim in Eastern Europe and faith in the West is at the lowest. Yet, it is in the power of the West to bolster these sources of the spirit of resistance.

"The basic requirements are a consistent posture of firmness in the coming crisis and an unmistakable identification with the aspiration of the captive peoples. It is urgently necessary to convince the people of captive Europe that they have ceased to be an object of pity or occasional oratory and have become an objective of Western policy. With this in mind we trust: (1) that in any negotiations they may conduct with the Soviet Union they will oppose to Soviet pressures for a Berlin solution an overall European peace plan providing for the liquidation of the abnormal division of Europe by the honest application of the universally recognized right of self-determination; (2) that regardless of the prospects of securing the required majorities, the Western Powers will jointly bring before the 16th General Assembly of the United Nations the question of the denial of self-determination in the captive countries and will call for free elections under rigorous safeguard and international supervision; (3) that the Western Powers will take urgent steps to inscribe the Hungarian question on the agenda of the 16th U.N. General Assembly; (4) that they will desist from further actions and moves giving international respectability to the satellite regimes and compounding the adverse effects of past acts of recognition.

"The Assembly of Captive European Nations also feels enjoined to warn that any action by which the Western Powers would directly or indirectly sanction the political status quo in central and eastern Europe is bound to produce consequences detrimental both for their moral authority and security. A security treaty covering any of the captive nations or comprising satellite regimes among its signatories would be a case in point. We must furthermore caution against the idea that the troublemaking capability of the captive peoples can be set in motion at will, in retaliation to Soviet aggressiveness on Berlin, and independently of a clear

and prior Western commitment to the goal of freedom for the nations concerned.

"In presenting its views the assembly gives assurance that the peoples of Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, and Rumania have enough political maturity not to engage in untimely overt actions or uprisings should the Western Powers undertake the suggested actions.

"Trusting that the views of our assembly will receive your earnest consideration, we wish complete success to your deliberations."

FORCED INTO BANKRUPTCY

(Mr. ASHBROOK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, in the July-August issue of the Johnson National Drillers' Journal, an extremely interesting article appeared entitled "Forced into Bankruptcy." It gives a thought-provoking analysis of the impact of Government spending policies which are virtually driving business into bankruptcy and in turn destroying untold job opportunities. I urge the Members of the House to read it:

FORCED INTO BANKRUPTCY

When are we U.S. taxpayers going to stop kidding ourselves? We can be pretty shrewd in our private business affairs and quite efficient about running a household budget, but when it comes to managing our fiscal affairs on a local, State, or national level, it's bring out the loaded dice, Pa, here they come again. We're over 21 and presumably have learned a few of the basic facts of living in this world—but still we're suckers for the idea that we can get something for nothing.

What happens to us? Why can't we face up to the fact that 1 tax dollar going to Washington cannot by any stretch of the imagination get us \$20 back, unless there's some high-grading going on somewhere.

Maybe we shed our responsibility as individuals when confronted by the mass of government organizations promising to take care of us.

Maybe we're hypnotized by the economists—they're like Custer's Indians—who're hired to puff on the Washington financial pipe and dreamily assure us that national debt is a fairly tale but deficit spending is the gospel, unadulterated, box seat ticket to the full-length, double feature of the horn of plenty and the fountain of youth. All in one easy, exciting, comforting, 400 horsepower moonlight package. Nothing down and forever to pay.

And we love it.

If we didn't our elected Members of Congress would never pass a multibillion-dollar till tapper which, under the guise of urban renewal, would allot a town \$478 for every man, woman, and child of its 1,800 population—to completely remodel its business district, all three blocks of it. Or \$1,100,000 to another city, which felt it couldn't finance a \$234,000 sewer repair job by itself, but now, after the grant, can issue \$350,000 in bonds for a new civic center without even raising the tax rate.

No, if we didn't believe our pipe dream, this sort of thing could not be.

But the examples cited above are true, and are of the very smallest cases. Some of the big ones are too fantastic to be believed.

And if we didn't approve, our elected representatives would not dare allow a situation to exist which bypasses constitutional di-

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

Mr. RASSMAN. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Texas.

Mr. MAHON. I assume that it is the hope of the gentleman from Louisiana, as it is my hope and the hope, I am sure, of most Members, that it will not be necessary for the executive branch to obligate or spend all the funds that are provided in this bill. I hope large sums can and will be saved. I have expressed this hope to the President.

Now would it be fair to say that the gentleman from Louisiana would be very happy if it should develop that a very substantial amount of funds, which are provided here, are not actually needed and are not actually utilized during the current fiscal year?

Mr. PASSMAN. I want to say that there is, in my opinion, going to be at least one-half billion dollars of the money that is in this bill which will not be needed, and which cannot be prudently obligated and usefully and soundly expended.

Mr. MAHON. Will not the gentleman from Louisiana be happy if that is the result and we are able to save those additional funds?

Mr. PASSMAN. The gentleman from Louisiana will never give encouragement to a philosophy that we can afford to appropriate excessive funds in the hope that they will not spend it. Any time you give them too much money, they are going to try to find places to give it away. I believe in keeping the fat out of the bill, and putting some sense into it, and not in appropriating money to throw away. That is about the same as giving a child \$2 to make a \$1 purchase in the expectation that when he comes back home he will have \$1 left.

Mr. MAHON. In that statement the gentleman has expressed precisely my own views. The gentleman has cut the bill as far as he could, hence my expression of hope that even additional saving could probably be made.

Mr. PASSMAN. The committee made these adjustments.

Mr. MAHON. But now that the funds have been provided, does not the gentleman from Louisiana feel that the officials of the executive branch should be encouraged to save all the funds that they possibly can save? No one should want excess appropriations, but neither do we want excessive expenditures—that is even worse than excessive appropriations.

Mr. PASSMAN. May I say to the distinguished gentleman from Texas that this is probably the last year that the Congress will have any reasonable degree of control over this program. Each Member of this body may, of course, interpret what we have done this year in his own way. We have gained a principle in not keeping the back-door financing method. But any time you write legislation stating, and I paraphrase, "Here is \$1,500 million in development credit, and if you make the commitments, we are going to provide the money"—you know and I know that legally the Congress has the right to cut it, but you probably could not muster 15 votes in support of that position. So,

it appears obvious that next year the Congress will have very little chance to substantially reduce the funds for this worldwide spending program. That is the opinion of the gentleman from Louisiana.

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

Mr. PASSMAN. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GARY. May I add to what the gentleman from Louisiana has said in further answer to the question raised by our colleague, that when the President signed the authorization bill he said that great attention and consideration should be given to those nations which share the views of the United States. The other body put practically the same language into this appropriation bill when it went over there, which language is as follows:

It is the sense of the Congress that in the administration of these funds great attention and consideration should be given to those nations which share the views of the United States on the world crisis.

May I say, we also hope that the converse will be true and that no consideration will be given to the so-called neutrals that try to kick our teeth down our throats every time they get a chance.

I am hopeful that is going to be a great source of savings during the coming year, and that, therefore, there will be a substantial balance at the end of the year.

Mr. PASSMAN. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Virginia, but knowing how the bureaucrats operate, I would say that the chances are that they are, at least on paper, allocating money this afternoon to some of those so-called neutrals who are kicking us in the pants.

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

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

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON] hopes that all the money will not be spent. We all live in hope, even if we die in despair and I am afraid that many of us are going to die in despair if we wait for that miracle to happen. The way to shut off the spending is not to appropriate the money. I would hope to be here long enough to see the day when these foreign giveaway programs, that are contributing so much to the eventual bankruptcy of this country, are actually cut. Now this bill does not represent a cut. This provides an increase over the House figure. I commend the gentleman from Louisiana and the members of his subcommittee for the efforts they made and in which efforts they succeeded in preventing enactment of an even worse bill. They made at least an effort to stop this wanton disregard for American taxpayers.

I want to say just this to my friend from Louisiana—a moment ago he came close to saying it. I want to say that we fought one of the most ludicrous sham battles in this House of Representatives that has ever been fought over the issue of back-door spending in connection with the foreign aid bill. Of course, the ability to make commitments is the key to it, and the foreign aiders

will go ahead and make commitments for projects and programs far into the future. Thus you have back-door spending just as effectively as though it had been voted. That was a sham battle. The only way to stop this program from bankrupting the country is to cut it off or cut it right down to the bone.

Mr. PASSMAN. May I say to the distinguished gentleman that I, of course, do not agree with him that we did not cut this bill, but I do agree that we were unable to reduce it sufficiently. When the bill goes to the other body they have the right, under the Constitution, to make amendments. Then, when we go to conference we try to iron out the differences. I think that when you consider all of the money bills we deal with we have a record for sound economy and fiscal sanity in this subcommittee, the majority of the Members of which have fully supported me in my position try to take some of the fat out of the bill, I think the record will show that we have made the largest percentage of reduction year in and year out in this bill than for any other money bill before the Congress.

I hope the gentleman will support the committee and adopt the conference report.

I now yield to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Just a few days ago the gentleman heard, as did the rest of us, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN] tell us that whenever the downtown spenders could get their hands on money they would spend it. Does the gentleman agree or disagree?

Mr. PASSMAN. I do not think they have won any medals for not spending money which the Congress appropriated.

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

Mr. PASSMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. HARDY. I want to compliment the gentleman and the conference committee on their accomplishment. I want to express some disappointment at the language in that part of the bill relating to the furnishing of information was amended.

I see that the same escape clause, apparently has been agreed to that was contained in the authorization bill.

Mr. PASSMAN. That is correct.

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Speaker, while it puts me in a very difficult position, I think I can appreciate the futility of trying to do anything about this at this time, but sooner or later the Congress is going to have to assert its prerogative in some way to get this information.

Mr. PASSMAN. I would say to the distinguished gentleman that should the President direct an agency to withhold information I am sure they would not provide that information to the committee. The agency is not going to disobey the orders of the President. I regret this situation, but I think that is the way the issue will turn out.

Mr. HARDY. Of course, we have had that experience in times past; nevertheless, since we do have the power of the

purse I think we should cut off funds or make the provision of funds contingent upon the furnishing of information which Congress requires.

Mr. PASSMAN. I would support such an amendment but I certainly doubt that we would get sufficient votes to adopt it.

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

Mr. PASSMAN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. PILLION. The gentleman has made reference to the international balance of payments. As I understand the situation, our international balance of payments continues to be adverse and our position is in danger.

In the gentleman's opinion is foreign aid a major contributing factor to our adverse international balance of payments and is there possibly a serious run which develops a drain upon our resources?

Mr. PASSMAN. I would certainly think so, because through the program we make available the dollars. In the past 10 years we have been so generous in giving away our dollars that some of our friends abroad are using these dollars and buying our gold. Our gold reserves have dwindled from \$23½ billion 10 years ago down to \$17 billion. During that same 10 years, foreign nations have increased their dollar credits from \$10 billion to \$22 billion and this condition is getting worse every day.

Mr. PILLION. I commend the gentleman and the members of his committee for a very fine job.

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

Mr. PASSMAN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I want to compliment the gentleman for the manner in which he has presented this bill and to extend to him a congratulatory concept that the gentleman knows the basis for all of his bills that he presents.

However, from his comments I am inclined to believe he overlooked what is a major factor, or one of them at least, and that is that appropriations are made upon the premise of legal authorization. Is that correct?

Mr. PASSMAN. That is correct.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Under those circumstances it might be well if the Congress would itself quit authorizing, then demanding expenditures thereafter. In other words, let us not split the infinitive, let us do the whole job across the board.

Mr. PASSMAN. In response to the gentleman's statement, I should like to say that the Congress, in its wisdom during the past 7 years has, as of now, assuming House approval and Senate concurrence, reduced the amount of money requested by the executive branch by an aggregate in excess of \$5 billion. We have always understood that the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Foreign Relations necessarily spend most of their time fixing policy. They leave it up to the Appropriations Committee, of course, to provide the money needed to meet the requirements. That is what we have been doing during the past 7 years, while also cutting some

of the waste from the program, and it is a record of which the committee is justly proud.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 84. An act to stabilize the mining of lead and zinc by small domestic producers on public, Indian, and other lands, and for other purposes;

H.R. 3575. An act to authorize longer term leases of Indian lands on the Danis Reservation in Florida; and

H.R. 8320. An act to amend the Freeport Harbor project, Texas.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed with amendments, in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 9169. An act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HILL, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota, and Mrs. SMITH of Maine to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 3572) entitled "An act to place in trust status certain lands on the Crow Creek Indian Reservation in South Dakota."

The message also announced that the Senate further insists on its amendment to the bill (H.R. 5968) entitled "An act to amend the District of Columbia Unemployment Act, as amended", agrees to the further conference requested by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. MORSE, Mr. BIBLE, and Mr. PROUTY to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1962

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H.R. 9169) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I do so in order to propound a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state the parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, my parliamentary inquiry is this: If an objection

is made to sending this to conference, the supplemental appropriation bill, whether or not the Speaker will then refer the bill to the committee having charge of the bill and that committee return the bill to the House in the Committee of the Whole House for the consideration of the Senate amendments as provided in "Cannon's Precedents" on page 115, and whether or not the House then can work its will in the Committee of the Whole House on each amendment of the Senate under the 5-minute rule, report the bill back to the House, and then move to send the bill to conference?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The parliamentary inquiry involves several different fields, related, but nevertheless separate.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, I shall be glad to state them separately.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is clearly within his rights. In the first place, this is a procedure that the present occupant of the chair has no recollection of ever having taken place during his period of service in this body, and the Chair is informed for many years prior thereto.

When objection is made the leadership of the House is confronted with the problem as to what action should be taken in order to get the bill to conference as quickly as possible. The Chair, while not answering the parliamentary inquiry with reference to the committee and committee action and coming back to the House, and then to the Committee of the Whole, would frankly state to the gentleman that the present occupant of the chair would employ every method under the rules in order to get the bill from the Speaker's desk to conference.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, a further parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, inasmuch as these amendments of the Senate are in the nature of charges against the Treasury of the United States, I will ask this parliamentary inquiry:

Is it not then necessary under the rules and procedures as found in volume 5 of the Procedure of the House of Representatives that the bill be sent to the committee and then considered in the Committee of the Whole before sending it to conference?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is the opinion of the Chair that the answer which the Chair gave to the first part of the gentleman's parliamentary inquiry also answers this inquiry: that if objection is made, the Chair would feel constrained, insofar as the Chair is capable of accomplishing it, to have the bill taken from the Speaker's desk and sent to conference under the rules without reference to the committee.

Mr. BOW. I thank the Chair, and withdraw my reservation.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, if the conference report should go to the Rules Committee for a rule, would it be possible for the Rules Committee to vote out a rule sending the bill to committee?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The answer is in the affirmative to that parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, then I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, a final word before yielding to the distinguished former chairman of this committee, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

It has been a privilege to work with you and to work for you. I think that when the dust is settled and you have had an opportunity to study the figures you will realize that this committee had no choice but to maintain its integrity, and to move on the basis of the actual facts. I have always contended that if you bring a bill out based on facts, and you can support those facts, in the end, right will prevail.

I repeat, Mr. Speaker, I hope the House will approve the conference report so that we may dispose of the amendments and for one time be able to say that the foreign assistance bill passed during daylight hours, instead of during the lonely hours of the night, or at 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning.

(Mr. PASSMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and to include tables.)

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

[Mr. TABER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and to include two tables which I have caused to be prepared.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to renew my unanimous-consent request to take from the Speaker's table the bill I mentioned a while ago, the supplemental appropriation bill, and send it to conference.

May I say to my distinguished friend from Iowa that I think the point of view the gentleman is representing now coincides pretty well with that of the House conferees. There are some items in there that I know he is deeply interested in and the House shares his point of view. May I say this to my good friend from Iowa, if he will be good enough to withdraw his objection and let the conferees go to work, we will do our best to bring back to the House a reasonably good bill.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, this deficiency appropriation bill now contains approximately \$1 billion. It has been increased by nearly a half billion dollars by the other body.

Mr. THOMAS. It was about \$300 million. I have not seen the final details, I will say to my friend, but this is approximately correct. The other body added some 33 items totaling in the neighborhood of, and I am not too sure about that, \$300 million. But one-fourth of that was for the airport bill. So the remainder has to do with some small items on

which we hope the point of view of the House will prevail.

Mr. GROSS. I hope the gentleman understands the position that the gentleman from Iowa is in as well as the position of every other Member of the House.

Mr. THOMAS. We do and we appreciate it.

Mr. GROSS. Outside of the \$5 million for aid to schools in the District of Columbia, I do not have any knowledge of what is in this deficiency appropriation bill as it has been increased by the other body. I want to know what is in this bill.

Mr. THOMAS. We are going to give the gentleman from Iowa ample time, when we get back, so that we can advise him as to what the conferees have done.

Mr. GROSS. I am confident that other Members want to know what is in this bill as well as the gentleman from Iowa. This effort to obtain information is not for the convenience exclusively of the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. THOMAS. We hope to be able to give our colleagues ample time when we come back. We appreciate the efforts of the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I have no desire to hold up the House.

Mr. THOMAS. Of course, the gentleman from Iowa does not want to do that.

Mr. GROSS. But this is not a good way to legislate. We do not have one single word or figure in print so that we may know what is in this bill which has been increased very substantially both as to items and money over and above what it was when it left the House.

Mr. THOMAS. I cannot disagree with one word that the gentleman is saying and neither, I am sure, will any Member of the House disagree, and we will now bind the House conferees to submit all the information that is available, and we will have plenty of information, on every item contained in this bill and we will do our best to bring back a reasonably good bill.

Mr. GROSS. That is not the point altogether. I would like to know what is in this bill before you go to conference so that I will know what has been done. I have a lot of faith in the gentleman and his colleagues on the committee but I do not have unlimited faith at this late hour in the session.

Mr. THOMAS. I hope that the gentleman from Iowa will trust his House conferees. I repeat that we will try to do a good job on behalf of the House.

Mr. GROSS. Is there anything wrong with spending an hour or less under a rule discussing this matter? Is there anything wrong with getting just a little better acquainted with what is in this \$1 billion bill before you go to conference? It will be mighty late when you come back from the conference. This is the penalty the Members pay when they try to consider important legislation under these circumstances. Neither is this in the best interests of the people we represent.

Mr. THOMAS. I hope we do not spend too much time over there, and I have every reason to believe that we should not spend too much time. I hope the

gentleman will permit the unanimous-consent request to go through.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the title of the bill.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, that will not be necessary. I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

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

(Mr. RHODES of Arizona asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, in my opinion, this conference report certainly provides all of the money which even the most ardent devotee of the mutual security program could ask for expenditures in the next fiscal year. I am not going to take a lot of time, and I am not going to cover all of the bill. I just want to address myself to one portion of it, and that is to the contingency fund.

Mr. Speaker, the contingency fund in the past has referred to all of the items of the mutual security including military assistance, development loans, and all of the other items which go to make up this rather large bill. This year there is a difference. The contingency fund refers only to activities in title I and it leaves out the military assistance portion of the bill. Instead, in section 451 of Public Law 87-195, the authorizing legislation, there is a provision for \$300 million to be transferred, if necessary, from our own military stocks to the military assistance program which we support around the world.

It is true that the \$300 million, or any part of it, which is used is to be replaced from appropriations in the following year if such appropriations are made. Nothing is said about what occurs if such appropriations are not made, but I can say to you without fear of contradiction, Mr. Speaker, that the funds whatever they may be, which are transferred in accordance with section 451 will form a new floor for the military assistance appropriation for years to come.

So this is a real contingency fund, just as real as the other contingency fund which we have appropriated in years past. And now, may we look again at the regular contingency fund which has been changed so that it no longer refers to the military? It refers only to development loans, development grants, supporting assistance, and the other categories which we commonly call economic aid.

As we examine this item, Mr. Speaker, we find the \$275 million which is provided in the conference report is \$25 million more than was provided last year in the contingency fund; and bear in mind that that was a contingency fund which was to be used not only for economic aid but also for military aid.

The plain result, Mr. Speaker, is that we have provided to the President not \$250 million in contingency assistance as we have before, but we have provided him \$575 million in contingency funds for the mutual assistance program in all of its categories.

I think there is no doubt but what the funds which have been provided are amply adequate for the program. I do not think it is any secret to any Member of the House that if I had my way this amount would be much less than it now is. However, legislation is always a matter of give and take, and I think that I can with all candor congratulate the conferees on the part of the House, particularly the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. PASSMAN], the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], and my good friend from Virginia [Mr. GARY], on the fine work they have done as conferees. I think this a good conference report not only for this body but to the devotees of the program and to some Members of the other body who were conferees.

This program, I feel, Mr. Speaker, will continue unabated for the next year, and I say this with some degree of feeling I wish I did not have. I wish I could say something else, but this is the way it will be.

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

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I yield.

Mr. SCRANTON. In addition to the \$575 million contingency fund is there anything in the conference report about the use of counterpart funds which constitute a kind of contingency fund?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. The only thing which is specifically provided is \$108,000. I will say to the gentleman that all of the funds which are appropriated are appropriated in dollars. If counterpart funds are available they can be expended, but counterpart funds are not appropriated; the amounts are appropriated as dollars.

Mr. SCRANTON. One other question: When the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana was explaining the conference report he referred to the \$25 million additional in money for the contingency fund. Does this have reference to some other portion of the bill?

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield that I may answer?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Yes, I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. PASSMAN. For the benefit of the gentleman I will restate what I said in my previous remarks: In reality it was an advantage for the House to accept the proposal worked out, originally initiated by the great Senator from Louisiana, Senator ELLENDER.

The original House position of last evening prevails, that we would agree to transfer \$37,500,000 out of unobligated funds, \$107,033,000, to the contingency fund, which indicated a \$37,500,000 increase in new funds.

When we made the transfer out of the unobligated funds we likewise reduced the unobligated funds by that amount. Consequently, we placed a limitation then in the bill that we only reappropriated \$69,033,000. So in subsequent days and weeks if we should discover there is an additional \$100 million of unobligated funds available, those funds will go back to the Treasury. That certainly was a victory for the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Arizona has expired.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 3 additional minutes. I hope the gentleman understands the compromise.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. I think the gentleman is correct in his explanation as he is always correct.

Let me say one other thing about the contingency fund. Unfortunately, I think it is a matter of public knowledge that in many instances this contingency fund has been used for one contingency only and that contingency is that the House and Senate did not appropriate as much money for this program as the people downtown would like to have appropriated. As far as I am concerned, as one member of this committee, let me say that I hope in the future the law will be abided by. It will be noticed in section 451 of this bill that the contingency fund is to be used by the President only when he determines such use to be important to the national interest. The gentleman from Louisiana has stated many times great chunks of the contingency fund are obligated the very day after the bill becomes law. To me that is not a contingency and I for one do not intend to stand for this type of thing in the future.

We appropriate this money for an emergency, something that is important to the United States of America. It is not to be used as a fund by which the people downtown can circumvent the wishes of the Congress, as I am afraid they have done in the past.

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

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

Mr. CONTE. Can the gentleman from Arizona tell me whether any money in this bill is earmarked for any particular country?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. As far as I know, the only money which is earmarked for a particular country is \$100,000 of counterpart funds for Poland, and the sum of \$15 million which has been earmarked for the supporting assistance portion of this bill for the Spanish Nation.

Mr. CONTE. Can the gentleman tell me whether the \$15 million that has been earmarked for Spain was earmarked by the House of Representatives?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. The answer to the gentleman's question is in the negative. It was earmarked in the other body, and the amount earmarked was \$25 million.

Mr. CONTE. Does the gentleman agree with me during the hearings we were told this program in Spain was fading out and that this would be the last year of the program?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. There was a conversation which indicated that Spain no longer needed the amount of money which has been appropriated. The gentleman will also recall that Spain received \$25 million, and this is a reduction. However, I am sure the gentleman

also recalls this is not as large a reduction as the House felt was advisable under the circumstances.

Mr. CONTE. Can the gentleman tell me whether the Senate conferees of anyone in the Senate made out a case or gave any logical reason why money should be earmarked for Spain, the only country in the entire world that money is earmarked for?

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Well, of course, as a conferee and since I did sign the conference report, I would have to say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that the gentleman from Arizona tried not to act illogically. Therefore, the answer of the gentleman from Arizona would have to be in the affirmative—that there was a logical case worked out, but the gentleman from Arizona could not say it was an adequate case.

Mr. PASSMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the adoption of the conference report.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the "ayes" appeared to have it.

Mr. JOHANSEN. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 192, nays 81, answered "present" 3, not voting 158, as follows:

[Roll No. 230]

YEAS—192

Addabbo	Curtis, Mass.	Harding
Addonizio	Daddario	Hardy
Albert	Dague	Healy
Arends	Dawson	Hechler
Ashley	Delaney	Henderson
Auchincloss	Denton	Herlong
Avery	Diggs	Holland
Ayres	Dingell	Huddleston
Bailey	Dominick	Inouye
Baldwin	Donohue	Jarman
Barrett	Downing	Joelson
Barry	Doyle	Johnson, Calif.
Bass, M. H.	Dulski	Johnson, Wis.
Beckworth	Dwyer	Jones, Ala.
Bennett, Fla.	Edmondson	Karsten
Blatnik	Elliott	Kastenmeier
Boland	Ellsworth	Kearns
Bolling	Everett	Kee
Bolton	Evins	Keith
Brademas	Kallon	Kelly
Brewster	Farbstein	Keogh
Bromwell	Felghan	King, Calif.
Brooks	Fenton	King, N.Y.
Broomfield	Finnegan	Kirwan
Broyhill	Fogarty	Kluczynski
Burke, Mass.	Ford	Kornegay
Byrne, Pa.	Fountain	Kowalski
Cahill	Friedel	Kunkel
Cannon	Fulton	Lane
Chamberlain	Gallagher	Lankford
Chelf	Gary	Lesinski
Chenoweth	Gathings	Lindsay
Chipperfield	Gialmo	McCormack
Clark	Gilbert	McDowell
Coad	Granahan	McFall
Cohelan	Gray	Madden
Conte	Green, Oreg.	Magnuson
Corbett	Green, Pa.	Mahon
Cramer	Gubser	Mailliard
Curtin	Hagen, Calif.	Marshall

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Food distribution.....	12		
Foreign trade.....	7		
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Lands.....	3,19,23		
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		Military construction...16	Reclamation.....14
		National defense.....25	Research.....20,24
		Overseas evacuations....17	Sine die adjournment...5,8
		Personnel.....17,27	Small business.....18
		Poisons.....20	Sugar.....2
		Public works.....22	Transportation.....25

HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference report on supplemental appropriation bill. Sen. Carroll urged extension of Sugar Act. Both Houses adjourned sine die. Sen. Engle introduced and discussed bill to establish agricultural minimum wage.

SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses received and agreed to the conference report (H. Rept. 1272) on H. R. 9169, the supplemental appropriation bill, and acted on amendments in disagreement. This bill will now be sent to the President. As passed this bill includes \$9.5 million for the Farmers Home Administration, \$5 million for the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service for emergency conservation measures, \$170,750,000 for the Area Redevelopment Administration, \$4 million for the purchase of foreign currencies by the State Department, and \$1,023,000 for the Mexican farm labor program. pp. 20211-21, 20185-99, ~~27836-7~~
2. SUGAR. Sen. Carroll discussed the sugar problem and inserted an article, "Sugar Next Congressional Farm Problem." pp. 20200-4
3. PUBLIC LANDS. Sen. Dworshak inserted a table of bills reported by the Public Lands Subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee to the full committee during the first session of the 87th Congress. p. 20175
4. LEGISLATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENTS. Sen. Byrd, W. Va., discussed his role in the first session of the 87th Congress, including surplus commodities, forests and timberland, and area redevelopment. pp. 20172-5

Majority Leader Mansfield reviewed "the progress of the legislative program during this session of the Congress." pp. 20177-82

5. ADJOURNMENT. Agreed to S. Con. Res. 55 and adjourned sine die. pp. 20170, 20185, 20210

HOUSE

6. APPROPRIATIONS. Rep. Cannon inserted a budget and appropriations resume for the first session of the 87th Congress. pp. 20231-40
7. FOREIGN TRADE. The Ways and Means Committee reported with amendments H. R. 5193, to impose import taxes on lead and zinc (Sept. 26) (H. Rept. 1269). p. 20244
8. ADJOURNMENT. Agreed to S. Con. Res. 55 and adjourned sine die (pp. 20221, 20244). Agreed to S. J. Res. 144, providing that the second session of the 87th Congress shall convene on Jan. 10, 1962. pp. 20221-2

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

9. LEGISLATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENTS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Quie taking a "look at the successes, partial successes, and failure of the administration in various areas of legislation," including the farm program. pp. A7793-5
10. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Schwengel inserting an article, "And You Thought It Couldn't Happen Here?" criticizing the farm program. pp. A7797-8
- Extension of remarks of Rep. Beermann inserting an address by Robert C. Liebenow, president of the Chicago Board of Trade, "Future Needs Of Agriculture." pp. A7864-7
11. INFORMATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Dwyer inserting an editorial, "Eavesdropping In Washington," and stating that "it made a number of very pertinent observations on the growing practice among Federal agencies of recording telephone calls." pp. A7844-5
- Extension of remarks of Rep. Moss commending the administration's "firm resolve to protect the people's right to know." p. A7845
12. FOOD DISTRIBUTION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Heckler expressing concern over a "sudden eruption of stories criticizing the distribution of food out of supplies made available to the States by the Federal Government," and stating that "we must make sure our food distribution programs are honestly and efficiently administered." pp. A7874-5

BILLS INTRODUCED

13. FARM LABOR. S. 2642, by Sen. Engle, to extend the minimum wage provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to employees performing work in or related to agriculture; to Labor and Public Welfare Committee. Remarks of author. pp. 20208-9
14. RECLAMATION. S. 2643, by Sen. Dworshak, to authorize the construction, operation and maintenance of the Lower Teton reclamation project in the Upper Snake River Valley, Idaho; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Remarks of author. p. 20209

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1962

SEPTEMBER 27 (legislative day, SEPTEMBER 26), 1961.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. THOMAS, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 9169]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 9169) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 13, 14, 25, 35, 36, 37, 38, 57, 58, 76, 77, 81, 84, 85, 87, and 90.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 3, 6, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 20, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 39, 40, 41, 42, 45, 59, 60, 61, 66, 68, 69, 70, 72, 74, 75, 78, 89, 91, 92, 93, 97, and 98, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert: \$900,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Research and technical services", \$1,500,000, of which not to exceed \$475,000 shall be available for payment to the "Working capital fund", National Bureau of Standards, for additional capital.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$285,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert: \$70,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$5,300,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert: \$145,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 43:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$150,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$150,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$55,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$13,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$162,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$35,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken by said amendment, insert:

MASS TRANSPORTATION LOANS AND GRANTS

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 53:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken by said amendment, insert:

OPEN SPACE LAND GRANTS

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$350,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 63:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 63, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$412,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 64:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 64, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,415,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 65:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 65, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$363,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 71:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 71, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses", \$3,500,000, to remain available until expended, including an additional amount of \$130,000 for administration and coordination.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 73:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 73, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,250,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 86:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 86, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

PRESERVATION OF ANCIENT NUBIAN MONUMENTS

(SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCIES)

For purchase of Egyptian pounds which accrue under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (76 U.S.C. 1704), for the purposes authorized by section 104(k) of that Act, \$4,000,000.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 88:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 88, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$675,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 2, 12, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 27, 34, 44, 52, 54, 55, 62, 67, 79, 80, 82, 83, 94, 95, and 96.

ALBERT THOMAS,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
CLARENCE CANNON,
BEN F. JENSEN (with reservations),
JOHN TABER (with reservations),
Managers on the Part of the House.

CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
LISTER HILL,
WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL (except 81),
MILTON R. YOUNG,
MARGARET CHASE SMITH,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 9169) making Supplemental Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying Conference Report as to each of such amendments, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

Amendment No. 1—*Salaries and Expenses*: Appropriates \$20,000 as proposed by the Senate.

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

Amendment No. 2—*Emergency Conservation Measures*: Reported in disagreement.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 3—*Loan Authorizations*: Authorizes an additional \$8,000,000 for loans under the Act of August 28, 1937, as amended, as proposed by the Senate, in lieu of the House language stipulating availability of \$8,000,000 for this purpose from the contingency fund of \$37,500,000 made available in the regular 1962 appropriation bill.

Amendment No. 4—*Salaries and Expenses*: Appropriates \$1,500,000 instead of \$1,000,000 proposed by the House and \$2,000,000 proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 5—*Participation in Century 21 Exposition*: Appropriates \$900,000 instead of \$1,000,000 proposed by the Senate.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Amendment No. 6—*Salaries and Expenses*: Appropriates \$185,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$148,000 as proposed by the House.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Amendment No. 7—*Research and Technical Services*: Appropriates \$1,500,000 instead of \$2,204,000 as proposed by the Senate, of which not to exceed \$475,000 is available for transfer to the working capital fund instead of the \$700,000 proposed by the Senate.

WEATHER BUREAU

Amendments Nos. 8 and 9—*Meteorological Satellite Operations*: Provide that not to exceed \$285,000 of the appropriation, instead of \$270,000 in the House bill and \$300,000 in the Senate bill, may be paid to the Bureau's salaries and expenses appropriation for the current year and that not to exceed \$600,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$540,000 as proposed by the House, may be paid to the General Services Administration for construction of office space.

AREA REDEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Amendments Nos. 10 and 11—*Headings*: Delete certain items in House bill and insert a heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 12—*Operations*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 13—*Grants for Public Facilities*: Deletes the Senate provision. This item will be covered in the motion to be offered with respect to Amendment No. 12.

Amendment No. 14—*Area Redevelopment Fund*: Deletes the Senate provision. This item will be covered in the motion to be offered with respect to Amendment No. 12.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Amendment No. 15—*Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control*: Appropriates \$5,000,000 for Operation and maintenance, general, as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Amendment No. 16—Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 17—*Payments to School Districts*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 18—*Assistance for School Construction*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 19—*Defense Educational Activities*: Appropriates an additional \$70,000 instead of \$100,000 proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 20—*Expansion of Teaching in Education of the Deaf*: Appropriates \$1,575,000 as proposed by the Senate.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Amendment No. 21—*Chronic Diseases and Health of the Aged*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 22—*Community Health Practice and Research*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 23—*Hospital Construction Activities*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 24—*Water Supply and Water Pollution Control*: Appropriates \$5,300,000 instead of \$5,000,000 proposed by the House and \$5,600,000 proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 25—*Assistance to Refugees in the United States*: Strikes out the appropriation of \$13,000,000 proposed by the Senate. Since the conferees on the legislative bill authorizing this appropriation have not been able to agree the President should give consideration to making some provision from available contingency funds.

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

Amendment No. 26—*Education of the Blind*: Appropriates an additional \$270,000 as proposed by the Senate.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Amendment No. 27—*Plans and Specifications*: Reported in disagreement.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Amendment No. 28—*Salaries and Expenses*: Appropriates \$145,000 additional instead of \$150,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 29—*Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses*: Appropriates \$8,200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Amendment No. 30: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 31—*Executive Mansion and Grounds*: Appropriates an additional \$165,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 32—*National Aeronautics and Space Council*: Appropriates an additional \$225,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 33—*Council of Economic Advisers*: Appropriates an additional \$170,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 34—*Funds appropriated to the President*: Reported in disagreement.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

Amendments No. 35, 36, 37, 38, and 39—*Grants-in-Aid for Airports*: Appropriate \$150,000,000 proposed by the House instead of \$225,000,000 proposed by the Senate and provide for allocation of this sum over the two fiscal years 1962 and 1963 instead of the three year period 1962–1964, and strikes the legislative contingency clause carried in House Bill.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

Amendment No. 40: Inserts heading proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 41—*Expenses, Federal Home Loan Bank Board*: Provides an additional \$140,000 as proposed by the Senate, of the Board's funds for administrative and nonadministrative expenses.

Amendment No. 42—*Limitation on Expenses, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation*: Provides an additional \$75,000 of the

Corporation's funds for administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

Amendment No. 43—*Salaries and Expenses*: Appropriates \$150,000 instead of \$140,000 proposed by the House and \$160,000 proposed by the Senate.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 44—*Additional Court Facilities*: Reported in disagreement. While plans are being developed the GSA should not alter buildings which are only for temporary occupancy. In these instances arrangements should be made to use local or state court-rooms when necessary.

HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS

Amendment No. 45—*George Washington Carver Commemorative Commission*: Strikes out, as proposed by the Senate, the appropriation of the House for this purpose.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Amendment No. 46—Appropriates \$150,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the Office of the Administrator instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the House and \$215,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 47—Authorizes \$55,000 for expenses of travel instead of \$50,000 as proposed by the House and \$65,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 48—Appropriates \$13,500,000 for Urban Planning Grants instead of \$12,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$15,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 49 and 50—Authorize \$162,500 for administrative expenses for Housing for the Elderly Fund instead of \$125,000 as proposed by the House and \$200,000 as proposed by the Senate; and appropriate \$35,000,000 for the revolving fund instead of \$30,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$40,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 51—Restores title proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 52—Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 53—Restores title proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 54—Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 55—Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 56 and 57—Appropriate \$350,000 for Public Facility Loans instead of \$300,000 as proposed by the House and \$400,000 as proposed by the Senate; and delete proviso proposed by the Senate.

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 58—*Low Rent Public Housing Program*: Strikes out the appropriation of \$250,000 proposed by the Senate.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Amendment No. 59—*Payment of Loan Guaranties*: Appropriates \$14,700,000 as proposed by the Senate.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

Amendment No. 60: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 61—*Salaries and Expenses*: Appropriates an additional \$85,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 62—*Land Acquisition and Construction*: Reported in technical disagreement. The agreement provides that the funds appropriated are for acquisition of land for extra-wide medium strips on Route 66 (Va.) and Route 95 (Md.).

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Amendment No. 63—*Salaries and Expenses*: Appropriates \$412,500 instead of \$375,000 proposed by the House and \$450,000 proposed by the Senate.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Amendment No. 64—*Salaries and Expenses*: Appropriates \$3,415,000 instead of \$3,000,000 proposed by the House and \$3,830,000 proposed by the Senate. The conferees are agreed that the increase above the House Bill shall be used solely for local boards.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 65—*Salaries and Expenses*: Appropriates \$363,500 instead of \$350,000 proposed by the House and \$377,000 proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 66—*Revolving Fund*: Appropriates \$160,000,000 proposed by the Senate instead of \$130,000,000 proposed by the House.

GENERAL PROVISION

Amendment No. 67: Reported in disagreement.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Amendment No. 68—Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 69—*Education and Welfare Services*: Appropriates an additional \$750,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 70—*Revolving Fund for Loans*: Appropriates \$4,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

Amendment No. 71—*Salaries and Expenses*: Appropriates \$3,500,000 including \$130,000 for administration and coordination instead of \$4,175,000 including \$175,000 for administration and coordination proposed by the Senate.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Amendment No. 72—*Management and Protection*: Appropriates an additional \$25,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 73—*Construction*: Appropriates \$2,250,000 instead of \$2,000,000 proposed by the House and \$4,115,000 proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

Amendment No. 74—*Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands*: Appropriates \$200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Amendment No. 75—*Surveys, Investigations, and Research*: Appropriates an additional \$100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Amendment No. 76—*Salaries and Expenses*: Appropriates \$200,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$500,000 proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Amendment No. 77—*Area Redevelopment Activities*: Restores House language stricken by the Senate.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Amendment No. 78—Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 79—*Compliance Activities, Mexican Farm Labor Program*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 80—*Salaries and Expenses, Mexican Farm Labor Program*: Report in disagreement.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Amendment No. 81—*Salaries and Expenses*: Appropriates \$1,950,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$2,768,112 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 82—*Arms Control and Disarmament Activities*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 83—*United States Citizens Commission on NATO*: Reported in disagreement.

EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

Amendments Nos. 84 and 85—*Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West*: Appropriate \$3,300,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$3,800,000 as proposed by the Senate and provide that no part of the appropriation shall be used to pay any individual in excess of \$20,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$22,500 as proposed by the Senate.

PRESERVATION OF ANCIENT NUBIAN MONUMENTS

Amendment No. 86—*Special Foreign Currency Program*: Appropriates \$4,000,000 for the purchase of Egyptian pounds to preserve monuments in the United Arab Republic and Sudan as proposed by the Senate.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR EUROPEAN MIGRATION

Amendment No. 87—Strikes out the \$7,000,000 proposed by the Senate for contributions for the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. The Conference Committee is agreed that the President may use contingency funds for this program as he may determine.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Amendment No. 88—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriates \$675,000 instead of \$600,000 proposed by the House and \$750,000 proposed by the Senate.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

Amendment No. 89—Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 90—*Salaries, Officers and Employees*: Deletes the proposal of the Senate to increase the basic clerk hire allowance for Senators.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

Amendment No. 91—Inserts heading proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 92 and 93—*Furniture and Miscellaneous*: Appropriated \$16,650 and \$263,000, respectively, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 94—*Senate Restaurants*: Reported in disagreement.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Amendment No. 95—Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 96—*Penalty Mail costs*: Reported in disagreement.

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

Amendments Nos. 97 and 98—Insert document reference and appropriate \$37,850,905 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$36,540,637 as proposed by the House.

ALBERT THOMAS,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
CLARENCE CANNON,
BEN F. JENSEN
(with reservations),
JOHN TABER
(with reservations),

Managers on the Part of the House.

House of Representatives

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1961

(Proceedings of the House of Representatives continued from Part 1)

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore at 2 o'clock and 22 minutes a.m. on Wednesday, September 27, 1961.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 9033) entitled "An act making appropriations for foreign assistance and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes."

The message announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 3 and 27 to the above-entitled bill.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed concurrent resolutions of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 54. Concurrent resolution authorizing the signing of enrolled bills and joint resolutions after final adjournment; and

S. Con. Res. 55. Concurrent resolution fixing the date for final adjournment of the 1st session of the 87th Congress.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed the following resolutions:

S. RES. 224

Resolved, That a committee of two Senators be appointed by the Presiding Officer to join a similar committee of the House of Representatives to notify the President of the United States that the two Houses have completed the business of the session and are ready to adjourn unless he has some further communication to make to them.

S. RES. 225

Resolved, That notwithstanding the final adjournment of the present session of the Congress, the President of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized to make appointments to commissions or committees authorized by law, by concurrent action of the two Houses, or by order of the Senate.

COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a preferential resolution House Resolution 480.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of two Members be appointed by the House to join a similar committee appointed by the Senate, to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the two Houses

have completed their business of the session and are ready to adjourn, unless the President has some other communication to make to them.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair appoints the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT] and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ARENDS] to wait on the President.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1962

Mr. THOMAS submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 9169) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 1272)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 9169) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 13, 14, 15, 35, 36, 37, 38, 57, 58, 76, 77, 81, 84, 85, 87, and 90.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 3, 6, 9, 11, 15, 16, 20, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 39, 40, 41, 45, 59, 60, 61, 66, 68, 69, 70, 72, 74, 75, 78, 89, 91, 92, 93, 97, and 98, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$900,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

"Research and technical services

"For an additional amount for 'Research and technical services', \$1,500,000, of which not to exceed \$475,000 shall be available for payment to the 'Working capital fund', National Bureau of Standards, for additional capital."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$285,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amend-

ment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$70,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$5,300,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$145,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 43: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$150,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 46: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 46, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$150,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$55,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$13,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$162,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 50: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 50, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$35,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken by said amendment, insert "MASS TRANSPORTATION LOANS AND GRANTS; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 53: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 53, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken by said amendment, insert "OPEN SPACE LAND GRANTS"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 56: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 56, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amend-

ment insert "\$350,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 63: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 63, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$412,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 64: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 64, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3415,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 65: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 65, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$363,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 71: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 71, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

"Salaries and expenses

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and Expenses', \$3,500,000, to remain available until expended, including an additional amount of \$130,000 for administration and coordination."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 73: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 73, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 86: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 86, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"PRESERVATION OF ANCIENT NUBIAN MONUMENTS

"(Special foreign currencies)

"For purchase of Egyptian pounds which accrue under title I of Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the purposes authorized by section 104(k) of that Act, \$4,000,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 88:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 88, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$675,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 2, 12, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 27, 34, 44, 52, 54, 55, 62, 67, 79, 80, 82, 83, 94, 95, and 96.

ALBERT THOMAS,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
CLARENCE CANNON,
BEN F. JENSEN,

(with reservations),
JOHN TABER

(with reservations),

Managers on the Part of the House.

CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
LISTER HILL,
WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
(except 81),
MILTON R. YOUNG,
MARGARET CHASE SMITH,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 9169) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments namely:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Statistical Reporting Service

Amendment No. 1—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$20,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

Amendment No. 2—Emergency conservation measures: Reported in disagreement.

Farmers Home Administration

Amendment No. 3—Loan authorizations: Authorizes an additional \$8,000,000 for loans under the Act of August 28, 1937, as amended, as proposed by the Senate, in lieu of the House language stipulating availability of \$8,000,000 for this purpose from the contingency fund of \$37,500,000 made available in the regular 1962 appropriation bill.

Amendment No. 4—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$1,500,000 instead of \$1,000,000 proposed by the House and \$2,000,000 proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

General Administration

Amendment No. 5—Participation in Century 21 Exposition: Appropriates \$900,000 instead of \$1,000,000 proposed by the Senate.

Bureau of the Census

Amendment No. 6—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$185,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$148,000 as proposed by the House.

National Bureau of Standards

Amendment No. 7—Research and technical services: Appropriates \$1,500,000 instead of \$2,204,000 as proposed by the Senate, of which not to exceed \$475,000 is available for transfer to the working capital fund instead of the \$700,000 proposed by the Senate.

Weather Bureau

Amendments Nos. 8 and 9—Meteorological satellite operations: Provide that not to exceed \$285,000 of the appropriation, instead of \$270,000 in the House bill and \$300,000 in the Senate bill, may be paid to the Bureau's salaries and expenses appropriation for the current year and that not to exceed \$600,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$540,000 as proposed by the House, may be paid to the General Services Administration for construction of office space.

Area Redevelopment Administration

Amendments Nos. 10 and 11—Headings: Delete certain items in House bill and insert a heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 12—Operations: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 13—Grants for public facilities: Deletes the Senate provision. This item will be covered in the motion to be offered with respect to Amendment No. 12.

Amendment No. 14—Area redevelopment fund: Deletes the Senate provision. This item will be covered in the motion to be offered with respect to Amendment No. 12.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

Department of the Army

Amendment No. 15—Rivers and Harbors and Flood Control: Appropriates \$5,000,000 for Operation and maintenance, general, as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Office of Education

Amendment No. 16—Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 17—Payments to school districts: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 18—Assistance for school construction: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 19—Defense educational activities: Appropriates an additional \$70,000 instead of \$100,000 proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 20—Expansion of teaching in education of the deaf: Appropriates \$1,575,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Public Health Service

Amendment No. 21—Chronic diseases and health of the aged: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 22—Community health practice and research: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 23—Hospital construction activities: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 24—Water supply and water pollution control: Appropriates \$5,300,000 instead of \$5,000,000 proposed by the House and \$5,600,000 proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 25—Assistance to refugees in the United States: Strikes out the appropriation of \$13,000,000 proposed by the Senate. Since the conferees on the legislative bill authorizing this appropriation have not been able to agree, the President should give consideration to making some provision from available contingency funds.

American Printing House for the Blind

Amendment No. 26—Education of the blind: Appropriates an additional \$270,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Howard University

Amendment No. 27—Plans and specifications: Reported in disagreement.

Office of the Secretary

Amendment No. 28—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$145,000 additional instead of \$150,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 29—Juvenile delinquency and youth offenses: Appropriates \$8,200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Amendment No. 30—Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 31—Executive Mansion and Grounds: Appropriates an additional \$165,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 32—National Aeronautics and Space Council: Appropriates an additional \$225,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 33—Council of Economic Advisers: Appropriates an additional \$170,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 34—Funds appropriated to the President: Reported in disagreement.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Federal Aviation Agency

Amendments No. 35, 36, 37, 38, and 39—Grants-in-aid for airports: Appropriate \$150,000,000 proposed by the House instead of \$225,000,000 proposed by the Senate and provide for allocation of this sum over the two fiscal years 1962 and 1963 instead of the three-year period 1962-1964, and strikes the legislative contingency clause carried in House Bill.

Federal Home Loan Bank Board

Amendment No. 40: Inserts heading proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 41—Expenses, Federal Home Loan Bank Board: Provides an additional \$140,000 as proposed by the Senate, of the Board's funds for administrative and nonadministrative expenses.

Amendment No. 42—Limitation on expenses, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance

Corporation: Provides an additional \$75,000 of the Corporation's funds for administrative expenses as proposed by the Senate.

Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service

Amendment No. 43—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$150,000 instead of \$140,000 proposed by the House and \$160,000 proposed by the Senate.

General Services Administration

Amendment No. 44—Additional court facilities: Reported in disagreement. While plans are being developed the GSA should not alter buildings which are only for temporary occupancy. In these instances arrangements should be made to use local or State courtrooms when necessary.

Historical and memorial commissions

Amendment No. 45—George Washington Carver Commemorative Commission: Strikes out, as proposed by the Senate, the appropriation of the House for this purpose.

Housing and Home Finance Agency

Amendment No. 46: Appropriates \$150,000 for Salaries and Expenses of the Office of the Administrator instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the House and \$215,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 47: Authorizes \$55,000 for expenses of travel instead of \$50,000 as proposed by the House and \$65,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 48: Appropriates \$13,500,000 for Urban Planning Grants instead of \$12,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$15,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 49 and 50: Authorize \$162,500 for administrative expenses for Housing for the Elderly Fund instead of \$125,000 as proposed by the House and \$200,000 as proposed by the Senate; and appropriate \$35,000,000 for the revolving fund instead of \$30,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$40,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 51: Restores title proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 52: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 53: Restores title proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 54: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 55: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 56 and 57: Appropriate \$350,000 for Public Facility Loans instead of \$300,000 as proposed by the House and \$400,000 as proposed by the Senate; and delete proviso proposed by the Senate.

Public Housing Administration

Amendment No. 58—Low rent public housing program: Strikes out the appropriation of \$250,000 proposed by the Senate.

Interstate Commerce Commission

Amendment No. 59—Payment of loan guaranties: Appropriates \$14,700,000 as proposed by the Senate.

National Capital Transportation Agency

Amendment No. 60: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 61—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates an additional \$85,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 62—Land acquisition and construction: Reported in technical disagreement. The agreement provides that the funds appropriated are for acquisition of land for extra-wide medium strips on Route 66 (Va.) and Route 95 (Md.).

Securities and Exchange Commission

Amendment No. 63—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$412,500 instead of \$375,000 proposed by the House and \$450,000 proposed by the Senate.

Selective Service System

Amendment No. 64—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$3,415,000 instead of

\$3,000,000 proposed by the House and \$3,830,000 proposed by the Senate. The conferees are agreed that the increase above the House Bill shall be used solely for local boards.

Small Business Administration

Amendment No. 65—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$363,500 instead of \$350,000 proposed by the House and \$377,000 proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 66—Revolving fund: Appropriates \$160,000,000 proposed by the Senate instead of \$130,000,000 proposed by the House.

General provision

Amendment No. 67: Reported in disagreement.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Amendment No. 68: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 69—Education and welfare services: Appropriated an additional \$750,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 70—Revolving fund for loans: Appropriates \$4,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Office of Saline Water

Amendment No. 71—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$3,500,000 including \$130,000 for administration and coordination instead of \$4,175,000 including \$175,000 for administration and coordination proposed by the Senate.

National Park Service

Amendment No. 72—Management and protection: Appropriates an additional \$25,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 73—Construction: Appropriates \$2,250,000 instead of \$2,000,000 proposed by the House and \$4,115,000 proposed by the Senate.

Office of Territories

Amendment No. 74—Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands: Appropriates \$200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Geological Survey

Amendment No. 75—Surveys, investigations, and research: Appropriates an additional \$100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Office of the Secretary

Amendment No. 76—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$200,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$500,000 proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of the Secretary

Amendment No. 77—Area redevelopment activities: Restores House language stricken by the Senate.

Bureau of Employment Security

Amendment No. 78: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 79—Compliance activities, Mexican farm labor program: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 80—Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program: Report in disagreement.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Administration of foreign affairs

Amendment No. 81—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$1,950,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$2,768,112 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 82—Arms control and disarmament activities: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 83—United States Citizens Commission on NATO: Reported in disagreement.

Educational exchange

Amendments Nos. 84 and 85—Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West: Appropriate \$3,300,000 as

proposed by the House instead of \$3,800,000 as proposed by the Senate and provide that no part of the appropriation shall be used to pay any individual in excess of \$20,000 as proposed by the House instead of \$22,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Preservation of ancient nubian monuments

Amendment No. 86—Special foreign currency program: Appropriates \$4,000,000 for the purchase of Egyptian pounds to preserve monuments in the United Arab Republic and Sudan as proposed by the Senate.

Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration

Amendment No. 87: Strikes out the \$7,000,000 proposed by the Senate for contributions for the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. The conference committee is agreed that the President may use contingency funds for this program as he may determine.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Bureau of Customs

Amendment No. 88—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$675,000 instead of \$600,000 proposed by the House and \$750,000 proposed by the Senate.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Senate

Amendment No. 89: Inserts heading as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 90—Salaries, officers and employees: Deletes the proposal of the Senate to increase the basic clerk hire allowance for Senators.

Contingent expenses of the Senate

Amendment No. 91: Inserts heading proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 92 and 93—Furniture and miscellaneous: Appropriated \$16,650 and \$263,000, respectively, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 94—Senate restaurants: Reported in disagreement.

House of Representatives

Amendment No. 95: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 96—Penalty mail costs: Reported in disagreement.

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

Amendments Nos. 97 and 98: Insert document reference and appropriate \$37,850,905 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$36,540,637 as proposed by the House.

ALBERT THOMAS,
MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
CLARENCE CANNON,
BEN F. JENSEN
(with reservations),
JOHN TABER
(with reservations),

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 9169) and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The Clerk read the conference report and statement.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order against the conference report, and I refer especially to the paragraph on page 30, under the title of "Preservation of Ancient Nubian Monuments—Special Foreign Currency Program":

For purchase of Egyptian pounds which accrue under title I of the Agricultural Trade

Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the purposes authorized by section 104(k) of that Act, \$4,000,000 to remain available until expended.

Mr. Speaker, to my mind that appropriation is not covered by the statute on which it is based. When we went over there—to the conference—and marked it up, I understood it was to be brought back for a separate vote. I did not hear anything else or any talk except that they were going to knock off a couple of words: "to remain available until expended."

Mr. Speaker, I feel that I should read section 104(k) which is referred to in the amendment:

To collect, collate, translate, abstract, and disseminate scientific and technological information and to conduct and support scientific activities overseas including programs and projects of scientific cooperation between the United States and other countries such as coordinated research against diseases common to all mankind or unique to individual regions of the globe. No foreign currency shall be used for the purpose of this section unless specific appropriations be made therefor.

To my mind, this authorization was not covered by the language of section 104(k). In my opinion, it does not include the sort of operation that is mentioned here. It does not have proper authority for an appropriation of this character. It does not authorize purchase of currency.

Mr. Speaker, I think that covers what I had in mind.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from Texas desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I would like the privilege of addressing the Speaker on this item.

Mr. Speaker, it is not an easy matter to disagree with our able and distinguished citizen and Member of this House, the Honorable JOHN TABER. He has been here a long time and is really an outstanding Member and I want to give him due credit. But may I respectfully say that as much as I admire our distinguished friend he has stated a perfect case in favor of this item. Let me first call the attention of the Speaker to the exact language on page 30 of the bill:

For purchase of Egyptian pounds which accrue under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the purposes authorized by section 104(k) of that act, \$4,000,000 to remain available until expended.

Let us see what 104(k) says:

To collect, collate, translate, abstract, and disseminate scientific and technological information—

That is exactly what you are doing here. conduct and support scientific activities overseas—

Mr. Speaker, how much more definite could that be?

cooperation between the United States and other countries such as coordinated research—

And so forth.

Mr. Speaker, that language is very definite and it certainly covers this like a blanket.

I cannot see any escape from it.

Is that all, now, Mr. Speaker? May I read to the Chair section 502(c) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended:

It is the sense of the Congress that prompt and careful consideration should be given to participation by the United States in an internationally financed program which would utilize—

What?

foreign currencies available to the United States—

To do what?

to preserve the great cultural monuments of the Upper Nile.

Can it be any more specific than that?

Mr. Speaker, I respectfully submit that our able and distinguished friend's point of order should be overruled.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, if the Chair will permit, the point on which this question is to be determined is the authority in section 104(k). There is nothing there that authorizes an appropriation for the purchase of Egyptian pounds. That is what this appropriation is made for.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, may I be heard on the point of order very briefly?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will be glad to hear the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. This is in the nature of a rescue mission and does not conform on that basis to the language in 104(k) of the code.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman have anything further to say?

Mr. GROSS. That is all, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McCormack). The Chair is prepared to rule.

The gentleman from New York makes a point of order against the conference report in connection with the amendment on page 30, which reads as follows:

For the purchase of Egyptian pounds which accrue under title I of the Agricultural Trade, Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, for the purposes authorized by section 104(k) of that Act, \$4 million to remain available until expended.

The Chair has carefully studied the provisions of section 104(k), the organic law, which include among other things:

To promote and support programs of medical and scientific research, cultural and educational development, health, nutrition, and sanitation: *Provided*, That foreign currencies shall be available for the purpose of this subsection (in addition to funds otherwise made available for such purposes) only in such amounts as may be specified from time to time in appropriation acts:

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will adopt latitude, and will entertain the parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the committee that has to ask appropriations for agriculture, do I understand this is to be charged up to the expense of the agricultural program?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is not the purpose of the Chair to determine what the appropriation is for. The Chair is passing on the point of order.

Continuing what the Chair has said, it is the opinion of the Chair that section 104(k) justifies the language contained in the conference report, and the Chair overrules the point of order.

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state the point of order.

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, I desire to reserve a point of order against the conference report on the ground that it contains appropriations which are not authorized by law and which go beyond both the House bill and the Senate amendments. I would like to inquire of the gentleman from Texas what this does to the mass transit program, the area redevelopment program, the open space program, and the low-rent demonstration projects.

Mr. THOMAS. In my humble judgment, what we are seeking to do is to make these four programs work, and there is not one thing in the conference report that will have any effect in the direction of not making them work. We are trying to help you make them work.

Mr. VANIK. Will the gentleman advise me what appropriations are made in the conference report? I would like to have this information for the Record because we are voting on a bill now that as of this point we know very little about.

Mr. THOMAS. Let us take the first item you mentioned, your area redevelopment program. That is the first one in the bill here. What we do is to supply every penny of cash that the agency asked for in loans and grants. Then, when it comes to administrative expenses, those two items were raised in the committee of conference. May I state to my distinguished friend that there were either 9 or 10 Members representing the other body in conference and the vote was unanimous. So it is not our purpose to try to hurt the program. We are trying to make it work. Every penny that they ask for is in the bill for loans and grants.

Mr. VANIK. In other words, including the four items of the mass transit program and the area redevelopment program, the open space program and the low rent demonstration projects?

Mr. THOMAS. No. The low-rent demonstration program is authorized at \$5 million. There is no year limit on it. For the first year, we put \$2 million in and we suggested to the other body in conference, if they thought it ought to be raised, we would raise it to whatever amount they thought. So it was the consensus of opinion of everybody, with not one dissenting vote, that the \$2 million was all they could use in the first year. Bear in mind, this is not a 1-year program. This is a no-year limit program.

Mr. VANIK. But the funds you are allocating are limited to about what you expect 1 year's needs would be?

Mr. THOMAS. If they need any more than that, they can come back in January and I give my friends the assurance that they will get what they think they will need.

Mr. VANIK. I will say to the gentleman from Texas, I think we are boxed in on this one and on that basis, and with the gentleman's explanation, I withdraw my point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The point of order is withdrawn.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, may I take a very few minutes—I know my colleagues are tired, but I want to give them every bit of information I have and if they want something that is beyond what knowledge I may have at the moment, the rest of us are here and we will be glad to supply it.

Now let us go back to the dollar marks. When this bill left the House it was trimmed down through points of order and through what we did here to about \$600 million. It went to the other body and they added about 35 new amendments. Now let me explain this. What they added was the result of laws this body helped to pass, namely, in the way of new legislation. The House did not have an opportunity to consider and pass upon them in supplemental money requests because they were sent to the other body after the bill passed the House. There is not one item as I recall here that the House has ever turned down. The other body added about \$283 million to finance those amendments. Your conferees agreed and reduced that amount by roughly 10 percent. It was a cut of 10 percent, but bear in mind that 70 percent or over \$200 million of that \$283 million was in two items. What were they? They were for payments to school districts and for construction in the impacted school areas. But let me say this, there have never been any two items more popular as far as I can recall.

The remaining items were smaller in dollar amounts.

What it adds up to, Mr. Speaker, is that we are bringing back 21 or 22 amendments in disagreement. How many of those 21 or 22 amendments are actually in disagreement? How many? One, only one; and we are going to ask you for a separate vote on it.

Do you know how much money is involved in that amendment? There is not a dollar in it; it is purely language, a postal frank matter that concerns the other body and our own.

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

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. HALEY. What the gentleman is saying to the House is this: You have passed the legislation, now then you have got to face up to it and pay the bill. Is not that correct?

Mr. THOMAS. I cannot disagree with my able friend too strongly. We all did it.

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

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALTER. For upward of 10 years the United States has been a member of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. This year the statutory provision for that membership was taken out of the mutual assistance bill and dealt with in special legislation which was not enacted into law. The Senate, however, wrote a provision in the measure now under consideration for our participation in this program. I understand from the very hasty glance I had at the report that this item was deleted from the bill. Does that mean that funds are not available for the United States to continue its participation in this very worthwhile operation?

Mr. THOMAS. It is out; the gentleman is right. There are many barrels with cash available to finance this program.

Mr. WALTER. Where are the barrels?

Mr. THOMAS. There is one small one which contains only \$275 million, the so-called contingency fund under the foreign assistance program.

Mr. WALTER. If the gentleman will yield at that point, as I understand, that fund is available only for emergency situations, and certainly where legislation has been provided no emergency exists.

Mr. THOMAS. We placed it in the report and we suggested to the administration that they use those funds if they saw fit to do so, if they needed them. There they were, and we attempted to say, go ahead and spend what funds you have.

Mr. WALTER. Who is meant by "they"? The President of the United States?

Mr. THOMAS. The administration. I now yield to my friend, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman. First of all, is my understanding correct that the language which would have given the employees of the Senate a pay increase was stricken in the conference?

Mr. THOMAS. I think that deserves some clarification. The answer is "Yes." We suggested to our colleagues on the other side that we did not want to disrupt the comity that exists between the two bodies. We suggested that perhaps some of the Members on the House side were not too happy over some treatment they received at the other end of the Capitol.

They disagreed with that statement. We said, "Now, here is some language we want to put in this bill." The gentleman knows what the language is, and the House does too. It was language proposed by the legislative committee on some other matters. They said that it was subject to a point of order. We said, "We agree, but we will take it back to our body and run the risk of having it raised." Someone said, "Well, we would rather withdraw the item of \$537,000." We suggested to them "If that is your choice you write your own ticket; we are not going to disrupt the harmony that exists. We will withdraw ours." We said we would withdraw ours.

Mr. GROSS. If the gentleman will yield, I am not concerned with any fur-

ther history. The Senate provision is out of the bill, is it not?

Mr. THOMAS. That is correct.

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

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTEN. I am in charge of a subcommittee myself, as the gentleman knows. I do not know of anyone I would trust more than the gentleman from Texas. I was a lawyer when I came here. I am not a farmer yet.

Mr. THOMAS. Still one of the best in this House.

Mr. WHITTEN. I am asking this question, not being a farmer. I have had problems in the last 2 or 3 weeks. The White House, I am told, is insisting that the Congress cut down the cost of the farm program. In my judgment, its attitude is going to result in more and more costs. I made this clear to the President and to the Secretary of Agriculture. I want to read from the Senate report, and I understand the conference group has gone along with it:

Preservation of ancient Nubian monuments (special foreign currency program). For this item, the committee recommends the full budget request of \$4 million to carry out the President's recommendations with respect to the preservation of ancient monuments in the United Arab Republic and the Sudan.

They are building a dam; they are flooding the area, and we are picking up the check for saving the monuments, and we are charging it up to the American farmers. In my office I have a lot of statements whereby the President of the United States and the Secretary of Agriculture are complaining about the cost of agriculture.

May I ask the gentleman, Is this to be charged up once again to the American farmers?

Mr. THOMAS. I do not think so, I may say to the gentleman. You will recall there are literally thousands and thousands of towns over there. You will recall further we have a lot of surplus commodities in our warehouses and we cannot get rid of them.

Mr. WHITTEN. May I ask the gentleman what his interpretation of the word "purchase" is. Let us get technical. What is the meaning of that word?

Mr. THOMAS. The gentleman knows the facts and I know them too. We appropriate, they have to go to the Treasury, and it is taking out of one pocket and putting into the other.

Mr. WHITTEN. What is the meaning of the word "purchase"?

Mr. THOMAS. It means what the gentleman thinks it does.

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

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VANIK. I would like to inquire of the gentleman from Texas as to an item. In checking over the conference report I find at the time I made my point of order nothing was said about the fact that the mass transit program was reduced from a \$75 million program to a \$42,500,000 program. The gentleman assured me that these programs would be

substantially in accordance with what the legislative committee recommended.

Mr. THOMAS. Again we submitted to our conferees in the other body this suggestion: We said that these two items have been cut. You have lots of grants in there. I believe it was \$50 million for loans and \$25 million for grants.

Mr. VANIK. That was the authorization.

Mr. THOMAS. Yes. They could not possibly spend it. They had no plans. They had no rules and regulations. The only specific thing in the act was that as far as the grant money is concerned such grants shall not be used for major long-term capital improvement. They could not make grants to a private corporation for a product, namely, equipment, and integrate it into a private system like the District of Columbia has.

Mr. Speaker, I assure the gentleman we suggested to them that if they thought this figure was too low and if they needed more, name it, and we will help them.

Mr. VANIK. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. VANIK. The legislative act had already been determined by the House and it had already decided that this program would be a \$75 million program.

Mr. THOMAS. The people who administer it had no positive ideas.

Mr. Speaker, may I make this suggestion? We will invite the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VANIK] down to the hearings of the Subcommittee on Independent Offices of the Appropriations Committee when we meet in January, and we will ask the gentleman and the Administrator, Mr. Weaver, who is perhaps one of the ablest men that ever filled that job, and if the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VANIK] will agree with the Administrator on this program, whatever the gentleman says is needed, it will be in there.

Is that fair enough?

Mr. VANIK. Can we count on the assurance of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. THOMAS. All right; I will give it to you.

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

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman has said that there are no items in this bill as it has come back here for action by the House that have ever been turned down—

Mr. THOMAS. Turned down by the House, Mr. Bow.

Mr. BOW. I call the gentleman's attention to item No. 83 which provides \$100,000 for the NATO Advisory Commission.

Mr. THOMAS. There is one exception, and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] has put his finger on it. I beg the gentleman's pardon.

Mr. BOW. On the one exception I put my finger on—

Mr. THOMAS. It had no budget estimate, either, and we cut it down to what? From \$122,000 to \$100,000, and

that is a reappropriation—not new money.

Mr. BOW. My objection to that—and the House is going to have a chance to vote on it, and I hope the House will keep this in mind—is that this very item was before the House in the last 2 weeks.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], chairman of the Subcommittee on State, the Judiciary and related agencies, decided it was not needed, but the other body put it in our bill. We went to conference and the other body agreed that it should come out. There is no estimate for it. Now it is back in here again in less than 2 weeks. It has been put in this bill. I certainly hope that when the House comes to a vote on this disagreeing amendment that it will vote with its committee, with the House, and will vote against this \$100,000. It does not seem right to me that we go to conference and work it out in conference when once that committee prevails, and within 2 weeks we find the same item back in a supplemental.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is right. This is one item that is back here on which the House has worked its will and has supported the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

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

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, with reference to the Nubian monuments, that item was not considered by the House. It was deleted, was it not, by the subcommittee which the gentleman from Texas heads?

Mr. THOMAS. I said "by the House," and I stay by that language. The committee unanimously cut it out. I was one who voted to take it out. Does the gentleman from Iowa want to know why we agreed to this?

Mr. GROSS. Is it not true that this \$4 million is but the foot in the door, and that this will likely cost about \$70 million?

Mr. THOMAS. I hope not. It could be true.

Mr. GROSS. Is not that the estimate of the total cost of this thing?

Mr. THOMAS. That is the prospective cost that it could be over a number of years, but I hope it will not be anything approximating that.

Mr. GROSS. Let me ask the gentleman about the increased appropriation for the East-West Cultural Institute in Hawaii. Was that raised?

Mr. THOMAS. May I say to my distinguished friend that it was not increased, but it was decreased. The figure in there is exactly the same as it was when it left the House. In other words, we struck out the increase of \$500,000 entered by the other body.

Mr. GROSS. The other body had it up to \$3.8 million.

Mr. THOMAS. They receded. We will put it like that. It is exactly the same figure as when it left the House.

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

Mr. THOMAS. I shall be delighted to yield to my distinguished friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I call the gentleman's attention to amendment No. 19, the Office of Education, Defense Educational Activities. There was a Senate amendment for the same purpose in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare bill this year.

Mr. THOMAS. That is the item that may colleague, a member of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Bow] has just discussed.

Mr. TABER. No, I believe it is not.

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

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BOW. This is the second one.

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

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. LAIRD. In the conference between the House and the Senate on the HEW-Labor appropriation bill this item was deleted. This is another item which the House of Representatives has turned down during this current session and it is back here again to face us in this supplemental appropriation bill.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call attention to amendments 25 and 87, the first amendment having to do with assistance to refugees in the United States, and the second to European migration.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to suggest that the report of the conferees suggesting that these items be taken from the contingency fund for the mutual security program perhaps fails to understand the reason for the contingency fund. The contingency fund is to be used by the President of the United States for items which are unforeseen at the time the money is appropriated and items which are important to the welfare of the United States. And I think I almost quote from the law, that it is not to be used, as I understand, as a convenient receptacle for items which cannot be agreed upon by conferees.

I am afraid that these two items being disposed of as they are at least violate the spirit if not the letter of the law which was passed by both the House and the Senate.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, may I say to my friend that I cannot disagree with him too much. There is not any money in the bill for either of the two items; that is, our language is not mandatory. We are not asking the Chief Executive to do anything illegal. We let it go at that.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. As I understand it, it was not the intent of the conferees actually to dictate to the Executive, or to do anything in any manner except to be permissive, which right he already had by law, anyway.

Mr. THOMAS. That is right.

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

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. If I may return for a moment to the Nubian affair, is it a fact that the money which will be used for that, instead of being the available funds in Egyptian pounds will come from American dollars; is that the fact?

Mr. THOMAS. That is correct.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Will the gentleman justify that in view of the fact that we have so much of Egyptian pounds?

Mr. THOMAS. The law is clearly defined that when these foreign currencies are in the Treasury, before we can get them out, we must take the cash and go over there and pay them, so that we are taking the funds out of one pocket and putting it into another.

Mr. ROOSEVELT. So, having obtained Egyptian pounds, we are buying our money once again all over again?

Mr. THOMAS. And paying ourselves with our own money.

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

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, I should like to pay a tribute to the conferees at this time.

Mr. THOMAS. Good. Keep talking.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, I am sure we cannot all agree on everything, but I believe we can all agree that the conferees have endeavored to do a good job. I am certain that all Members would agree at this time on one thing, and that is that our Speaker pro tempore and our acting majority leader [Mr. McCORMACK], respectively, the gentlemen from Massachusetts and Oklahoma, have each done a wonderful job during the absence of our great Speaker, SAM RAYBURN.

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

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield to my beloved friend from Iowa, a member of the committee, Mr. JENSEN.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I certainly do not want this session to come to a close feeling that this conference report comes back to the floor with unanimous approval of all the members of the conference committee; because certainly that is not the case.

The facts are that this supplemental bill is possibly the greatest fraud that I have seen since I have been a Member of this House which has been imposed on the taxpayers of America. There are a few items in this bill that are justified but, generally speaking, most of the items in this bill should never have come to the Congress as supplemental budget requests.

Mr. Speaker, unless this Congress starts stopping this kind of business, one of these fine days the Congress might just as well throw up its hands and go home before it even gets started, because we have a terribly contagious disease that has infected most of the agency heads in this Government of ours. They bring up a budget request in the regular budget and we cut them a little, possibly a couple of percent on an average, and then they keep spending as though they had all the money in the world; and then soon, in this instance before this session of Congress was 45 days old,

budget requests for so-called supplementals were sent to this House in the amount of over half a billion dollars.

Mr. Speaker, I, along with many other Members of this House, have made great protest against any such action, but with little effect. However, I hope we will get a lot more recruits when the next session of Congress convenes. Please let us try to stop this kind of business. Unless we do, pretty soon this gang that is spending us into bankruptcy will ruin America and there will be no reason for the Congress to ever convene again.

Mr. THOMAS. I wish to thank our able friend from Iowa for his observation.

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

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTEN. If I had my choice, I would select the gentleman from Texas to head the Supplemental Appropriations Subcommittee, but I would suggest that history shows that for 15 years we had a supplemental subcommittee which took up those things which other Subcommittees on Appropriations had turned down. After 15 years it developed that each department held back those things that they could not get through the regular subcommittees for the supplemental group, which cannot deal with all the background. Not only that, but whatever was turned down through the regular procedure they carried on an appellate basis to the supplemental subcommittee.

I should like to say, Mr. Speaker, with the permission of the gentleman from Texas, that nobody could do a better job than he has done, but nobody can handle this situation. I hope and I trust that next year the Appropriations Committee will have the courage to leave these matters in the hands of those who know the whole background, because once again we have had demonstrated that whatever they do not get in one place they go to a new group and get approved.

I wish to repeat, if I could name the members of the Supplemental Appropriations Subcommittee I would name every man on it. There are none finer in Congress. But nobody can handle the job, and tonight the conference report demonstrates that fact.

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

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I should like to say that I, as a longtime member of the Committee on Appropriations, would not have anyone as chairman of the deficiency subcommittee other than the distinguished and capable gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS]. You can be sure when Mr. THOMAS goes to conference with the other body he is going to do his best to uphold the will of the House. So, Mr. Speaker, I cannot agree with my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Mississippi. When we get into conference, we are confronted with situations where it is a matter of give and take and I would place my faith in the hands of my distinguished friend from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] and I mean this sincerely.

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

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTEN. I do not want my friend, the gentleman from New York, to outdo me as to my good opinion of the gentleman from Texas. If I did not make it clear, I want to make it clear now. I have the utmost confidence in the gentleman, and while I do not think I have to prove it, if I had to prove it, if I had the privilege of nominating the chairman, the gentleman from Texas is the one I would nominate.

Mr. THOMAS. My colleague from Mississippi is a gentleman and a scholar.

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

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, on a point of parliamentary procedure, is a motion to recommit at this point in order?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. A motion to recommit is not in order until after the previous question is ordered.

Mr. CONTE. I thank the Speaker.

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

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

Mr. GROSS. I will be very brief, but let me see if I get this straight. This bill is how much above the House figure and what is the total cost to the taxpayers?

Mr. THOMAS. Total appropriations in the conference bill, including about \$202 million of direct appropriations to replace backdoor financing, is about \$1,126 million.

Mr. GROSS. One billion, one hundred and twenty-six million dollars, and this is the first deficiency appropriation bill and it comes less than 3 months after the beginning of the fiscal year.

Mr. THOMAS. That is correct.

Mr. GROSS. Have we passed a deficiency appropriation bill, if I may ask the gentleman, in his memory—have we passed a deficiency appropriation bill previously before the Congress adjourned at the end of the first session of the Congress?

Mr. THOMAS. It is the usual and common practice, yes.

Mr. GROSS. To pass a deficiency appropriation bill?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. But, certainly not in this amount.

Mr. THOMAS. Congress has stayed on the job and worked longer this year than usual. This is the most modest one that I have seen in a long time, if I remember correctly, aside, of course, from correcting back-door spending and new legislation.

Mr. GROSS. This is the most modest deficiency appropriation bill and it calls for more than \$1 billion dollars? Let the record show that I am unalterably opposed to the bill.

Mr. THOMAS. Sometimes there are bills with tremendous items involving large sums in one item instead of having 100 or 125 items totaling \$1 billion. One item could involve that amount of money. Suppose it was national defense? This bill is also to fund a num-

ber of newly authorized programs. Let us be frank with ourselves. This was pointed up in the statements made earlier by our friend, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HALEY], our friend, the gentlemen from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN], and the statement of our venerable and distinguished friend, BEN JENSEN. We passed these things and now the executive branch of the Government must seek funds to do the job that we told them to do. If there is any quibble over it, I will take my part of the blame.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman does not mean to say that all of this is attributable to newly authorized programs?

Mr. THOMAS. No, I do not mean to say that, but a good part of it is. As I pointed out to you a while ago, a large part of the total increase over the House bill is in two items for the impacted school area bills.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert in the RECORD a brief summary table on the bill:

Budget estimates considered-----	\$1, 134, 639, 841
Bill as passed House-----	573, 040, 923
Bill as passed Senate-----	1, 068, 503, 903
Conference amount-----	1, 125, 333, 341
Conference amount compared with:	
Bill as passed House-----	+552, 292, 418
Bill as passed Senate-----	+56, 829, 438
Budget estimates-----	-9, 306, 500

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The question was taken; and the previous question was ordered.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the conference report?

Mr. CONTE. I am.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CONTE moves to recommit the report with instructions that the managers on the part of the House insist upon their disagreement to Senate amendment No. 86.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, is that the Nubian Monuments?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CONTE. Is the motion debatable?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is not debatable.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that amendment No. 86 be read by the Clerk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 86: On page 30, line 1, insert:

"PRESERVATION OF ANCIENT NUBIAN MONUMENTS

"(Special foreign currency program)

"For purchase of Egyptian pounds which accrue under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the purposes authorized by section 104(k) of that Act, \$4,000,000 to remain available until expended."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I demand a division.

The House divided; and there were—yeas 99, nays 112.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I demand tellers.

Tellers were refused.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground a quorum is not present, and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Two hundred and forty Members are present, a quorum.

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 2: On page 2, line 6, insert the following:

"AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

"Emergency conservation measures

"For an additional amount for 'Emergency conservation measures' to be used for the same purposes and subject to the same conditions as funds appropriated under this head in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957, and the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, including necessary administrative expenses, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 12: On page 5, after line 11, insert the following:

"OPERATIONS

"For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of the Area Redevelopment Administration, including not to exceed \$4,500,000 for technical assistance, as authorized by section 11 of the Area Redevelopment Act (Public Law 87-27), rent in the District of Columbia, and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$11,000,000: *Provided*, That funds made available for administrative expenses of

carrying out the functions of the Area Redevelopment Administration may be consolidated into a single expense fund account."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"AREA REDEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

"For necessary expenses of the Area Redevelopment Administration, including not to exceed \$3,375,000 for technical assistance as authorized by section 11 of the Area Redevelopment Act (Public Law 87-27), not to exceed \$40 million for public facility grants as authorized by section 8 of such act, not to exceed \$122,500,000 for loans and participations as authorized by section 6 and public facility loans as authorized by section 7 of such act, and not to exceed \$4,875,000 for expenses not otherwise provided for herein, including rent in the District of Columbia and hire of passenger motor vehicles, in all, pursuant to authority of section 23 of such act, \$170,750,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for administrative expenses in connection with loans and participations financed or to be financed with funds borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 17: On page 7, after line 13, insert the following:

"PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

"For an additional amount for 'Payments to school districts', \$169,346,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 2393, Eighty-seventh Congress, or similar legislation."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$145,593,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 18: On page 7, after line 18, insert the following:

"ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

"For an additional amount for 'Assistance for School Construction', including not to exceed \$90,000 for necessary expenses during the current fiscal year of technical services rendered by other agencies, \$37,092,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 2393, Eighty-seventh Congress."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of

the Senate numbered 18 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of \$37,092,000 named in said amendment, insert "\$30,000,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 21: On page 8, after line 16, insert:

"CHRONIC DISEASES AND HEALTH OF THE AGED

"For an additional amount for 'Chronic diseases and health of the aged', including carrying out section 316 of the Public Health Service Act, \$7,075,000; and in addition, \$2,000,000 to be transferred from the appropriation for 'Community health practice and research' in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1962: *Provided*, That \$6,000,000 of the appropriations granted under this head shall be available only for allotments and payments to States pursuant to section 314(c) of the Public Health Service Act for establishing and maintaining adequate community services for the chronically ill and aged: *Provided further*, That any State's allotment for general health purposes under section 314(c) of such Act shall also be available at the discretion of the State for establishing and maintaining adequate community services for the chronically ill and aged: *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of H.R. 4998, Eighty-seventh Congress".

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of \$7,075,000 named in said amendment insert "\$7,000,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 22: page 9, after line 10, insert:

"COMMUNITY HEALTH PRACTICE AND RESEARCH

"For an additional amount for 'Community Health Practice and Research', \$400,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of H.R. 4998, Eighty-seventh Congress."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$375,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 23: Page 9, line 16, insert:

"HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

"For an additional amount for 'Hospital construction activities', for grants or loans for nursing homes under part G of title VI of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, \$9,000,000: *Provided*, That this

paragraph shall become effective only upon the enactment into law of H.R. 4998, Eighty-seventh Congress."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$8,500,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 27: Page 12, line 21, insert:

"HOWARD UNIVERSITY
"Plans and specifications

"For an additional amount for 'Plans and specifications', including a hospital building and related facilities, as authorized by law, \$300,000 to remain available until expended."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$250,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 34: Page 14, line 6, insert:

"FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT
"Disaster relief

"For an additional amount for 'Disaster relief', \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed 3 per centum of the foregoing amount shall be available for administrative expenses."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 44: Page 17, line 8, insert:

"ADDITIONAL COURT FACILITIES

"For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to provide, directly or indirectly, additional space, facilities and courtrooms for the judiciary, including alterations and extension of Government-owned buildings and acquisition of additions to sites of such buildings; rents; furnishings and equipment; repair and alteration of rented space; moving Government agencies in connection with the assignment and transfer of space; preliminary planning; preparation of drawings and specifications by contract or otherwise; and administrative expenses; \$2,990,000, to remain available until expended."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44 and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$2,500,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 52: Page 19, line 7, insert:

"MASS TRANSPORTATION DEMONSTRATION GRANTS

"For administrative expenses in connection with grants for mass transportation demonstration projects, as authorized by section 103(b) of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1453; 75 Stat. 166), \$60,000."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 52 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"For necessary expenses in connection with loans including purchase of securities and obligations in connection with mass transportation facilities, as authorized by clause (2) of section 202(a) of the Housing Amendments of 1955, as amended, and grants in connection with mass transportation demonstration projects, as authorized by section 103(b) of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, including not to exceed \$157,500 for administrative expenses, \$42,500,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for administrative expenses in connection with loans including the purchase of securities and obligations which are to be financed with funds borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury or grants to be made requiring payments in excess of the amount herein appropriated therefor."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 54: Page 19, line 14, insert the following:

"OPEN SPACE LAND

"For administrative expenses in connection with grants to aid in the acquisition of open-space land or interests therein, and with the provision of technical assistance to State and local public bodies (including the undertaking of studies and publication of information), as authorized by title VII of the Housing Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 183), \$125,000."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 54 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert:

"For expenses in connection with grants to aid in the acquisition of open-space land or interests therein, and with the provision of technical assistance to State and local public bodies (including the undertaking of studies and publication of information), \$35,000,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed

...\$110,000 may be used for administrative expenses and technical assistance, and no part of this appropriation shall be used for administrative expenses in connection with grants requiring payments in excess of the amount herein appropriated therefor."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 55: On page 21, line 3, strike out "Low Rent Housing Demonstration Programs".

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken by said amendment insert:

"LOW INCOME HOUSING DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS

"For low income housing demonstration programs pursuant to section 207 of the Housing Act of 1961, \$2,000,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$20,000 of this appropriation may be used for administrative expenses, and no part shall be used for administrative expenses in connection with contracts to make grants in excess of the amount herein appropriated therefor."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 62: On page 22, line 13, insert:

"LAND ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

"For necessary expenses for the National Capital Transportation Agency for acquisition of land, or interests therein, and for incidental construction, for transit facilities, as authorized by law \$2,550,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of S. 2397, Eighty-seventh Congress, or similar legislation, authorizing said agency to carry out part 1 of its transit development program."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 62 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: in lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$1,000,000."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 67: Page 24, below line 17 insert

"GENERAL PROVISION

"Section 206 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1944 (5 U.S.C. 16a), is amended by inserting '(a)' after 'Sec. 206' and by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(b) In all cases in which under the Constitution or laws of the United States oaths are authorized or required to be administered, such oaths may be administered by the Vice President of the United States."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 67 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 79: Page 28, below line 1 insert:

"COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM

"For an additional amount for 'Compliance activities, Mexican farm labor program', \$429,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of H.R. 2010, Eighty-seventh Congress."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 79 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 80: Page 28, line 8: "SALARIES AND EXPENSES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM

"For an additional amount for 'Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program', \$594,000, to be derived from the Farm labor supply revolving fund: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of H.R. 2010, Eighty-seventh Congress."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 80 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 82: Page 28, line 20, insert:

"ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT ACTIVITIES

"For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, for arms control and disarmament activities, as authorized by law \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of S. 2180 or H.R. 9118, Eighty-seventh Congress, or similar legislation."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 82 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 83: Page 29, line 5, insert:

"UNITED STATES CITIZENS COMMISSION ON NATO

"Not to exceed \$122,000 of the amount appropriated under this head in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961, shall remain available until June 30, 1962."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 83 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment insert "\$100,000".

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 94. Page 32, line 19, insert:

"SENATE RESTAURANTS

"For an additional amount for 'Senate Restaurants', \$25,000: *Provided*, That the unobligated balances remaining in the appropriations for Senate Restaurants, fiscal years 1960 and 1961, are hereby made available for payment to the Architect of the Capitol for deposit in the special deposit account created by Public Law 87-82, approved July 6, 1961."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 94 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 95. Page 33, line 4, insert "For payment to Mollie M. Brooks, widow of Overton Brooks, late a Representative from the State of Louisiana, \$22,500."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 95 and concur therein.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 96. Page 33, line 13, strike out:

"PENALTY MAIL COSTS

"Funds available for expenses as authorized and necessary under section 2 of Public Law 286, Eighty-third Congress, shall be available for expenses, as now authorized by law, of delivery to postal patrons of mail matter under congressional frank."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. THOMAS moves that the House insist on its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 96.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, this is the last motion that we are going to offer and on this motion, I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that whatever the business is may be read again so that we may know what we are voting on.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Clerk will read the Senate amendment and the motion.

The Clerk again reported Senate amendment No. 96 and the motion offered by Mr. THOMAS.

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

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BOW. Will the gentleman from Texas tell us what is involved in this? I am sure there are quite a few Members who are not familiar with this.

Mr. THOMAS. I will be glad to do so and I think the gentleman's request is a very timely one. This matter concerns this body and the other body, and refers to penalty mail. This does not require one additional dollar, but it directs the Post Office Department to use their own funds and accept the frank for mail addressed to the box holder. Here is the point involved. We all use the frank, some more and some less. I think it is a grand thing. It seems that those who use it are those who usually stay here the longest. My trouble is, perhaps, that I do not use it enough. But I just want you to let me give you the benefit of my experience, and I am sure that that experience is going to coincide exactly with yours. I am not speaking of the trouble and expense that it is to the Members, but I am talking of the expense to the Post Office Department in handling this mail. You will send out a batch of mail of, perhaps, 2,000 or 3,000 pieces. Five or ten percent of that mail will come back to you because of a wrong address. The Post Office Department has had to handle it. It has cost them money to handle it and to send it back. You correct the address and you send the mail back again. Again the Post Office Department has to handle it and the chances are that 5 percent or 10 percent of that batch will come back, and the same thing happens on every batch of big mail that you send out. The Post Office Department will have to handle one piece of mail not once and not twice but sometimes three times. That is what costs money. This box holder address will absolutely do away with that. I suggest that this makes sense and I hope you give us a "yea" vote on this motion.

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

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. This, as I understand, is the free mailing privilege for Members of Congress?

Mr. THOMAS. Exactly like you have now.

Mr. GROSS. And a Member of Congress can send mail to any boxholder or "occupant" in any city or town or rural route? Is that correct?

Mr. THOMAS. I think it is supposed to be. I believe some officials further down the line decline to do it. This language merely urges them to do it again.

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

Mr. THOMAS. Will the gentleman from Iowa permit me to yield to the gentleman from Virginia, a member of the committee?

Mr. GROSS. Certainly.

Mr. GARY. Is it not true that the rural Members have it now and do not

have to put the names on rural mail? This simply extends to Members representing towns and cities exactly the same privilege that now is enjoyed by rural Members?

Mr. THOMAS. That is my understanding exactly.

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

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. Is there any way to limit the use of the frank by Members of Congress?

Mr. THOMAS. No; I think it encourages them to use it.

Mr. BAILEY. I am thinking of an incident that occurred here some 2 or 3 years ago where one Member of Congress mailed out 840,000 pieces of mail in opposition to proposed legislation.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a vote.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY PRESIDENT

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, your committee appointed to join a committee of the Senate to inform the President that the Congress is ready to adjourn, and to ask him if he has any further communications to make to the Congress, has performed that duty. The President has directed us to say that he has no further communication to make to the Congress.

PROVISION FOR SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I call up for immediate consideration a privileged Senate resolution, Senate Concurrent Resolution 55.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the two Houses shall adjourn on Wednesday, the 27th day of September 1961, and that when they adjourn on said day they stand adjourned sine die.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

Mr. ANDERSEN of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. ANDERSEN of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, in case the privilege is not given to Members to vote by yea and nay on this particular motion will it not be equally possible for a Member of the House to request a yea-and-nay vote on the final adjournment of the House?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The answer to that is in the affirmative; the gentleman can submit the request.

The question is on ordering the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ANDERSEN of Minnesota) there were—yeas 192, nays 6.

Mr. ANDERSEN of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground a quorum is not present, and make the point of order a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Two hundred and thirty-two Members are present, a quorum.

Mr. ANDERSEN of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

Mr. ANDERSEN of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. ANDERSEN of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, the provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 are applicable to both Houses.

Mr. Speaker, I quote section 132 as follows:

Except in time of war or during a national emergency proclaimed by the President, the two Houses shall adjourn sine die not later than the last day (Sundays excepted) in the month of July in each year unless otherwise provided by the Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order against the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is aware that we have a state of national emergency, and overrules the point of order.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORITY TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I call up Senate Concurrent Resolution 54, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That notwithstanding the sine die adjournment of the two Houses, the Speaker pro tempore of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate or the President pro tempore of the Senate be, and they are hereby, authorized to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions duly passed by the two Houses and found truly enrolled.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Will we get an opportunity to vote in the negative?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair put the question.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. But we cannot hear in the back of the Chamber.

SECOND SESSION, EIGHTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution

(S. J. Res. 144) fixing the beginning of the 2d regular session of the 87th Congress.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The Clerk read the joint resolution as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second regular session of the Eighty-seventh Congress shall begin at noon on Wednesday, January 10, 1962.

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

Mr. CLANCY. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, and I shall not object, I take this time to make an announcement.

Today the Cincinnati Baseball Club won the National League championship by beating Chicago by a score of 6 to 3, and as a result of Pittsburgh defeating Los Angeles this evening by a score of 8 to 0.

Mr. Speaker, it has been 21 years since Cincinnati last won the championship. Those of us from the Queen City, of course, welcome these results with great delight.

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLANCY. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. O'NEILL. Is the gentleman available for requests for tickets?

Mr. CLANCY. I will make an announcement following my statement.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the ball club, Bill DeWitt, and Manager Hutchinson for the fine job they did this year. I sincerely hope that all of you who intend to attend the world series in Cincinnati will do so. You will be cordially welcomed. I can also say that the hospitality will be unequalled. I regret to say that I myself have not a ticket at this time.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I should like to say that as far as I am concerned, as a former Dodger rooter, this is all utterly unimportant to me.

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

There was no objection.

The joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REPORTS OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 481) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Resolved, That, notwithstanding the sine die adjournment of the House, reports of the Comptroller General of the United States made to the Congress pursuant to the Gov-

ernment Corporation Control Act (31 U.S.C. 841 et seq.), shall be printed during such adjournment as House documents of the second session of the Eighty-seventh Congress.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO RECEIVE MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the sine die adjournment of the House, the Clerk be authorized to receive messages from the Senate.

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

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING THE SPEAKER TO ACCEPT RESIGNATIONS, AND APPOINT COMMISSIONS, BOARDS, AND COMMITTEES

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the adjournment of the first session of the 87th Congress, the Speaker be authorized to accept resignations and to appoint commissions, boards, and committees authorized by law or by the House.

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

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all members of the House shall have the privilege, until the last edition authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing is published, to extend and revise their own remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on more than one subject, if they so desire, and may also include therein such short quotations as may be necessary to explain or complete such extensions of remarks; but this order shall not apply to any subject matter which may have occurred, or to any speech delivered, subsequent to the adjournment of Congress.

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

There was no objection.

PRINTING OF REPORTS FILED BY INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that reports filed with the Clerk following the sine die adjournment by committees authorized by the House to conduct investigations, may be printed by the Clerk as reports of the 87th Congress.

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

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS BY COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN AND RANKING MINORITY MEMBERS

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the chairmen of all the standing committees and subcommittees of the House may extend their remarks up to and including the publication of the last RECORD and to include a summary of the work of their committees; also that the ranking minority member of such standing committee or any subcommittee may have the same permission to extend their remarks and to include a summary, if they desire, from their point of view, separately from that of the chairman.

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

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. WEAVER. Mr. Speaker, on page 20121 of the RECORD, rollcall No. 230, I am erroneously listed as being paired for the conference report on the foreign aid appropriations bill. I should have been paired against the conference report and I so advised the minority pair clerk by letter dated September 13, 1961, just prior to my leaving Washington on official business of the House Committee on Appropriations.

Through some mix up, the minority pair clerk made an inadvertent mistake and paired me as favoring the bill. I wish to make it completely clear to all that I voted against the foreign aid authorization bill this year, voted against the foreign aid appropriations bill when it was before the House and had I not been absent on official business I would have voted against the conference report on foreign aid.

BUSINESS WOMEN'S WEEK

(Mrs. PFOST (at the request of Mr. ALBERT) was given permission to extend her remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mrs. PFOST. Mr. Speaker, the 175,000 members of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., in the United States are now making preparations for their annual observance of Business Women's Week from October 1 through 7.

Celebrating the 42d anniversary of the founding of the organization, the observance is being carried out with the appropriate theme, "Womanpower—A Dimension in Democracy."

During the event, business and professional women in all walks of life will be honored throughout the country for their services in their community, their State and their Nation.

Women are playing an increasingly important role in America, and the Business and Professional Women's Clubs speak for a sizable segment of this "womanpower."

The object of the organization is to extend opportunities to business and professional women through education along lines of industrial, scientific, and

guarding their safety. I am sure the Members of the Senate have appreciated his faithful service, his good humor and his courtesy.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to correct the last sentence, in the second paragraph, third column on page 19823 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, September 25, 1961, to read as follows:

Yet he told the General Assembly what they must know—that the Berlin crisis is not of our making, but a crisis made by the Soviet Union.

RECESS SUBJECT TO THE CALL OF THE CHAIR

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

(At 10 o'clock and 50 minutes p.m., the Senate took a recess, subject to the call of the Chair.)

The Senate reassembled at 11:52 o'clock p.m., when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. McNAMARA in the chair).

AMENDMENT OF CONCURRENT RESOLUTION FOR ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate reconsider the vote by which Senate Concurrent Resolution 55 was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be amended by striking out "Tuesday, September 26" and inserting in lieu thereof "Wednesday, September 27."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution, as amended.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 55), as amended, was agreed to.

RECESS SUBJECT TO THE CALL OF THE CHAIR

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 11 o'clock and 54 minutes p.m.) the Senate took a recess subject to the call of the Chair.

At 4 o'clock and 3 minutes a.m., the Senate reassembled, when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. McNAMARA in the chair).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will receive a message from the House of Representatives.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 9169) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes; that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 2, 34, 67, 79, 80, 82, 94, and 95 to the bill, and concurred therein; that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 12, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 27, 44, 52, 54, 55, 62, and 83, to the bill, and concurred therein severally with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate, and that the House insisted upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 96 to the bill.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. HAYDEN rose.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Arizona.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1962—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 9169) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

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

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of today.)

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

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

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 12, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 27, 44, 52, 54, 55, 62, and 83.

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

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, before that motion is put, the Senator from Arizona has proposed that the Senate agree to certain amendments. I should like to ask if any one of those amendments proposed are those—unfortunately, we do not have the conference report before us—that have changed the

method of financing certain programs, such as mass transportation and open spaces.

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I certainly would like to have some discussion of those amendments. I would not want the motion put without having an opportunity to discuss them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report. Action on the amendments will follow. Does that procedure suit the Senator from Alabama?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I am not so sure we ought to agree to the conference report until we discuss these proposals, because it seems to me they go to the very heart of the matter. There has been a material change.

When the bill came over from the House, there was no legislation in it pertaining to these particular matters. The Senate committee very wisely did not follow the lead that the House Appropriations Committee attempted in writing legislation in it. We sent the bill to conference, and now it comes back from conference with matter in it which I do not believe would have been legal had it been in the bill when it was before the Senate originally. Certainly, it would not have gone by without considerable discussion, and I am rather of the opinion that we ought to consider it very carefully now, before we agree to it. I think we ought to have thorough discussion of these matters.

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

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I assume the Senator is referring now to a proviso in certain sections of the conference report that relates to lending authority, namely:

No part of this appropriation shall be used for administrative expenses in connection with loans and participations financed or to be financed with funds borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Yes. That occurs in at least three different places, perhaps four.

Mr. HUMPHREY. It appears as to area redevelopment, mass transportation, low-income housing, demonstration programs, and open space land grants.

Mr. SPARKMAN. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HUMPHREY. So, for all practical purposes, what the proviso does is to make funds available under the appropriation inoperative. Is that correct?

Mr. SPARKMAN. That is correct as to certain parts of the program; and it is doing by indirection what the Senate refused to do directly.

Mr. HUMPHREY. That is correct.

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

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield.

Mr. PASTORE. I quite agree with the Senator from Alabama. I think we ought to have a full explanation of what the language does, so that whatever action we take this morning will be taken with our eyes wide open and we will

know exactly what we are doing, and whether the program is being jeopardized in any way. I think it is incumbent on the Senate managers to give us explicit information as to what was done in conference. Otherwise we would be acting in a vacuum, not knowing what was done there, and I think we ought to know what was done.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I agree with the Senator from Rhode Island. I would welcome a discussion on the part of the conferees and an explanation as to what was done. Then I believe the subject ought to be thrown open to thorough discussion, and we ought not to rush through the procedure merely because it happens to be 4:15 in the morning. We have remained here all night, and we have stayed here many extra days. I see no reason for hurrying it through as a matter of expediency.

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

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield.

Mr. PROUTY. Will the Senator tell me exactly what did happen?

Mr. SPARKMAN. That is what we have been trying to get. I said I would welcome an explanation from the conferees.

Mr. PROUTY. I do not know what has been done. I would like to know.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Four programs on which the Congress has repeatedly turned back attempts to change the method of financing have been turned around in the conference agreement which is before us.

Mr. PROUTY. I am sure the Senator from Alabama and the Senator from Rhode Island know what has been done. I would appreciate it greatly if one or the other would simply tell me what was done.

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

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield.

Mr. PASTORE. That is not our responsibility. It is the responsibility of our managers to do that. We ourselves want to find out precisely what has been done.

Mr. PROUTY. Am I to understand that the Senator from Rhode Island and the Senator from Alabama, who are members of the conference committee, do not know what was done?

Mr. SPARKMAN. The Senator is mistaken. I am not a member.

Mr. PASTORE. Neither is the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. SPARKMAN. The Senator from Rhode Island is not a member, but we have seen the language.

Mr. PROUTY. I have not seen the language. I would like to know exactly what the conferees did.

Mr. SPARKMAN. That is what we have been trying to ascertain.

Mr. PROUTY. The whys and wherefores.

Mr. PASTORE. If the Senator will be patient, we will get the information.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, it occurs to me that the most expeditious course might be to take up one of the several provisions which have been mentioned by the Senator from Alabama and explain it, or attempt to ex-

plain it, in the form in which it was placed in the conference report at the behest of the House conferees.

I shall attempt to do so, if the Senators would like to have it done, with reference to the provisions for the Area Redevelopment Administration, which is the only one of the several provisions which comes within the jurisdiction of the subcommittee which I head, which would have handled the item if it had been in the annual appropriation bill. For that reason the item was assigned to us by the distinguished chairman of the full committee, in connection with the supplemental bill.

If the Senator from Arizona wishes to have me do so, I shall attempt to explain what has been done with reference to this particular portion of the appropriation bill.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 144) fixing the beginning of the 2d regular session of the 87th Congress.

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

S. Con. Res. 54. Concurrent resolution authorizing the signing of enrolled bills and joint resolutions after final adjournment; and

S. Con. Res. 55. Concurrent resolution fixing the date for final adjournment of the 1st session of the 87th Congress.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1962—CONFERENCE REPORT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 9169) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, in four instances the House has adopted floor amendments providing that no part of the funds shall be used for administrative expenses in connection with loans to be financed with funds borrowed from the Treasury. That is the gist of it.

This involved what we call back-door spending—the authorization to go to the Treasury of the United States to obtain the money without further action by the Congress.

The language of the conference report requires that action be taken by the Congress annually under the authorization act.

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

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. PASTORE. Is it not a fact that what has happened in the conference is that there has been destroyed the principle which was involved in the authorization bill insofar as this particular year is concerned?

I realize that the justification presented is, "What complaint do you have? All you could do with the backdoor fi-

nancing can be done, for we are appropriating all that money."

The fact is that the program will spread itself over a number of years, and the supplemental appropriation bill applies only to this particular year. Those of us who are interested in the original authorization bill, which actually spelled out the proposal of the Congress with reference to the financing of the program, now observe that the program will be changed for this particular year, if we accept the conference report.

The Senator from Rhode Island does not wish to have anything happen tonight which will destroy the broad effect of this program, which spreads over a number of years. That is why I think we ought to make a history. If we are compelled to accept the conference report because of the late hour, certainly this result is not the intent of the Congress. I say now that the conferees had no right to change the plan which was entailed in the authorization bill. That is precisely what happened.

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

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

Mr. PASTORE. I do not have the floor.

Mr. PROUTY. Why do we not remain in session until tomorrow?

Mr. PASTORE. We are in session "tomorrow." This is "tomorrow."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona has the floor.

Mr. PROUTY. I mean we can stay through Wednesday to adjust these differences on a very reasonable and realistic basis.

Mr. PASTORE. I am prepared to stay.

Mr. PROUTY. Mr. President, if I have the floor, I wish to express my appreciation to the distinguished Senator from Arizona for telling us the facts.

Mr. HAYDEN. I have the floor.

Mr. PROUTY. I am not happy. I am sure the Senator is not happy with the result.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey and Mr. MUNDT addressed the Chair.

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield to the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. I should like to ask a question of our friend from Vermont. I gather that the Senator is suggesting that he agrees with the Senator from Rhode Island that the principle established in the authorizing legislation should be preserved and should not be defeated in the appropriation bill before the Senate.

Mr. PROUTY. I am far from certain that the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island would agree with the distinguished Senator from New Jersey. I think he is upset and unhappy.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. We are in agreement, I am sure, that the Senate established a principle in bill form. We authorized the programs. We established a method for financing them. We have been through the committee action. We have presented this proposal to the Senate. We have been through the conference. Now, at the

11th hour, plus 59 minutes, all of it is stricken in the appropriations bill, and the appropriations method is provided on the last day of the session.

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

Mr. PROUTY. May I interrogate my friend from New Jersey? How much will it cost the American taxpayer? That is what I am concerned about.

Several Senators addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona has the floor.

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I do not wish to have the RECORD read as though some great malady has been spread across the fair earth because back-door spending was knocked out by the conference.

I was not a member of the conference, but many times I have argued against back-door spending. I did not like it in regard to foreign aid. I did not like it in regard to the agricultural bill. I do not like it in regard to other programs.

I do not know what motivated the conferees, for I was not a member of the conference. However, speaking as one Senator, I am delighted—with emphasis on the delight—that the conferees in their wisdom have gone along with the House version and have voted against back-door spending, thereby precisely setting the precedent about which those who favor back-door spending rightfully complain, because in adopting the conference report this year we are establishing the precedent. Yes, you can get all of your money, but by direct appropriations and not by back-door spending.

I am one Member of the Senate who is happy over this rather unexpected turn of events.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for an observation?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. PASTORE. I do not wish to do anything to detract from the pleasure of my good friend with respect to what has been done. I realize the body is split—some Senators do not believe in this method of financing and some do. My complaint is merely that the fact is that the question was debated and voted upon by the Congress. I understand that frequently the Appropriations Committee will not appropriate all of the funds which are authorized.

The conferees have gone far beyond that. They have changed the whole spirit and principle of the law, in conference on an appropriation bill.

I am perfectly satisfied as to what has been done about this year. I wish to make clear before the Senate today that even if we are compelled to accept this action—I do not think we should be, because I think the Appropriations Committee has gone far beyond its function in this particular case and has actually repealed the existing authorization—it is not the intent of the Congress to do so.

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

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, the Senator from Rhode Island is as mistaken as he could be.

Mr. PASTORE. I am not mistaken.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Appropriations Committee has not repealed and could not repeal an authorization act. The ingenious method suggested by the House conferees, which has been followed, is easy to explain, if Senators wish to hear the explanation with reference to one program, the area redevelopment program.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I wish to make clear, before I start, that a great deal more money is to be provided in the bill than was provided by the House committee in its reported bill on this item, which was stricken on a point of order when the matter came up in the House.

If Senators wish to hear the explanation, I shall be glad to give it.

Mr. PASTORE and Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey addressed the Chair.

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield to the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. PASTORE. The Senator believes that I do not understand what has been done. Is it not a fact that there is a limitation in the agreement with reference to administrative funds which provides specifically, "You cannot use any part of these funds for new borrowing money?" If that is not repealing the law, I would like to know what it is.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, the question is a good one and can be answered categorically. The program of which I speak now is the area redevelopment program, for which certain funds were requested. Eleven million dollars was requested for technical assistance and operational funds, of which the House committee recommended \$5½ million, or half. That provision was stricken when it came up before the House.

The administration requested \$40 million for public facility grants. That part of the authorization is in section 8 of the act. The act is here if any Senator wishes to see it. The administration requested enough money—\$122,500,000—for loans and participations under section 6 and public facility loans under section 7 of the act. That was the whole amount requested for the first year's appropriation.

What was done? In the House committee, \$5½ million was proposed to be furnished for the two subjects—technical assistance and operation. The Senate provided the full amount of \$11 million, which was requested by the agency. The conference report provides three-quarters of that amount, which is sizably more than the \$5½ million which was originally provided by the House committee, but which was stricken on a point of order in the House.

The amounts are divided so as to provide \$3,375,000 for technical assistance, which is exactly three-quarters of the entire amount requested. The operational fund is \$4,875,000. The total of those amounts is exactly three-fourths of the \$11 million. So the conference report is sizably more generous than was

the original House committee recommendation, and is in accordance with the authorization, except that it is cut to three-quarters of the first year's request instead of 100 percent of it.

As to the other items, the \$40 million for public facility grants was authorized to be appropriated under section 8. The conference report specifically appropriates that amount of \$40 million for public facility grants.

The third amount of \$122,500,000 for loans and participations under section 6, and public facility loans under section 7, is the full amount estimated by the agency for 1962 lending. That is provided by direct appropriation.

There is not one word in the appropriation which would affect the authorization for any year after this year. There is not one word in the appropriation that would affect the authorization for this year, unless it be the following provision:

That no part of this appropriation shall be used for administrative expenses in connection with loans and appropriations financed, or to be financed, with funds borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury.

That provision is rather clear, and merely means that the administrative expenses from these appropriated funds may not be used in connection with a loan program financed by borrowing authority.

To say that that provision would change the authorization law is not correct, because it would not. To say that it would hurt the operation of the law in the first year is simply not correct, because the whole amount estimated by the agency is appropriated, and three-quarters of the full amount requested for technical assistance and operation is provided, which is more than half the amount that was recommended for those purposes by the House committee, which was stricken on a point of order. It is a good, generous provision.

Senators who would have liked the program to be by Treasury borrowing rather than by direct appropriation may have a point. But I assume that the object of Treasury appropriation is to make sure that the full amount is available. The full amount is permitted—in the one instance, \$40 million under the law and in the other instance the full amount of \$122,500,000 estimated by the agency—so that if the objective of those who like the Treasury borrowing method is to get the full amount, that objective is being served by this appropriation, which appropriates every dollar of the amount estimated.

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

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. PASTORE. First of all, I think we are all debating in a vacuum. I understand that the House has adjourned sine die. We cannot bring it back unless the President of the United States calls for a special session. I do not think he will call a special session especially to act upon the conference report. But I think that even though we cannot affect the proposed legislation here tonight, we should make history on it.

Will the Senator agree with me on this point? He has said we have appro-

priated money for this year, but then he went on to say that if anyone wished to borrow under the authorization law, he could not use the administrative funds to administer the money that would be borrowed.

First of all, that would change the authorization, because it would actually say that, "While you are authorized to do this, you are not permitted to do it."

It is like saying to the Senator from Rhode Island, "We will give you an automobile but you cannot ride in it." What good is the automobile to me?

That is exactly what we are doing here. We are denying administrative funds to administer the borrowed money, and if that is not interfering with the intent of Congress, someone will have to explain it a little more clearly to me.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator from Florida may not be able to explain it with that greater degree of intelligence, but when he looks at the authorization bill and knows that \$40 million is the entire amount estimated, whether it would come from backdoor spending or from direct appropriations, this amount was proposed to be expended in any one year for public facility grants. I am merely saying that that total is supplied by direct appropriation.

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

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. I am trying to get information, because I am impressed with what the Senator from Rhode Island said. I gather that the point-of-order question has been passed by, and that a point of order will not lie, according to the Parliamentarian. But are not the troublesome words the words "to be financed" which are contained in this proviso?

First, I ask the Senator from Florida whether he was one of the conferees.

Mr. HOLLAND. I was.

Mr. JAVITS. Will the Senator tell us whether the words "to be financed" ought to be limited in their application to the fiscal year to which this appropriation applies?

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator is correct. The \$40 million is the ceiling on anything that could have been provided by the conference, because it is the only amount provided in the measures passed by the two Houses. Senators will find it under the paragraph entitled "Grants for Public Assistance" on page 6 of the bill. Every dime that could have been obtained has been placed in the bill by direct appropriations.

How Senators can object to that, when there is no word in the bill which in any way changes the authorization, I cannot see.

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

Mr. HOLLAND. First let me make this statement before the Senator from Minnesota comments. I understand the purpose of the so-called backdoor financing or Treasury borrowing. It is to make sure that the total amount authorized for that particular year shall be available, regardless of what happens in the Appropriations Committees. That objective is fulfilled to the letter and to the

dollar by this provision. Senators will see, on page 6 of the bill, if they have it before them, the provision for grants for public facilities, \$40 million. That is the most that we could have brought back, and that is brought back by way of direct appropriations.

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

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. The Senator from Florida has made it clear insofar as the amounts of money are concerned. Those amounts are provided for in this appropriation, as were authorized under the general legislation.

Mr. HOLLAND. And are the maximum amounts which could have come back from conference.

Mr. HUMPHREY. As the Senator says, it is the maximum amount that could have come back from conference in light of the action of the two Houses. I must say most respectfully to the Senator that even though after the colloquy between the Senator from New York and the Senator from Florida, it appears that this limitation applies only to the fiscal year 1962; the proviso itself is an assertion on the part of the Appropriations Committee that the Treasury borrowing method which was voted upon and which was enacted into law by the two Houses of Congress, and signed by the President of the United States, has for all practical purposes been abrogated.

In other words, we get the money, but we get it on the terms of the Appropriations Committees. We get the money on the terms of the maximum provided in the legislation under the bill passed by the two Houses. We get it on the terms not of what Congress legislated, not on the terms of the law which says it shall be by Treasury borrowing, but on the terms of direct appropriations under the provisions of the Appropriations Committees and in accordance with the conference report that we have before us.

I must say in all candor that from a pragmatic and practical point of view I can see the argument of the Senator from Florida. I do not want the Senator to think that I am being critical of him.

Mr. HOLLAND. I understand.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I know what the problems are in conference.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator from Florida is not the author of the proposal, and had no idea that it was going to be proposed until he got to the committee of conference. However, when I looked at it, and realized that it gives 100 cents on the dollar, and was the most that we could bring back from conference, and when I realized that it did not have any legislation in it, and could not affect the provisions of the authorization, I could not see, to save my soul, how anyone who is looking for the end results could find any complaint.

I understand that if this provision were to be projected into every year under the act, there might be complaint. However, if the Appropriations Committee gave the maximum amount permitted under the act every year, and the maximum amount requested by the agency, there still would be great dif-

ficulty in finding an objection. I know that the purpose of those who favor backdoor financing is to make sure that there will be no diminishing of the program from year to year due to something that may happen in the Appropriations Committee.

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

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I was happy to understand the Senator to say, if I correctly understood him, that what may well happen this year is not to be considered as a precedent. I believe that so far as the Senate is concerned, the Senator from Florida has stated that this proposal did not come into existence until the conference met and that it was advanced by the House; and that because of the fact that the House has adjourned sine die until January 10, this action does not establish a precedent in connection with these programs.

In my opinion this action does not require the Area Redevelopment Administration, which is the agency we are discussing at the present time, to come to Congress for appropriations in future years. Nevertheless, there is no other action, as I see it, that we can take at this moment, unless something develops, because the House has tied our hands.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator is correct in part and incorrect in part. The authorizing legislation does require the agency to come to Congress for certain items in its budget each year. The operating item and the item for technical assistance and public facility grants are items that are authorized to be appropriated. The major items of the Area Redevelopment Agency do not lie in that category. The only answer I can make is that the maximum amount which it would be possible to appropriate under the bills that were before the conference committee and under the authorizing legislation is contained in the conference report.

Mr. MANSFIELD. What the Senator means is long-term loans. Under the terms of the bill as passed, the Area Redevelopment Administration could borrow even beyond this year if it wished to do so.

Mr. HOLLAND. The area redevelopment program in that field cannot go beyond what the agency itself has requested, and it gets its full request under this program. The \$40 million is the full amount estimated.

I am not trying to bind anyone's hands for the future. One can call it a precedent if one wishes to do so. I do not regard it as a precedent. If it is a precedent, I would say it would be a very pleasant one, because it would mean that, if followed specifically, the full amount requested by the agency would be appropriated by the direct appropriation method in each and every year. That would mean that the objective of those who insist upon Treasury borrowing would be carried out.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. That does not apply to the other programs

that are in an analogous situation. It does not apply to transportation, with respect to which the conference report reduces the amount through appropriations from what we authorized through borrowings under the authorized loans. The same is true with reference to open spaces and also in connection with the housing program. I believe the Senator from Florida has made a strong point that we are getting as much through the appropriation means as we would get through the authorizing bill, which authorizes borrowing.

Mr. MANSFIELD. The full amount.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. But that is true of the other three items; is that not correct?

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator from Florida did not handle those other three programs, and he is not as well advised about them as he is about the area redevelopment program.

I believe the Senator will find that at least one of the principles that applies in area redevelopment applies there. The amounts provided by the Senate bill have not been reduced. I do not want to state that as a matter of absolute fact, unless the Senator can check that point. That is my understanding.

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

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Is there any authorization for these appropriations?

Mr. HOLLAND. Yes.

Mr. SPARKMAN. What is the authorization?

Mr. HOLLAND. The final paragraph of the area redevelopment act authorizes any and all appropriations that are necessary to carry out the purposes of the act.

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

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Except for Treasury borrowing. Treasury borrowing is not authorization; it is a directive.

Mr. HOLLAND. All I can say is that the section that I referred to, which is not specific, is section 23, and it merely provides that, "There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act."

Mr. HUMPHREY. That might be true with reference to the area redevelopment program. I feel quite certain that it is not true in connection with some of the other programs.

Mr. HOLLAND. I am sorry I cannot give the Senator the assurance that I am sure he would like to have me give him. I would like to say, however, that these are smaller amounts, and these programs do not have the immediacy of area redevelopment. The Senator from Florida did not vote for the area redevelopment program, but he has gone into the whole matter throughout the hearings on the annual appropriation bill, with the hope that we could give to that agency everything that the authorization required, because we cannot enter into a program which is designed to be benevolent and helpful and then withhold funds which are necessary to give that benevolent effect. So we have

sought to provide everything necessary, and I believe that is done under the conference report.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I agree that the Senator from Florida has been quite objective in handling a program which he opposed when it was before the Senate as a matter of proposed legislation. I commend him for that.

What I complain about—and I believe all of us who have supported the principle have a right to complain about the change in the method of financing—is that while it may be fine for this particular year, still, to my way of thinking, regardless of the fact that it is limited to this particular fiscal year and this particular appropriation, next year we shall be met with a similar situation, and reliance will be placed on what was done this year as a precedent.

As the Senator says, if appropriations should take care of the program adequately, there would be no particular reason to complain. However, I believe that the method of financing which has been used for all these 30 years for certain programs is better than direct appropriations. I think it is easier to handle.

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

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, as I understand, the Senator from Florida has the floor, and he has yielded to me. It is my understanding that the question of agreeing to the conference report does not lie so long as a Senator wishes to speak.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair thought the Senator from Alabama had concluded. The Senator had paused.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I thought I was talking rather loudly. I shall speak louder if the Presiding Officer wishes me to do so, in order to make it known that I have not concluded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Senators not engaged in the debate will please be seated.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, it is now 8 minutes of 5. I am really surprised that so many Senators have been able to grasp something newer to them, even, than it is to those of us on the committee of conference. We never heard of this matter until we were in conference a few hours ago, last night.

I have tried to explain as clearly as I could the major item which was affected by the new philosophy. I do not believe the program of area redevelopment is hurt in the slightest by the application of the new philosophy this year. I am quite willing to face the situation as we come to later years. I merely say that so far as the Senate Committee on Appropriations is concerned, we faced the problem under the specific wording of the authorization act.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I have said about all I wish to say. I realize the situation we are in now. The House has adjourned sine die. There are many items in the bill which must be written into the law. I know, too, something of the difficulty which the Senate conferees were under in handling this measure; but I wish it

to be clearly understood that this action relates only to this year's appropriations, and that it is not to be taken as an established precedent for guidance in future appropriations.

Mr. PASTORE. Or in an aggregation of the authorization law.

Mr. SPARKMAN. That is correct. The Senator has wisely said that one of the main purposes of the authorization act is in order to be certain that the program may continue regularly and evenly; but there is something else to it, too, and that is the ease of a particular manner of financing, which is much easier and much better for some activities or certain activities.

Mr. HOLLAND. There can be no question about this point. The language in the conference report applies only, solely, and exclusively to this year's appropriation. No change is made in the authorization act. If there were, a point of order would lie. There is no legislation. I believe that upon checking with the Parliamentarian, it will be found that that is the case.

I like to pay tribute to good workmen, even though they may bring forth something that is rather amazing at the moment. Nevertheless, someone among the House conferees, or for the House conferees, has performed some very ingenious work on these proposals.

Mr. SPARKMAN. The Senator from Florida is correct in using the word "ingenious."

Mr. HUMPHREY. I will say so.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I checked with the Parliamentarian, and he advised me, unofficially, that, in his opinion, this language is a limitation only on this appropriation and, therefore, is not subject to a point of order. I believe that as to some of the activities a point of order might lie concerning the authority to appropriate funds. But I am not one to cut off my nose simply to spite my face. I would not take any move which would eliminate funds which are appropriated, even if they are without authorization.

I realize the situation in which we find ourselves. So far as I am concerned, I am willing to rely upon what the Senator from Florida has said and what the Senator from Arizona, the chairman of the committee, may say to us.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I have never served at any time on any of the authorizing committees, so I know nothing about that part of the situation. I did look into the question to this extent: I was satisfied that enough cash money was provided and is available now to take care of any situation which may arise in any of the agencies during the next fiscal year. Beyond that, the bill does not go. What will be done next year is something else. There is enough money to carry on the programs and do everything which otherwise would be done under the original law.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I appreciate the comments of the distinguished Senator from Arizona, the chairman of the committee. Our respect for him is unlim-

ited. However, section 9 of the Area Redevelopment Act makes it specifically clear that what the Senate intended to have done and what Congress intended to have done—and we had a very tough fight in the Senate over section 9 of the Area Redevelopment Act—was to obtain funds for the purpose of extending financial assistance under sections 6 and 7. Section 7 relates to public facilities; section 6 relates to certain other aspects of the bill, including financial loans to private industry.

The bill provides that the Secretary may, with the approval of the President, issue and have outstanding at any one time notes and obligations for the purchase by the Secretary of the Treasury in an amount not to exceed \$300 million.

We fought this fight. I realize that money is provided in the bill for 1 year's operation. I am fully cognizant of that. But it is entirely possible that Congress might well say, for example—as we do say—that social security or unemployment compensation or old age and survivors insurance shall be paid out of a separate tax to be put into a separate fund for purposes of social security. That is the law.

It does not provide that the Committee on Appropriations, in a conference, may come around a little later, ignore the law, and say, "We will give you the money. We will merely reach over here and get it out of Bucks, Unlimited, or we will get it out of some other fund." Not on your life.

Congress has passed these laws; and when we pass Treasury financing laws, they are supposed to be obeyed.

I shall not argue the point tonight, because, as has been frankly said, What choice have we? The House has adjourned sine die. However, I wish to make it crystal clear that I do not intend, as a Member of the Senate, to see a piece of legislation upon which the President of the United States must put his imprint, upon which the Department of Commerce, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Bureau of the Budget must put their imprints, and ask for Treasury financing, a piece of legislation for which we have fought, for which we have argued, and upon which the two Houses have voted affirmatively by yea-and-nay votes; a measure which has come out of conference committee, and which is proposed to be the law of the land, destroyed by a handful of Members in both bodies who suddenly decide that "for this year, you do not count." In other words, that "for 1962, we did not mean it." We are told, "You have the money, so what are you complaining about? You have the funds you need, so well and good."

But what is the purpose of the proposed law? It is like saying "if you do not pay your taxes on time, get around to paying them after a while." Mr. President, what would be the attitude of the Internal Revenue Service with respect to such a procedure?

Mr. PASTORE. But this item is only eye wash; the funds that are needed are provided for this item, but the other body cut by 50 percent the funds for the other three.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I do not intend to let it be said that it was an accident. Certainly it was not an accident; it was intentional. I do not intend to let such action stand, because I do not think it is fair for the Congress to abrogate the rules and the measures which have been passed after hard, long debate and careful analysis; and then later, at 4:30 in the morning, by a proviso which certain Members of the other body have attached to this appropriation, provide that in the year 1962 the authorization shall not apply. After all, if they get by with it in 1962, they will try to get by with it in 1963. I think it is most unfortunate when a group of willful men can literally tell us what we must do.

I speak most respectfully of the other body, but I ask my colleagues in the Senate to consider the situation. A group in the other body has not wanted what we call Treasury financing. But the majority of the House overruled that group; the Representatives in the House of Representatives of a majority of the people of the Nation said, "There will be Treasury financing on the housing program." There was a bitter fight and a hard fight there in that connection; and in the Senate we had a fight on this matter, as did the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] and other Senators who were involved in the area redevelopment program. But now by means of a little attachment or proviso, the Senate is denied the authenticity of the law for 1962 and, indeed, the entire philosophy of the program. Frankly, it is a repudiation of what we fought for.

I wish to make clear that if anyone thinks he will get by with this the next time, he is wrong, because so far as I am concerned, if we stay up until 5 a.m., we might just as well stay up until noon. Such procedure is ridiculous, and it happens too often.

As the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], has said, this is no precedent. As a matter of fact, it is one of the situations in which the other body has said, "Take it or leave it; we have gone home."

The other body has decided to leave us with what I call a denial of the law; for all practical purposes, this is illegal, because the law provides to the contrary.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield, so that I may propound a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. Will the Chair advise whether, under the authorizing legislation with respect to which we are appropriating, the administrative expenses for open-space land grants—one of the items in disagreement—are subject to annual appropriations or are subject to Treasury borrowing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair does not consider that a parliamentary inquiry. Perhaps the Senator in charge of the bill can answer the question.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President—

Mr. HOLLAND. If the Senator from Arizona will yield, I take it for granted that they must be asked for, because the

agency asked for them under supplemental budget items; and the Senator will find those items on page 20 of the Senate version of the bill.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, another parliamentary inquiry. Is this item reported in disagreement, so that notwithstanding an affirmative vote on the conference report, the item can be separately voted down if the Senate does not like it?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator from New York identify the item to which he refers?

Mr. JAVITS. It is the amendment headed "Open space land grants."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair does not have in mind the numbers of the items.

Mr. JAVITS. No. 52 and No. 54.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Parliamentarian advises the Chair that the House amendments will be called up after the conference report is agreed to.

Mr. JAVITS. Can they be voted either up or down, separately?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised that that is correct.

Mr. JAVITS. Very well.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, at the beginning of the debate I asked the able chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], whether these amendments were included in his motion that the Senate agree to the conference report; and his answer was in the affirmative.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair assumes that the conference report will be agreed to. Then the amendments will be taken up.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Certain amendments were included, however, in the motion made by the Senator from Arizona, who advised me that these amendments were included in his motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is merely on agreeing to the conference report. After that question is disposed of, the amendments will be taken up.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield further to me?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the Senator from Florida.

I wish to address my remarks to the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. WILLIAMS], who is particularly concerned with the open space land grants. I ask him whether in his view, as an ardent advocate of this program, \$35 million, which is what the House has allowed, instead of the authorization of \$50 million, will be sufficient to do the things which he believes need to be done for this program in the coming fiscal year. I should like to have the ultimate facts qualified, as the Senator from Florida has qualified the ultimate facts in regard to the area redevelopment item, with which apparently everyone agrees. As to it, the other body chose to make the Senate like it, but gave us everything the law would allow.

However, the funds for the open space land grants have been cut from \$50 million to \$35 million. Can the Senator

from New Jersey enlighten us as to whether this reduction will cripple the program, or whether he believes the program can still go forward within reason, adequately, in this fiscal year?

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. As the Senator from New York will recall, originally the bill as passed by the House called for \$100 million. In the Senate it was reduced to \$50 million. We did that at the time when we created this method of financing; it was in the nature of a quid pro quo. We did so because we provided for procedure on the basis of Treasury financing.

But now a reduction to \$35 million has been made. So we are confronted with reduction after reduction, in connection with a program which requires funds—reductions to the point where we must say the program will not be as effective as we hoped it would be when we started with the \$100 million item.

Mr. JAVITS. I understand that. But can the Senator from New Jersey tell us whether a reasonable program can be conducted with the \$35 million? I appreciate that the program under the \$35 million will not be as effective as it would be if the larger appropriations were made. But we are trying to ascertain whether we should vote this item either up or down. Of course, no item is either all black or all white. But we need that assurance; otherwise, perhaps we would not be doing our duty. For example, if the Senator from New Jersey were to say that with only \$35 million the program will be worthless, then I would have to vote "no."

Mr. HOLLAND. Perhaps I can answer that question, as one who is not in sympathy with this program, but I think I know the parliamentary situation in connection with it: If the amendment is voted down, there will be no program. If the Senate votes for the amendment, there will be \$35 million for the program; and Congress will return on January 10, and the authorization will not have been affected in any way. The appropriation included here is for only a part of the amount of the authorization; and beginning with January 10, Senators can do the fighting which I think is very inappropriate under the conditions which obtain here at this time.

Mr. JAVITS. If the Senator will allow me, so we can get the whole picture, may I expand this question to include the same appraisal from the Senator from New Jersey as to the \$42,500,000 for mass transportation as compared with the \$75 million allowance for borrowing? Could the Senator at the same time give us his view as to that item because this, too, is his "baby."

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. We know that all over the country, when we passed a \$75 million program for mass transportation, we were applauded for bringing national attention to mass transportation problems. There was some skepticism about the size of the program, on the ground that it was too modest, and not enough, from New York to Seattle, and scores of cities in between. They knew the \$75 million figure was not truly a realistic figure.

I might ask a parliamentary question of the Presiding Officer. What would be the result if these programs were taken out of the appropriation bill? The programs have been authorized in law, and need no appropriation. The only appropriation they need is for administrative funds. I believe that the agency involved, the Housing and Home Finance Agency, by putting some patches on the pants and working until late and really tightening the belt, could get the administrative time without any administrative money, but they would get the \$50 million for open space and \$75 million for transportation. Truly, anybody who has spent 5 minutes in this field knows that \$75 million and \$50 million are rock bottom figures.

The parliamentary inquiry, Mr. President, is, What would happen to the conference report if tonight we struck all reference to these programs from the conference report?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has directed a parliamentary inquiry to the Chair. The Chair will try to answer it.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold that inquiry?

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. The Senator from Illinois has asked me to withhold the parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I think the parliamentary inquiry ought to be a little broader. The concurrence of the Senate has been asked in the House amendments. The question is, What would happen to the conference report if a single amendment now submitted did not receive the concurrence of the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised that in that event there would be no bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. The bill would go down the drain?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, there is no doubt about that being the rule.

This year the situation is that the legislation was passed too late for these items to get into the annual appropriation bills. Therefore, they come up in the supplemental appropriation bill, which, unfortunately, is being considered in the closing hours of the session.

Next year there will be two changes in that situation. First, we shall be able to go after any part of the authorization which is not appropriated for now after the Congress convenes, in connection with fiscal 1962 matters.

Second, the program will be handled in the annual budget, and will not come up at 11:45 p.m., just before the Senate is to adjourn at midnight. So I do not think Senators are being realistic when they talk about striking down the whole measure simply because they would like to have gotten the full authorization under certain sections of the bill.

The Senate conferees are in no sense chargeable with this situation. We want to have the conference report disposed of and go on home. If adopted, such amount as contained in the bill for every single objective would be available, and the Senator would have his 2 days in court when we return in January.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. We have two national legislative ideas—mass transportation and open space. I may say to the senior Senator from Florida that we have had 10 days in court. This bill has had to go through the subcommittee, the full committee, each body, through the regular authorizing committee, and through the Appropriations Committee. We have had many days in court. The trouble is we lose in the last hour of the last day of the Congress.

I think it is important that we have these new ideas, and I am sure the country will use these new tools, and I am sure we will get \$75 million worth of needed benefit out of the open space program and \$50 million worth of benefit out of the transportation program.

Mr. JAVITS. It is \$42,500,000.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Yes; it has been reduced in amount to \$42,500,000. We are in a situation where certainly we are establishing an important new program. If we lose the full amount, a new effort will still be needed. I am sure the senior Senator from New York, who has fought more hours than I have on this program, will agree with me.

Mr. JAVITS. Yes. There exists—the capability to control the situation for the current fiscal year.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. THURMOND].

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I compliment the Members who sat on this conference committee upon the action they have taken. There have been all kinds of interpretations here this evening to the effect that it did not mean this, or did not mean that, or did not mean something else. I do not know whether the conferees thought it was the better part of wisdom to knock out backdoor financing, and I do not know whether they feel that, because the world situation has changed, perhaps we had better tighten up on our finances, or whether they decided that perhaps we ought to go back to the Constitution, because article I, section 9, clause 7 of the Constitution provides that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law. That is what the Constitution provides. It is as plain as it can be.

The report is before us, to be voted up or down. Not a single word can be changed. So we are wasting time arguing whether to change this or that. It is my suggestion that we proceed to a vote so we can wind up this session.

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

Mr. THURMOND. I do not have the floor.

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. PASTORE. Would the Senator from South Carolina feel precisely the same if this small group of conferees on an appropriations bill had taken it upon themselves, because of the Supreme Court decision on civil rights, to write a civil rights bill into this measure?

Mr. THURMOND. They did not do that.

Mr. PASTORE. Of course not, but if they had done that, I do not think the Senator from South Carolina would be reading the Constitution and giving the same interpretation which he has given with respect to area redevelopment.

Mr. THURMOND. The Senator from Rhode Island has gotten entirely off the subject.

Mr. PASTORE. No; I am not off the subject. I am talking about jurisdiction.

Mr. THURMOND. If the Senator wishes to discuss civil rights, I will do so at any time, on a constitutional basis or any other basis; but I think he is entirely off the subject now. I think it is clear that the conferees have a right to do what they have done. They have, in effect, knocked out back-door financing. I am delighted they have done so. I think they have exercised good judgment, and I commend them.

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

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I most respectfully disagree with the Senator from South Carolina. I do not think, by and large, that the conferees did a good job.

I do not think, by and large, that the House of Representatives did a good job, because what the House did was to adjourn sine die as soon as it made its decision, without giving the Senate the courtesy, as a coequal body, to render its decision.

Not only that, but also there was an amendment on which the Senate was supposed to take a certain position, amendment No. 96, having to do with penalty mail. We shall have to change our position 180° now, because no one is operating in the other body. We shall have to give in to what the other body wishes.

So far as the Senate is concerned, we have taken a "shellacking" and I think it is outrageous. I certainly do not agree that this is something we should swallow and smile while we do it. We have to swallow it. We have no choice, but I think it is a poor sign of the comity which should exist between the two bodies.

Several Senators addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida has the floor.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I think when the Senator from Montana, my distinguished friend, our majority leader, has had a little sleep and has an opportunity to look at the conference report he will regret what he said about the conferees.

The Senator from Florida has served, by the nomination of the majority leader and the Presiding Officer, on three very heavy conferences in the last 96 hours; the foreign aid conference, the public works conference, and the conference in regard to this bill.

I think anybody who will look at the conference report will find that the Senate has prevailed in many instances, and in respect to the large majority of the items.

I hope the Senator is not casting reflections upon folks who have been work-

ing for him and for the Senate, who are very anxious to get home and get to sleep. So far as the Senator from Florida is concerned, he is sorry we have had to take this bill apart. As a matter of fact, the conference report is in accord with the thinking of the Senator from Florida, so far as back-door financing is concerned. The Senator from Florida learned a long time ago, as a Senator and as a member of a responsible committee, that he has to follow authorizations adopted by the Congress. He attempts to do so. However, he is not going to say he agrees with his distinguished friend, for whom he has such deep affection, in the statement that the conference committee has done a miserable job, because that does not happen to be the case.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield briefly?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield to the Senator from Montana.

Mr. MANSFIELD. What I said did not apply to the Senate conferees, because they are present—ready, able, and willing to go back into conference. The other conferees have seen to it, in some way or other, that the other body adjourned. We have no opportunity to go back to make our real position known. Because of circumstances we are being forced to swallow a position we do not like.

So far as the Senator from Florida is concerned, I have great affection for him. He has been honest and candid in his stand. He has on this and other occasions done the best he could, and has represented the Senate well. However, I do not believe it is something to smile about when the other body, on its own initiative, adjourns sine die and when the other body forces the Senate to accept amendment 96, which we do not wish to accept, because we have no choice. That is nothing to smile about, and that is not the way to operate a democratic government.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield on this point?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield to the Senator from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. I agree with the Senator from Montana as to the factual situation we face on the conference report, but we shall have another opportunity, only 3 months hence. There will be another supplemental appropriation bill in January. With the great feeling the Senator has expressed, since he is the majority leader, I hope the rest of us will be encouraged to assert ourselves at that time, so that though there may be a little delay, there will be an adequate opportunity to supplement even any of the allowances which have been looked after in the particular bill before the Senate.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield to the minority leader.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Of course we do not have to wait until January. This is not a stultified body. We will see whether we have to take it. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President—

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his suggestion?

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I hope the Senator will withdraw that suggestion.

Mr. DIRKSEN. No. Senators made their case on the other side tonight. They have asserted their convictions. An outrage is being perpetrated upon the Senate. I agree.

We had some money in the bill for clerical hire. We have permitted the House of Representatives to tell us whether we can so provide or not, because that has been deleted from the bill.

We had a penalty mail section in the bill, as the majority leader indicates. That has been deleted.

Are we a coordinate branch of the legislative establishment, or are we not?

Senators have been "fussing" tonight that the House has changed the whole pattern of authorization. Very well. How deep are the convictions?

I renew my suggestion of the absence of a quorum, Mr. President.

Mr. PASTORE. Before the Senator makes that suggestion, will he yield for a question?

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair reminds the Senator from Illinois that the Senator from Florida did not yield for that purpose.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I will get to it. The Senator might as well yield for it now.

Mr. PASTORE. Before the Senator gets to it, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I do not have the floor. I am going to make the point, to find out whether a quorum is present, and whether the House of Representatives can affront the Senate of the United States.

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

Mr. HOLLAND. I applaud the courage of the Senator from Illinois, without approving his wisdom, because I think he has not shown great wisdom by taking that position. It seems to me we should vote upon this question and then go home and go to bed. We will all feel a good deal better when we have had a cup of coffee about 10 o'clock in the morning.

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

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. HUMPHREY. The majority leader said we had to swallow this. He is correct. I suggest a bit of therapeutic treatment. Some time next year we can have a little legislative regurgitation, and we can get rid of this whole mess.

This will save my good friend from Illinois, the distinguished, affable, able, generous, and kind minority leader, from having to go through this business of trying to ascertain if there is a live quorum. I do not think it is even warm, much less alive, at this hour.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I need no salvation. I am going to make the point.

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

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I yield to my distinguished chairman, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN].

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

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

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I am in accord with what the distinguished minority leader has suggested, but I think if a live quorum is to be required it might be the better part of wisdom for the Senate to go into recess until 12 o'clock noon, so that we can be sure of a live quorum at that time.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I think that is a good suggestion.

Mr. President, before I concur, I ask whether the Chair has taken judicial notice of the fact that the House of Representatives adjourned sine die at the hour of 4:20 a.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair does not have the exact time. The Senate has had notification.

Mr. DIRKSEN. A second parliamentary inquiry, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The House notified the Senate it had agreed to the concurrent resolution.

Mr. DIRKSEN. So the House has actually adjourned sine die.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. DIRKSEN. If it is a proper parliamentary inquiry, constitutionally what is necessary to bring the House back into session if the Senate fails to concur in the conference report now before it?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised, in reply to the parliamentary inquiry, that the President would have to call Congress back between now and January 10.

Mr. DIRKSEN. It would require the exercise of the President's authority under the Constitution to summon Congress into extraordinary session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield to the Senator from South Carolina so that he may address a parliamentary inquiry to the Presiding Officer.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. THURMOND. I thank the Senator from Florida.

Suppose no action is taken by the Senate on the conference report by 12 o'clock midnight tonight. What will the situation be then?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That would still mean the Senate would have to adjourn sine die. In the meantime, the action would have the same effect. The bill would go over until next year.

Mr. THURMOND. In other words, as I understand, the Senate has already agreed to a resolution which has been concurred in by the House to adjourn as of this day. Therefore the Senate is

compelled to adjourn as of 12 o'clock tonight. Is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McNAMARA in the chair). According to the record in its present form, the Senator is correct.

Mr. THURMOND. Therefore, if the report is not agreed to by 12 o'clock tonight, there will be no bill. Is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. I am advised by the Parliamentarian that the Senator is correct.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I yield the floor so that the Senator from Illinois may suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Legislative Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum call is in progress.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Has any Senator answered to his name as yet?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised by the Parliamentarian that whether any Senators have yet answered to their names makes no difference.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, is it possible to make a parliamentary inquiry?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If it would help the situation, the Parliamentarian advises that the Senator may proceed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, with the concurrence, I hope, of the minority leader, I suggest that the Senate consider a proposal to stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon today. I shall not press the proposal if any Senator objects. I hope there will be no objection.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon today.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, reserving the right—

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It will be necessary for the Senator from Illinois to withdraw his request for the quorum call.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I withdraw the request.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I renew my request that the Senate stand in recess until noon today, and meet at that time to consider the conference report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana?

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate recess until 12 o'clock noon today to consider the conference report.

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A motion to recess is in order.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, in order to bring the question to a head, I move the adoption of the conference report.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Did the Senator from Illinois renew his suggestion of the absence of a quorum?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I renew my suggestion of the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. MUNDT. I think it was a wise decision not to try to disrupt the slumber of those of our colleagues who are not present, and possibly jeopardize the passage of a bill which contains certain important aspects, and which must certainly be passed.

However, if the Senate now proceeds to vote on the proposed legislation in the form in which we find it, which is actually a shotgun held at the head of the Senate by the House, because the House has said, "This is it; we are going home," we do not want this to be a precedent, either. We must make it clear that we are on the verge of taking a very effective means of stopping this sort of procedure; that is, by suggesting the absence of a quorum, and if a quorum is not developed, there is nothing we can do but let the bill fail. Then the President would have to call us back into special session, because some of the items are important.

I hope the leadership of the House will take notice that this is not the kind of comity which should exist between the two Houses.

We have eliminated the penalty mail provision time after time. It was known that it would be eliminated this year. I was in the other body when the House adopted the provision tonight. Under the rules of the Senate, we cannot even restore our position on that item, as I understand the ruling of the Chair, according to the advice of the Parliamentarian. I am sure that is correct. It would kill the whole bill.

So I believe the record we make here today should clearly state our position.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Dakota yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Speaking of the penalty mail provision, what we are being forced to do, in effect, is to go against the recommendation of our own conferees. That is not fair. It is not a sign of comity between the two Houses.

Mr. MUNDT. No; neither do I believe that when there are elements in the bill which are in dispute, as there

are, the House should fold up and go away. That eliminates the whole concept of conference. It means that the Members who go home rule by absenteeism, and compel those who are here to go along with their particular point of view.

I am hopeful, and I am quite confident, that the distinguished majority leader, who has expressed himself very well and forcefully tonight, will let the leadership of the House know the attitude of the Senate, and that a year from now, when adjournment time comes, we will not get caught in a crack of this kind again.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, following what the Senator from South Dakota has said—and I ask the majority leader to listen to this—I hope we will remember next year what has taken place tonight, and will be a little less diligent in presenting a sine die adjournment resolution to the House. It seems to me that if such a resolution were withheld until the business of Congress is completed, perhaps we might succeed in keeping the other body here.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Alabama yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I assure the Senate that if I am in this position next year—and I feel certain I speak for my colleague, the distinguished minority leader, that admonition will be kept in mind and will be observed.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I simply wished to prompt the majority leader. I shall be prompting him next year.

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, I subscribe to the views expressed by the Senator from South Dakota; the views which have been expressed previously by the minority leader; and the views, but not the conclusion, of the majority leader. Whatever the Senator from Nebraska might say at this time would be regardless of the merits of the bill.

We have before us a conference report which contains 96 or 97 amendments. Only three or four of them have been discussed. In four instances there are amendments for Treasury financing. There is an amendment for penalty mail, which has been mentioned. There is an item for clerk hire, an item which is strictly within the purview and the jurisdiction of the Senate itself, and in which no other body should interest itself. But there are also 92 more amendments, and we have not had an opportunity to see a completed, printed bill to know what they are. Yet we are asked to approve the conference report.

Over and above that, it seems to me that by knuckling under to the other body, as we are doing, we are stultifying this branch of Congress when we, in view of the fact that the other body has adjourned sine die, are going to let them say, obviously with this pistol pointed at our head, "It is everything or nothing."

I do not like it. I think we are establishing a bad precedent. We can say all we wish. We can say we will not consider it a precedent. Nevertheless, it is a precedent, and we cannot dodge it.

Such action is an affront to the Senate; it is an affront to the individual re-

spect of each Member of this body. Moreover, it is a demonstration of a lack of responsible leadership in the other body that the adjournment sine die of the other body would have been permitted without the possibility and without the courtesy being extended to this body to have acted as a body possessed of free will.

I do not wish to be an obstructionist. I do not wish to be placed in the position of speaking against the composite judgment of Senators who are present, although they are slight in number. I shall not raise objection. I simply wish to make the RECORD plain that I believe the Senate is making a bad mistake.

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

The report was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 12, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 27, 44, 52, 54, 55, 62, and 83.

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

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I now move that the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 96.

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

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Amendment 96 has to do with penalty mail, does it?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes, franked mail.

Mr. MANSFIELD. On the basis of the motion made by the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, will a vote "aye" favor the position of the House or the position of the Senate conferees?

Mr. HAYDEN. On a motion to recede, a vote "aye" will favor the position of the House. The House placed in the bill funds available for expenses as authorized and necessary under section 2 of Public Law 286, 83d Congress.

In other words, under existing law the envelope or wrapper must bear the house number and the street of the one to whom our mail is sent under frank to metropolitan areas. This provision will allow the use of only the word "occupant" or "box holder" and the city name—just like so much of the so-called junk mail which goes throughout the country in connection with all kinds of advertising. Such mail is merely delivered by the carriers to "Occupant" or to box numbers. Some say, as the House says, it will be cheaper to do it that way. Otherwise, when people move, the Post Office Department has to follow up each letter.

In this case, whenever we send out mail under our frank to cities—for instance, a speech, or something of the sort—it can be addressed only to a box number or to "Occupant."

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. HRUSKA. Is it true that if the item as suggested is agreed to, there will

be available to Members of Congress a method of carrier delivery of mail within metropolitan areas that will not be available to patrons of the post office who are willing to pay for that service?

Mr. HAYDEN. True.

Mr. HRUSKA. It is my understanding that if this item stands as it is, that service will be available to the Members of Congress, under penalty mail provisions, but will not be available to any other user of the mails, even if he wishes to pay for it.

Mr. HAYDEN. This item would put the mail sent out by a Senator or by a Member of the House of Representatives in exactly the same status as what we call junk mail. [Laughter.]

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I am against it. [Laughter.]

Mr. HAYDEN. In other words, such mail will not be addressed to a particular person, but will be addressed only to "Occupant" or to a box holder. In that way, some say, the cost to the Post Office Department would not be as great as in the case of the delivery of mail addressed by name to a particular person.

Mr. HRUSKA. Is it not now discretionary with the Postmaster General? Under existing law, such mail is authorized; but the reason why it is not used is that the Postmaster General does not avail himself of the opportunity to use it?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. HRUSKA. Then would not it follow that even with the adoption of this amendment, the postmaster could still refuse to extend this service, if he chose to do that?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is my understanding. Actually, I am informed that Postmasters General Farley and Summerfield tried this method, but discontinued its use after many complaints.

Mr. HRUSKA. Nevertheless, he may exercise his discretion to deny such use of the mail, may he?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is my understanding.

Mr. HRUSKA. But could he exercise his discretion not to do it?

Mr. HAYDEN. At the present time he can do it or not, as he chooses.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Dakota will state it.

Mr. MUNDT. I should like to know whether there is any parliamentary device which the Senate may employ, now that the conference report has been agreed to and now that the Senate has agreed to all the amendments in disagreement except No. 96, whereby we can voice our disapproval of amendment No. 96, without vitiating our approval of the conference report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair does not know how it could be done.

Mr. MUNDT. Even though the Chair is aided and abetted by the Parliamentarian?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Dakota yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. PASTORE. Even though we approve the report, we can adopt a resolu-

tion expressing the disapproval of the Senate of such procedure.

Mr. HRUSKA. Could not we adopt a resolution expressing our disapproval of such use of the mails?

Mr. PASTORE. That is what I mean—after the pending motion is acted on.

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

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD at this point a table on the sup-

plemental appropriation bill which shows the amounts passed by the House, the amounts passed by the Senate, and the final amounts agreed to in conference.

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

The supplemental appropriation bill for 1962 (H.R. 9169)

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
54	Statistical reporting service.....			\$20,000	\$20,000
224	Agricultural stabilization and conservation service: Emergency conservation measures.....	\$5,000,000		5,000,000	5,000,000
	Civil defense: Emergency relocation of grain.....	47,200,000			
	Farmers Home Administration:				
217	Loan authorizations (soil and water).....	Language	Language	(8,000,000)	(8,000,000)
217	Farm housing grants and loans.....	10,000,000	\$10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
217	Salaries and expenses.....	2,400,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,500,000
	Total, Department of Agriculture.....	64,600,000	11,000,000	17,020,000	16,520,000
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE					
	General administration:				
231	Participation in Century 21 Exposition.....	1,000,000		1,000,000	900,000
51	Participation in New York World's Fair.....	200,000			
231	Bureau of the Census: Salaries and expenses.....	185,000	148,000	185,000	185,000
	Maritime activities:				
217	Maritime training.....	Language	Language	Language	Language
217	Payment of War Shipping Administration claims.....	18,136	18,136	18,136	18,136
	National Bureau of Standards:				
217	Research and technical services.....	4,200,000		2,204,000	1,500,000
217	Plant and facilities.....	1,500,000			
179	Weather Bureau: Meteorological satellite operations.....	53,000,000	48,000,000	48,000,000	48,000,000
	Area Redevelopment Administration:				
210	Area redevelopment assistance.....				170,750,000
210	Operations.....	11,000,000		11,000,000	
228	Grants for public facilities.....	40,000,000		40,000,000	
	Area redevelopment fund.....	Language		Language	
	Total, Department of Commerce.....	111,103,136	48,166,136	102,407,136	221,353,136
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS					
S. 54	Department of the Army: Rivers and harbors and flood control: Operation and maintenance, general.....	5,000,000		5,000,000	5,000,000
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY					
S. 51	Department of the Navy (Arizona Memorial).....	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
210	Procurement: Shipbuilding and conversion, Navy.....	41,600,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000
	Total, Department of Defense—Military.....	41,750,000	40,150,000	40,150,000	40,150,000
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE					
	Office of Education:				
S. 51	Payments to school districts.....	129,300,000		169,346,000	145,593,000
S. 51	Assistance for school construction.....	20,700,000		37,092,000	30,000,000
	Defense educational activities.....			100,000	70,000
S. 51	Expansion of teaching in education of the deaf.....	1,575,000		1,575,000	1,575,000
	Public Health Service:				
S. 51	Chronic diseases and health of aged.....	7,075,000		7,075,000	7,000,000
S. 51	Community health practice and research.....	400,000		400,000	375,000
S. 51	Hospital construction activities.....	9,000,000		9,000,000	8,500,000
210	Grants for waste treatment works construction (1960-61).....	1,101,000	1,101,000	1,101,000	1,101,000
217	Grants for waste treatment works construction.....	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000
217	Buildings and facilities.....	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000
217	Water supply and water pollution control.....	5,600,000	5,000,000	5,600,000	5,300,000
217	Hospitals and medical care (1961).....	230,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
224	Civil defense medical stockpile activities.....	26,000,000	13,000,000	13,000,000	13,000,000
	Social Security Administration:				
217	Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (trust fund).....	(39,875,000)	(26,500,000)	(26,500,000)	(26,500,000)
217	Limitation on construction, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (trust fund) (increase).....	(4,360,000)	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)	(4,000,000)
217	Assistance for U.S. citizens returned from foreign countries, Bureau of Public Assistance.....	575,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
S. 51	Assistance to refugees in the United States.....	26,000,000		13,000,000	
S. 51	American Printing House for the Blind: Education of the blind.....			270,000	270,000
S. 51	Howard University: Plans and specifications.....	300,000		300,000	250,000
	Office of the Secretary:				
S. 51	Salaries and expenses.....	150,000		150,000	145,000
217	Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administration (increase in transfer from Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund).....	(204,000)	(180,000)	(180,000)	(180,000)
217	Salaries and expenses, Office of the General Counsel.....	20,000			
	By transfer.....	(20,000)			
S. 51	Juvenile delinquency and youth offenses.....	8,200,000		8,200,000	8,200,000
	Total, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.....	267,826,000	51,301,000	298,409,000	253,579,000
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT					
S. 52	Executive Mansion and Grounds.....	165,000		165,000	165,000
S. 55	National Aeronautics and Space Council.....	225,000		225,000	225,000
210	Council of Economic Advisers: Salaries and expenses.....	177,000		170,000	170,000
210	Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization: Construction of facilities.....	335,000			
	Total, Executive Office of the President.....	902,000		560,000	560,000
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT					
S. 54	Disaster relief.....	15,000,000		15,000,000	15,000,000

The supplemental appropriation bill for 1962 (H.R. 9169)—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action
INDEPENDENT OFFICES					
S. 51	Federal Aviation Agency: Grants-in-aid for airports.....	\$225,000,000	\$150,000,000	\$225,000,000	\$150,000,000
163	Federal Home Loan Bank Board:				
	Limitation on administrative and nonadministrative expenses, Federal Home Loan Bank Board (administrative expense limitation increase).....	(145,000)		(140,000)	(140,000)
163	Limitation on administrative expenses, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.....	(100,000)		(75,000)	(75,000)
231	Federal Maritime Commission: Salaries and expenses.....	84,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
210	Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service: Salaries and expenses.....	190,000	140,000	160,000	150,000
	General Services Administration:				
210	Hospital facilities in the District of Columbia.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
210	Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service.....	1,000,000	900,000	900,000	900,000
210	Expenses, supply distribution.....	2,500,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
210	Expenses, Federal Telecommunications System.....	900,000	850,000	850,000	850,000
	By transfer.....	(570,000)	(570,000)	(570,000)	(570,000)
210	Additional court facilities.....	4,650,000		2,990,000	2,500,000
	Historical and memorial commissions: George Washington Carver Commemorative Commission.....		30,000		
	Housing and Home Finance Agency:				
	Office of the Administrator:				
217	Salaries and expenses.....	215,000	100,000	215,000	150,000
	Travel limitation.....	(65,000)	(50,000)	(65,000)	(55,000)
217	Urban planning grants.....	16,400,000	12,000,000	15,000,000	13,500,000
217	Housing for the elderly fund.....	50,000,000	30,000,000	40,000,000	35,000,000
	Administrative expense limitation.....	(225,000)	(125,000)	(200,000)	
217	Mass transportation loans and grants.....	60,000			42,500,000
217	Open space land grants.....	150,000		125,000	35,000,000
	Low-rent housing demonstration grants.....				2,000,000
217	Limitation on administrative expenses, Office of the Administrator, public facility loans.....	(400,000)	(300,000)	(400,000)	(350,000)
217	Federal Housing Administration: Limitations on administrative and nonadministrative expenses:				
	Administrative.....	(350,000)	(200,000)	(200,000)	(200,000)
	Nonadministrative.....	(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)
217	Federal National Mortgage Association: Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(650,000)	(600,000)	(600,000)	(600,000)
	Public Housing Administration:				
210	Annual contributions (1961).....	5,350,000	5,322,000	5,322,000	5,322,000
217	Low rent public housing program administrative expenses.....	350,000		250,000	
217	Interstate Commerce Commission: Payment of loan guarantees.....	14,700,000		14,700,000	14,700,000
	National Aeronautics and Space Administration: Salaries and expenses (transfer).....		(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)
	National Capital Transportation Agency:				
S. 51	Salaries and expenses.....	170,000		85,000	85,000
S. 51	Land acquisition and construction.....	2,550,000		2,550,000	1,000,000
217	Railroad Retirement Board: Payment to railroad unemployment insurance account.....	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
231	Securities and Exchange Commission: Salaries and expenses.....	450,000	375,000	450,000	412,500
231	Selective Service System: Salaries and expenses.....	3,830,000	3,000,000	3,830,000	3,415,000
	Small Business Administration:				
179	Salaries and expenses.....	398,000	350,000	377,000	363,500
179	Grants for research and management counseling.....	500,000			
179	Revolving fund.....	130,000,000	130,000,000	130,000,000	160,000,000
S. 54	U.S. Information Agency:				
179	Salaries and expenses.....	2,400,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
210	Acquisition and construction of radio facilities.....	3,611,000	3,250,000	3,250,000	3,250,000
	Total, independent offices.....	508,458,000	352,857,000	492,654,000	487,988,000
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
231	Bureau of Land Management: Management of lands and resources.....	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000
	Bureau of Indian Affairs:				
S. 51	Education and welfare services.....	750,000		750,000	750,000
S. 51	Revolving fund for loans.....	4,000,000		4,000,000	4,000,000
	National Park Service:				
	Management and protection.....			25,000	25,000
217	Construction.....	4,115,000	2,000,000	4,115,000	2,250,000
231	Office of Territories:				
210	Administration of territories.....	5,000,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000
217	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	200,000		200,000	200,000
	Geological Survey: Surveys, investigations, and research.....			100,000	100,000
	Fish and Wildlife Service:				
210	Bureau of Commercial Fisheries: Management and investigation of resources.....	800,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
S. 51	Office of Saline Water: Salaries and expenses.....	4,175,000		4,175,000	3,500,000
217	Office of the Secretary: Salaries and expenses.....	500,000	200,000	500,000	200,000
S. 51	Virgin Islands Corporation: Revolving fund.....	4,500,000			
S. 51	Limitation on administrative expenses.....	(30,000)			
	Total, Department of the Interior.....	25,290,000	8,350,000	20,015,000	17,175,000
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE					
	Legal activities and general administration:				
210	Salaries and expenses, general legal activities.....	615,000	460,000	460,000	460,000
210	Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division.....	500,000	375,000	375,000	375,000
217	Salaries and expenses, Administrative Conference of the United States.....	215,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
	Total, Department of Justice.....	1,330,000	985,000	985,000	985,000
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR					
210	Office of the Secretary: Area redevelopment activities.....	15,142,000	14,000,000	14,000,000	14,000,000
	Bureau of Employment Security:				
	Compliance activities, Mexican farm labor program.....			429,000	429,000
	Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program.....			(594,000)	(594,000)
	Total, Department of Labor.....	15,142,000	14,000,000	14,429,000	14,429,000
DEPARTMENT OF STATE					
	Administration of foreign affairs:				
210	Salaries and expenses.....	6,975,000	1,950,000	2,768,112	1,950,000
210	Representation allowances.....	48,000			
S. 51	Arms control and disarmament activities.....	2,900,000		1,000,000	1,000,000
	International Organizations and conferences:				
217	International conferences and contingencies.....	105,000			
210	Missions to international organizations.....	1,935,000	15,000	15,000	15,000

The supplemental appropriation bill for 1962 (H.R. 9169)—Continued

H. Doc. No.	Department or activity	Budget estimates	House bill	Senate bill	Conference action
DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued					
S. 51	U.S. Citizens Commission on NATO (reappropriation).....	(\$122,000)	-----	(\$122,000)	(\$100,000)
210	Educational exchange:				
210	Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West.....	6,850,000	\$3,300,000	3,800,000	3,300,000
210	Preservation of ancient Nubian monuments (special foreign currency program).....	4,000,000	-----	4,000,000	4,000,000
	Other:				
217	Pan American Health Organization Building site.....	217,150	217,150	217,150	217,150
S. 51	Refugee and migration assistance.....	10,800,000	-----	7,000,000	-----
	Total, Department of State.....	33,831,150	5,482,150	18,800,262	10,482,150
TREASURY DEPARTMENT					
228	Bureau of Customs: Salaries and expenses.....	1,200,000	600,000	750,000	675,000
228	Bureau of the Mint: Salaries and expenses.....	Language	Language	Language	Language
THE JUDICIARY					
	Courts of appeals, district courts, and other judicial services:				
210	Salaries of judges.....	1,235,000	900,000	900,000	900,000
210	Salaries of supporting personnel.....	1,635,000	1,145,000	1,145,000	1,145,000
210	Travel and miscellaneous expenses.....	1,380,000	920,000	920,000	920,000
210	Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.....	133,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
210	Fees of jurors and commissioners (1961).....	150,000	135,000	135,000	135,000
	Total, the judiciary.....	4,533,000	3,115,000	3,115,000	3,115,000
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH					
	Senate:				
	Administrative and clerical assistance to Senators.....	-----	-----	537,450	-----
	Contingent expenses of the Senate:				
S. 51	Miscellaneous items (1961).....	263,000	-----	263,000	263,000
S. 51	Furniture (1961).....	16,650	-----	16,650	16,650
	Senate restaurants.....	-----	-----	25,000	25,000
	House of Representatives:				
217	Payment to widow of Hon. Overton Brooks.....	-----	-----	22,500	22,500
	Architect of the Capitol: Capitol buildings and grounds: Capitol buildings.....	544,000	494,000	494,000	494,000
	Total, legislative branch.....	823,650	494,000	1,358,600	821,150
CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS					
S. 229 56	Claims and judgments.....	37,850,905	36,540,637	37,850,905	37,850,905
	Total.....	1,134,639,841	573,040,923	1,068,503,903	1,125,333,341

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD at this time a table which shows the budget estimates, the amounts in the

House and the Senate versions of the bills, and the final amounts agreed to in conference for every appropriation bill approved during the 87th Congress, 1st session.

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

Table of appropriation bills, 87th Cong., 1st sess.

Bill No.	Title	Budget estimates	Amount as passed		Final action, amount as approved	Increase or decrease compared to budget estimates
			House	Senate		
	1961 SUPPLEMENTALS					
H.R. 5188	3d supplemental.....	\$5,275,213,127	\$803,506,119	\$4,637,419,970	\$1,694,055,637	¹ —\$3,581,157,490
H.R. 6518	Inter-American program.....	600,000,000	600,000,000	600,000,000	600,000,000	-----
H.R. 7712	4th supplemental.....	88,024,000	47,214,000	47,214,000	47,214,000	—40,810,000
	Total, 1961 supplementals.....	5,963,237,127	1,450,720,119	5,284,633,970	2,341,269,637	—3,621,967,490
	1962 APPROPRIATIONS					
H.R. 5954	Treasury-Post Office.....	5,371,801,000	5,281,865,000	5,327,631,000	5,298,765,000	—73,036,000
H.R. 6345	Interior ²	782,387,000	753,319,000	813,399,850	779,158,650	—3,228,350
H.R. 7035	Labor-HEW.....	5,004,281,081	4,327,457,000	5,161,380,000	4,915,965,000	—88,316,081
H.R. 7208	Legislative.....	136,082,802	104,353,335	135,432,065	135,432,065	—650,737
H.R. 7371	State, Justice, Judiciary.....	795,891,202	751,300,050	762,038,550	756,422,550	—39,468,652
H.R. 7444	Agriculture.....	6,089,244,000	5,948,466,000	5,967,457,500	5,967,494,500	—121,749,500
	Loan authorizations.....	(612,000,000)	(629,900,000)	(725,500,000)	(725,500,000)	(+113,500,000)
H.R. 7445	Independent offices.....	9,174,561,000	8,404,098,000	9,098,769,500	8,966,285,000	—208,276,000
H.R. 7577	General Government-Commerce.....	666,278,000	626,958,000	650,438,200	641,135,800	—25,142,200
H.R. 7851	Defense.....	46,396,945,000	42,711,105,000	46,848,292,000	46,662,556,000	+265,611,000
H.R. 8072	District of Columbia.....	(292,827,398)	(268,122,400)	(270,438,360)	(270,067,897)	(—22,759,501)
	Loan authorization.....	(24,600,000)	(29,000,000)	(29,000,000)	(29,000,000)	(+4,400,000)
	Federal payment.....	39,753,000	32,753,000	32,753,000	32,753,000	—7,000,000
H.R. 8302	Military construction.....	1,047,568,000	883,359,000	1,020,146,750	951,690,750	—95,877,250
H.R. 9033	Foreign assistance.....	4,993,991,000	3,835,245,000	4,416,091,000	4,123,345,000	—870,646,000
H.R. 9076	Public works.....	4,000,788,000	3,662,701,380	3,940,926,880	3,908,880,980	—91,907,020
H.R. 9169	Supplemental.....	1,134,639,841	573,040,923	1,068,503,903	1,125,333,341	—9,306,500
	Total, 1962 appropriations.....	85,634,210,926	77,896,020,688	85,243,260,198	84,265,217,636	—1,368,993,290
	Total, all appropriations.....	91,597,448,053	79,346,740,807	90,527,894,168	86,606,487,273	—4,990,960,780
	Total, loan authorizations.....	636,600,000	658,900,000	754,500,000	754,500,000	+117,900,000

¹ Major reductions include two items submitted directly to Senate (S. Doc. 19): (1) \$2,969,525,000 to restore funds of Commodity Credit Corporation. Entire estimate disallowed in conference; \$1,951,915,000 resubmitted for 1962 in budget estimates for Agriculture (H. Doc. 155); (2) \$490,000,000 for "Payment to the Federal extended compensation account." Reduction made by Senate. Resubmitted to Senate for 1962 in Labor-HEW bill (S. Doc. 30).

² Includes borrowing authority as follows: Budget estimate, \$15,000,000; House reported and passed, \$10,000,000; Senate reported and passed, \$10,000,000.

NOTE.—Indefinite appropriations are included in this table.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON OPEN SPACE AND MASS
TRANSPORTATION

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. President, I wish to comment on the conference report on the supplemental appropriations bill, H.R. 9169. My remarks will be as brief as possible for I do not want to unduly delay the proceedings of the Senate in these final hours of the session, but I must express my astonishment and dismay over the action of the conferees in hamstringing administrative expenses in connection with the \$75 million mass transportation and \$50 million open space programs enacted by Congress in June. This action can only have the effect of seriously crippling these programs.

These programs are not only complex, thereby necessitating a sufficient number of qualified people to properly administer them, they are also vitally important to the urban and metropolitan areas across the country, large and small.

I know that traffic congestion and the rapid deterioration of mass transportation is perhaps the most acute problem facing the New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut metropolitan area. And even as far away as Seattle, Wash., I recently came across an editorial from the Seattle Post Intelligencer commenting that there was no other single more important problem than this facing that city.

The problem is no less important to the smaller cities and towns of the country. Three hundred smaller towns have lost all forms of public transportation, mostly bus, since the war, and more are on the way. This means that about half the people of those areas are deprived of an essential service because they are either too young, too old, too infirm, or too poor to drive an automobile.

As for open space, every year more than a million acres of farmland fall before the onrush of urbanism, and residential developments are sprawling over the countryside at an accelerating rate, pushing nature's horizon farther and farther away from more and more people.

We know about the disappearance of open space in the East, because we have lost so much of it. In fact New York has approved a \$75 million bond issue by the overwhelming margin of 3 to 1, which will be used to acquire and preserve park and open space land. New Jersey's legislature unanimously approved a \$60 million green acres bond issue, which will be up for the approval of the voters this November.

But this is not just a problem for the megalopolis of 31 million people living in the Northeast. It is perhaps even more important to the hundreds of smaller rapidly growing urban areas of the country, which still have an opportunity to preserve reasonable amounts of open space within reasonable distance of the urban centers, so that when the growth and expansion comes, the open space will be there as an integral part of the total environment.

And open space serves so many vital purposes: We need it to meet our recreational needs that cannot be met by

a weekend drive to the country; we need it for our children so they can have a place to play and roam; we need to hold on to our most scenic areas; we need it to meet a multitude of urban conservation purposes; we need it to provide buffers between communities to keep them from merging into an indistinguishable sea of subdivisions, to enhance adjacent property values and curb the spread of blight and deterioration, and to provide relief from the concrete and asphalt of urban living.

Evidence of the importance of these two programs can be seen in the dramatic response that has occurred since enactment of the programs in June. The Housing and Home Finance Agency has received more than 25 inquiries and requests for assistance under the mass transportation program, and more than 95 under the open space program, despite the fact that the application forms have not even been printed yet. These inquiries have come from all over the country, and I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that a list of the inquiries and requests be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

Therefore, Mr. President, I simply cannot understand the action of the conferees in denying the modest requests of the administration for funds to administer these two programs—unless the Housing Agency capitulates to the whims of the Appropriations Committees and consents to this usurpation of power by these committees.

And I must say, frankly, that the action strikes me as a brazen attempt to change the fundamental character of a number of very important programs in the final hours of this weary session of Congress when most of the Members have not had a chance to study and debate these changes.

If, as I hope, the Agency refuses to accept the conditional restrictions of the bill, the action of the conferees can have no other effect than to seriously cripple these two vitally important programs, because the Agency is already under strain to properly administer the greatly expanded programs provided in this year's Housing Act.

The Agency does not have spare personnel around to assign to these very complex programs. They urgently need competent qualified people who are familiar with the technical problems of mass transportation and open space. I think the conferees made a serious mistake in judgment in denying funds to obtain the necessary personnel.

Nevertheless, I take strong exception—and I am sure a great many other Senators and Representatives will too—to any implication, expressed or otherwise, on the part of the conferees that the denial of administrative funds except on their terms means that these programs should not be implemented this year. I call attention that there were 18 cosponsors of the mass transportation bill from both sides of the aisle and more than 25 companion measures in the House, and I am sure that all these members would join me in the belief that the will of Congress with respect to this program was expressed in the passage of the

Housing Act. I am sure they would join me in challenging the action of the conferees. Likewise I am sure that the cosponsors and supporters of the open space program would share a similar view with respect to the terms imposed on that program.

Obviously it is going to be extremely difficult for the Agency to effectively implement these programs under these totally unacceptable conditions, but because they are so intimately related to the urban renewal and community facilities programs, I earnestly hope that the Agency will recognize the urgency of these two programs and reallocate the resources and duties of existing personnel in order to give these programs the careful and expeditious attention they deserve, even if it means working overtime. Next year we can deal with the problems caused by the conferees.

I recognize that the diversion of people from the urban renewal and community facilities programs to work on mass transportation and open space will tax the Agency's ability to administer the former two programs.

But I believe such a diversion would be amply justified, indeed imperative. For we are not talking here about a problem of delay. Delays in the processing of a community facilities or urban renewal project would be unfortunate, but the damage would not be irreparable.

In contrast, delay in the implementation of the mass transportation will mean a continuation of the downward spiral in transit service, which has declined about 38 percent in the last 10 years, throwing that much more burden on our already overcrowded highways and causing that much more despair on the part of central city businessmen whose financial contribution to the renewal of the city will depend heavily on whether they see any positive action to overcome the traffic congestion that is stifling their commercial activity. A continued decline and loss of essential mass transportation, especially rail transit, will mean that much greater cost when it is ultimately realized that the lost facilities will have to be replaced.

Delay in the implementation of the open space program will mean that much more loss of the rapidly disappearing open space land around the urban areas that is so vitally needed for recreation, conservation, and scenic purposes. Each new subdivision that spreads into a stream valley or flood plain, or eats into a wooded hillside, or sprawls over once scenic and pastoral farmland means an irreplaceable loss of land that might have been and perhaps should have been saved.

Unlike other programs, delay in the prompt initiation of the transit and open space programs will mean irretrievable economic or social losses.

In the confidence that a great many other Members of this and the other body would support me if there had been time to alert them, I strongly urge the Agency to refuse the "terms" of the conferees, recognize the urgency of these problems, give them top priority and use existing personnel to carry out these programs to the best of its admittedly han-

dicapped ability as promptly as possible, with full consciousness that when Congress provided the Agency with \$75 million for mass transportation and \$50 million for open space, it fully intended that these funds would be wisely used as they were provided, and not with the strings that a few Members of Congress have tied on them.

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

CONFERENCES, LETTERS, AND OTHER INQUIRIES ABOUT OPEN-SPACE GRANTS

I. STATES

California: Division of recreation, department of natural resources; Congressman GUBSER.

Connecticut: Community development commission and park and forest commission. District of Columbia: National Capital Regional Planning Commission; Recreation Department.

Illinois: Illinois Association of Park Districts.

Iowa: State conservation commission.

Michigan: Congressman O'HARA.

New Jersey: Representatives of department of conservation and economic development.

North Carolina: North Carolina Recreation Commission.

Pennsylvania: Department of internal affairs.

Northern Virginia: Regional park authority.

Washington: State parks and recreation commission (through Senator JACKSON).

Wisconsin: Gaylord Nelson, Governor; director, conservation department.

II. COUNTIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS

Alabama: Tuscaloosa; Congressman SELDEN.

California: Atascadero: Congressman TEAGUE; Burbank, planning commission; Fontana, planning commission; Pacifica, city manager; Sacramento, department of natural resources; San Francisco, city and county planning commission and mayor; Santa Clara, director of planning; Santa Clara County, planning commission.

Colorado: Denver: Interregional county planning commission; Westminster, metropolitan recreation district.

Connecticut: Wethersfield, acting town manager.

Florida: Dade County, planning department; Miami, parks and recreation department.

Georgia: Atlanta, metropolitan planning commission; Dekalb County Planning Commission; Valdosta, Lowndes County Planning Commission.

Hawaii, Honolulu: City and county planning commission.

Idaho: Nampa, mayor.

Illinois: Cook County, forest preserve district; Evanston, director of city planning; Lake Bluff, State Senator Robert McClory; Lake County, Lake County Forest Preserve; Moline, director of city planning; Springfield, Congressman MACK.

Indiana: Marion County, councilman.

Iowa: Waterloo, director of LPA.

Kentucky: Lexington, city manager.

Louisiana: Eunice, aldermen; Lake Charles, metropolitan planning commission; Natchitoches, Congressman MCSWEEEN.

Maryland: Baltimore, planning commissioner; Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties, Jesse F. Nicholson, executive director, and John P. Hewitt, director of parks, Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission; Somerset, mayor.

Massachusetts: Danvers, town manager; Norwood, selectman; Shrewsbury, town manager.

Michigan: Ann Arbor, planning department; Livonia, city planning council; Wash-tenaw County, planning commission.

Minnesota: Bloomington, recreation commission; Ramsey County, Senator HUMPHREY, St. Paul, parks and recreation department.

Mississippi, Meridian: Housing authority. Missouri, University City: City manager. Montana, Laurel: Senator MANSFIELD.

Nebraska, Lincoln: City planning director. New Jersey, Westfield: Administrative assistant.

New York: Babylon, Long Island, Long Island State Park Commission; Bear Mountain, Pailsades Interstate Park Commission; Buffalo, commissioner of planning and public works; Mina, town supervisor; Monroe County, county planning council; New York City, division of housing and community renewal; Rye, Congressman DOOLEY.

North Carolina: Charlotte, Charlotte-Mecklenburg Planning Commission; Fayetteville, director of planning; Greensboro, parks and recreation department, and mayor.

Ohio: Akron, tricounty regional planning commission; Canton, director of city planning; Cleveland, metropolitan park district; Cuyahoga Falls, Silver Lake Village Council; Dayton, director of welfare; Kettering, city manager; Lakewood, mayor; Montgomery County, Washington Township Park District; Toledo, Michael J. Dumas, mayor.

Oregon: Medford, city manager; Reedsport, Congressman DUNNO; Willamette, Mid-Willamette Valley Planning Commission.

Pennsylvania: Bucks County: Park board, Robert W. Pierson, executive director, county park board; Philadelphia, development coordinator's office; Williamsport, Congressman SCHNEEBELL.

South Carolina. Columbia: Director of city planning.

Tennessee: Johnson City, city manager; Waverley, housing authority.

Virginia: Arlington County Planning office; Fairfax County Park Authority.

Wisconsin: Madison city planning director; New Berlin, Senator PROXMIER.

III. ORGANIZATIONS

Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Committee: Arthur Davis, director.

Penjerdel: (Open space consultants.)

Individual prominent writer: William Holly Whyte.

The regional offices have indicated, as of September 19, 1961, interest expressed by the following additional localities: Little Rock, Ark.; Fremont, Calif.; Napa, Calif.; San Jose, Calif.; Sausalito, Calif.; Santa Clara County, Calif.; Honolulu, Hawaii; Des Moines, Iowa; Waterloo, Iowa; Kansas City, Kans.; Wichita, Kans.; Lansing, Mich.; Warren, Mich.; Kansas City, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.; Erie County, N.Y.; Trenton, N.J.; East Liberty, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Scranton, Pa.; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; San Antonio, Tex.; Fond du Lac, Wis.

Requests for open space grants which indicated dollar amounts:

Colorado: Denver and region	\$2,000,000
Pennsylvania:	
Delaware County	120,000
McKeesport	78,335
Puerto Rico	600,000
Wisconsin, Milwaukee	2,000,000
Illinois, Cook County Forest Preserve District	5,000,000

REQUEST FOR URBAN TRANSPORTATION PLANNING ASSISTANCE

Locality: Atlanta, Ga. Purpose: Transportation feasibility study.

Locality: Ithaca, N.Y. Purpose: Transportation survey of their bus system which they will take over from a private bus company.

Locality: South Shore transportation district, Mass. Purpose: Assistance in the development of plans for urban transportation facilities.

Locality: Philadelphia, Pa. Purpose: Planning for improved city transportation system.

Locality: Seattle, Wash. Purpose: Transportation study of metropolitan area from Seattle to Tacoma.

Locality: Boston, Mass. Purpose: Planning for five separate projects to extend and improve rapid transit operations in the Boston area.

Locality: Chicago, Ill. Purpose: Research project to determine the type of financial structure that would provide a solution to the economic needs of metropolitan areas and to encourage rapid transit development and usage.

Locality: New York, N.Y. Purpose: Feasibility of setting up a new agency to operate commuter services on the New Haven and New York Central Railroads.

REQUEST FOR MASS TRANSPORTATION DEMONSTRATION GRANTS

Locality: San Francisco, Calif. Purpose: To install part of their new rapid transit system which would help to discover more efficient and economical methods of mass movement of people.

Locality: Philadelphia, Pa. Purpose: Engineering and land acquisition program to double downtown stations, eliminate stub-end terminals, and demonstrate viability of central city.

Locality: Philadelphia, Pa. Purpose: To build 2.3-mile, high-speed transit link between airport and railroad station.

Locality: Detroit, Mich. Purpose: 25-mile monorail test line between center of Pontiac and Detroit CBD.

Locality: Newark, N.J. Purpose: Would pave Newark, N.J., subway line so that it could be converted to bus use for more flexibility.

Locality: Atlanta, Ga. Purpose: Downtown phase of distribution program.

Locality: Ithaca, N.Y. Purpose: Free city bus service.

Locality: Cleveland, Ohio. Purpose: To construct a 4-mile extension to Cleveland's Hopkins Airport of the present Cleveland Transit System.

REQUEST FOR MASS TRANSPORTATION LOANS

Locality: San Francisco, Calif. Purpose: To help finance new rapid transit system if approved by referendum in June 1962.

Locality: Augusta, Ga. Purpose: To purchase buses.

Locality: Philadelphia, Pa. Purpose: To purchase new electric and diesel commuter railroad cars.

Locality: Los Angeles, Calif. Purpose: To build the "backbone route" of their new rapid transit system.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THE MASS TRANSPORTATION PROVISIONS OF THE HOUSING ACT OF 1961

St. Petersburg, Fla.; San Bernardino, Calif.; Springfield, Mo.; Eugene, Oreg.; South Shore Transportation District (Massachusetts); New Orleans, La.; Augusta, Ga.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, has the conference report been agreed to? The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

AUTHORIZATION FOR SECRETARY OF SENATE TO RECEIVE MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

On motion of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, it was ordered, that notwithstanding the final adjournment of the present session of the Congress, the Secretary be, and he is hereby, authorized to receive messages from the House of Representatives.

PRIME MINISTER NEHRU

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I am very sorry that I was not on the Senate floor on Monday, when the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER] commented upon the suggestion of the majority leader, Senator MANSFIELD, that Prime Minister Nehru of India be considered for the position of Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Senator MANSFIELD had the right to make such a proposal, and Senator GOLDWATER had the right to voice his objections to the suggestion.

I believe the matter is academic, for Mr. Nehru is occupied as the Prime Minister and undoubted leader of India. It is my judgment that he would not consider the office of Secretary-General, as interested as he is in the success of the United Nations.

I comment on the matter only to say that I do not consider that the views of the junior Senator from Arizona concerning Prime Minister Nehru are representative of the views of the Senate or of the people of the United States.

Our Government does not agree with every position or view of Mr. Nehru in the field of foreign policy, as I do not. And it is not expected that the Government of India and Mr. Nehru will agree with every position of the United States. However, I point out these things that we should remember when we speak of Mr. Nehru:

He is the leader of India—a country of nearly 400 million people, a country bordering the Soviet Union and Communist China—and he has led his country for years in the path of parliamentary democracy, free institutions, and social justice—all goals that have been the goals of our country since our independence.

He is the leader of a country which sent medical detachments to Korea, and which sent troops to carry out the exchange of prisoners after that war. Only lately, when other U.N. countries threatened to remove their peace forces from the Congo, he halted the trend by sending to the Congo, Indian soldiers.

At the United Nations he has spoken out against the splitting of the office of Secretary-General. And at the Belgrade Conference, even though that conference disappointed the people of our country, he pointed out to its delegates that the overwhelming issues before the world are those of war or peace, Berlin, nuclear weapons.

I will not continue, for Prime Minister Nehru's record is well known in our country and in the world. He is antitotalitarian; he is democratic; he is devoted to peace.

I repeat that our foreign policy seeks a world of independent, sovereign, democratic nations. That is best for our security, for a world order of law, and for peace. And that, I believe, is the policy of Mr. Nehru for his country.

NEED FOR EXTENSION OF
SUGAR ACT

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. President, as this 1st session of the 87th Congress draws to a close, it is not inappropriate to dis-

cuss what should be the first order of business in January.

My mail has been heavy, in recent weeks, with letters from farmers in Colorado asking me to assure them that extension of the Sugar Act will be called up as first order of business in January.

Mr. President, I agree that renewal of the Sugar Act should receive high priority in the second session of this Congress.

I hope the Senate and House Committees will make plans this fall for early hearings in January, so that a bill will be moved speedily once we reconvene.

Partial hearings have already been held in the House. On May 18 and 19 the Agriculture Committee heard between 50 and 60 witnesses from 15 States, a demonstration of the intense interest in this issue.

The Sugar Act, which was fathered by one of Colorado's most eminent and beloved political statesmen, the late Senator Ed Costigan, will expire on June 31 of next year.

On July 3 of last year we extended the act to March 31 of this year.

This year we extended it to June 31 of next year.

When we reconvene in January, I hope we will begin to work seriously on a permanent sugar law.

This legislation has worked to the benefit of producer and consumer and brought stability to the sugar industry.

This legislation deserves extension.

It needs revision to take into account the world events that have reshaped the relationships of the world's sugar producing and sugar consuming areas. But once the act is adjusted to contemporary conditions it should be extended for a long enough period to give our sugar beet farmers a stable foundation upon which they can plan their crops.

Right now the farmers are disturbed over the possibility of excess production and falling sugar prices.

Two weeks ago the Colorado sugarbeet crop for this year was predicted to top 2.8 million tons, the largest in 30 years.

With sugar prices steadily falling and supplies increasing, the farmer is naturally fearful that if action is not taken swiftly on revision and extension of the Sugar Act he will face further depressed prices as foreign sugar floods the market.

This is why we must begin early in 1962 to revise and extend the Sugar Act.

It will be a severe blow to the sugarbeet farmers if we procrastinate on the Sugar Act extension and then in June extend it once more for a limited period.

The farmers want long-range stability.

Colorado has considerable interest in a stable sugar program.

Colorado is the second largest sugarbeet producing State in the United States.

Only two States in the Nation harvest more than 100,000 acres of sugarbeets a year—Colorado and California. Colorado harvested 155,100 acres in 1960; California 208,000 acres.

Colorado has the most beet-producing farms of any State in the Nation producing sugarbeets. We have 4,285 beet farms. The next State is Idaho with 4,047.

Colorado has the most number of persons eligible for payments under the Sugar Act of 1948. We have 8,810. Idaho has 6,371.

Out of 22 sugarbeet States, Colorado is second in tons of beets harvested (2,761,000 in 1960) and second in Sugar Act payments.

Colorado has more sugarbeet factories than any other State in the Union. Colorado has 14 factories; California has 10; the next nearest State has 5.

All of this means that my State will have a real stake in the actions taken by Congress next year on sugar.

What we will do next January will bear heavily on the economy of my State.

Last year Colorado farmers earned \$42,464,069 from sugarbeets.

At the same time another \$25 million was paid out to workers in the 14 Colorado sugarbeet processing plants.

Sugar is a \$70 million income producer in my State.

The National Beet Growers Federation has its headquarters in Greeley, Colo.

They have been concerned with falling sugar prices and the current excess supply of sugar.

On August 9 of this year the federation wrote Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman, expressing their concern over these developments and sent me a copy of their letter. These farmers hope that a new Sugar Act will help stabilize these new, unsettling conditions.

I ask unanimous consent that the federation's letter be printed in the RECORD at this point.

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

NATIONAL BEET GROWERS FEDERATION,
Greeley, Colo., August 9, 1961.

The Honorable ORVILLE FREEMAN,
Secretary of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Sugarbeet growers are noting with a great deal of concern the continued weakness in the sugar price structure. This weakness is occurring in the raw price and has been apparent in refined sugar prices for the past few weeks.

The spot raw prices at New York have sharply declined from the June 1 level of \$6.55 to \$6.01 on August 7, a drop of 54 cents per hundredweight, or nearly 10 percent in a period of slightly over a month.

Refined sugar prices have not declined so markedly. Beet sugar basis prices declined from \$8.60 per hundredweight on July 6 to \$8.40.

If raw sugar is purchased in any large amount at the \$6.01 level we can expect much lower basis prices in refined sugar, especially beet sugar.

Sugarbeet growers share proportionately in the net price received by their processors and under present marketing conditions, unless action is taken by the Department of Agriculture, the returns to sugarbeet growers will be drastically reduced.

When President Kennedy approved the new farm bill on Tuesday, August 8, he stated that "(This is) a major step toward a sound agricultural economy and a better life for the farmers of this country." This bill, as we understand it, is designed to improve farm incomes. The professed policies of the Kennedy administration with respect to agriculture is to raise farm income, and yet the domestic sugar producing industry—both beet and cane—are faced with lower returns unless immediate action is taken to strengthen the market.



An Act

75 STAT. 733.

Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962,
and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1962") for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, namely:

Supplemental
Appropriation
Act, 1962.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

STATISTICAL REPORTING SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses", \$20,000.

AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION MEASURES

For an additional amount for "Emergency conservation measures" to be used for the same purposes and subject to the same conditions as funds appropriated under this head in the Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957, and the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1958, including necessary administrative expenses, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

71 Stat. 176,
426.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS

For an additional amount for "Loan Authorizations", for loans under the Act of August 28, 1937, as amended, \$8,000,000.

50 Stat. 869;
68 Stat. 734.
16 USC 590r-
590x-3.

FARM HOUSING GRANTS AND LOANS

For grants and loans for the purposes of subsections 504(a) and 504(b), of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1474), \$10,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1965.

63 Stat. 434.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including \$125,000 for farm housing research and study programs as authorized by subsections (b) and (c) of section 506 of the Housing Act of 1949, as added by section 805 of the Housing Act of 1961 (42 U.S.C. 1471), \$1,500,000.

Ante, p. 188.
42 USC 1476.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

PARTICIPATION IN CENTURY 21 EXPOSITION

For an additional amount for Participation in Century 21 Exposition, for expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of September 2, 1958 (72 Stat. 1703), as amended (73 Stat. 486), \$900,000, to remain available until expended.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$185,000.

MARITIME ACTIVITIES

MARITIME TRAINING

Reimbursement may be made to the appropriation for the current fiscal year for "Maritime training", for expenses in support of activities financed from the appropriations for "Research and development" and "Ship construction."

PAYMENT OF WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION CLAIMS

For payment of claims arising out of vessel operations activities of the War Shipping Administration, \$18,136.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Research and technical services", \$1,500,000, of which not to exceed \$475,000 shall be available for payment to the "Working capital fund", National Bureau of Standards, for additional capital.

WEATHER BUREAU

METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITE OPERATIONS

For expenses necessary to establish and operate a system for the continuous observation of worldwide meteorological conditions from space satellites and for the reporting and processing of the data obtained for use in weather forecasting, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$48,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That payments of (a) not to exceed \$285,000 may be made to the appropriation for the Weather Bureau for the current fiscal year for "Salaries and expenses," and (b) not to exceed \$600,000 may be made to the General Services Administration for construction of additional office space: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for payment to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for procurement, in accordance with the authority available to that Administration, of such equipment or facilities as may be necessary to establish and operate the aforesaid system.

AREA REDEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

AREA REDEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses of the Area Redevelopment Administration, including not to exceed \$3,375,000 for technical assistance as authorized by section 11 of the Area Redevelopment Act (Public Law 87-27), not to exceed \$40,000,000 for public facility grants as authorized by section 8 of such Act, not to exceed \$122,500,000 for loans and participations as authorized by section 6 and public facility loans as authorized by section 7 of such Act, and not to exceed \$1,875,000 for expenses not otherwise provided for herein, including rent in the District of Columbia and hire of passenger motor vehicles, in all,

60 Stat. 810.

Ante, p. 55.

pursuant to authority of section 23 of such Act, \$170,750,000: *Ante*, p. 62.
Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for administrative expenses in connection with loans and participations financed or to be financed with funds borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

RIVERS AND HARBORS AND FLOOD CONTROL

For an additional amount for "Operation and maintenance, general", \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

For construction of a United States Ship Arizona Memorial, as authorized by law (Public Law 87-201), \$150,000.

Ante, p. 470.

PROCUREMENT

SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY

For an additional amount for "Shipbuilding and conversion, Navy", \$40,000,000, to remain available until expended.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

PAYMENTS TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS

For an additional amount for "Payments to School Districts", \$145,593,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 2393, Eighty-seventh Congress, or similar legislation.

ASSISTANCE FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Assistance for School Construction", including not to exceed \$90,000 for necessary expenses during the current fiscal year of technical services rendered by other agencies, \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon enactment into law of S. 2393, Eighty-seventh Congress.

DEFENSE EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Defense educational activities", \$70,000.

EXPANSION OF TEACHING IN EDUCATION OF THE DEAF

For grants to public or other nonprofit institutions of higher education for courses of study and scholarships for training teachers of the deaf, and not to exceed \$75,000 for salaries and expenses in connection therewith, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$1,575,000.

60 Stat. 810.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

CHRONIC DISEASES AND HEALTH OF THE AGED

For an additional amount for "Chronic diseases and health of the aged", including carrying out section 316 of the Public Health Service Act, \$7,000,000; and in addition, \$2,000,000 to be transferred from the appropriation for "Community health practice and research" in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1962: *Provided*, That \$6,000,000 of the appropriations granted under this head shall be available only for allotments and payments to States pursuant to section 314(c) of the Public Health Service Act for establishing and maintaining adequate community services for the chronically ill and aged: *Provided further*, That any State's allotment for general health purposes under section 314(c) of such Act shall also be available at the discretion of the State for establishing and maintaining adequate community services for the chronically ill and aged: *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of H.R. 4998, Eighty-seventh Congress.

Ante, p. 599.

42 USC 246.

COMMUNITY HEALTH PRACTICE AND RESEARCH

For an additional amount for "Community Health Practice and Research", \$375,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of H.R. 4998, Eighty-seventh Congress.

HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Hospital construction activities", for grants or loans for nursing homes under part G of title VI of the Public Health Service Act, as amended, \$8,500,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall become effective only upon the enactment into law of H.R. 4998, Eighty-seventh Congress.

68 Stat. 462.
42 USC 291s-
291v.

GRANTS FOR WASTE TREATMENT WORKS CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Grants for waste treatment works construction", fiscal years 1960-1961, \$1,101,000, to remain available until five days after the date of approval of this Act.

For an additional amount for "Grants for waste treatment works construction", \$30,000,000.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Buildings and facilities", \$1,600,000, to remain available until expended.

WATER SUPPLY AND WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

For an additional amount for "Water supply and water pollution control", including an additional amount of \$1,800,000 for grants to States under section 5 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, \$5,300,000.

33 USC 466d.
Ante, pp. 205,
206.

HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL CARE

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1961, for "Hospitals and medical care", \$200,000; and the limitation under this head in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1961, on the amount available for payments for medical care of

75 STAT. 736.
75 STAT. 737.
74 Stat. 766.

dependents and retired personnel under the Dependents' Medical Care Act (37 U.S.C., chap. 7), is increased from "\$2,445,000" to "\$2,645,000".

70 Stat. 250;
72 Stat. 1569.
37 USC 401-423,
passim.

CIVIL DEFENSE MEDICAL STOCKPILE ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary for procurement, storage (including underground storage), distribution, and maintenance of emergency civil defense medical supplies and equipment authorized by section 201(h) of the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended (50 U.S.C., app. 2281(h)), \$13,000,000, to remain available until expended.

64 Stat. 1248.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

For an additional amount for "Limitation on salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance", to be derived from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund, \$26,500,000.

LIMITATION ON CONSTRUCTION, BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

For an additional amount for "Limitation on construction, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance", \$4,000,000, to be derived from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund, which together with sums heretofore appropriated under said head shall establish a limitation of cost of \$36,290,000.

ASSISTANCE FOR UNITED STATES CITIZENS RETURNED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES, BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses of carrying out section 1113 of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1301-1312), including reimbursement to the "Emergency Fund for the President, national defense", fiscal year 1962, for expenditures heretofore made during the current fiscal year for welfare services and emergency financial assistance to repatriated American nationals, \$400,000, to be merged with the appropriation granted in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1962, for "Hospitalization and services for repatriated mentally ill American nationals".

Ante, p. 142.

Ante, p. 605.

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

EDUCATION OF THE BLIND

For an additional amount for "Education of the blind", \$270,000.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

For an additional amount for "Plans and specifications", including a hospital building and related facilities, as authorized by law, \$250,000 to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Office of the Secretary", \$145,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF FIELD ADMINISTRATION

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Office of Field Administration", \$180,000, to be transferred from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND YOUTH OFFENSES

For grants for demonstration, evaluation, and training projects, and for technical assistance, relating to control of juvenile delinquency, and youth offenses, and for salaries and expenses in connection therewith, \$8,200,000.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

For an additional amount for "Executive Mansion and Grounds", \$165,000.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", including not to exceed \$25,000 for travel expenses, \$225,000.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$170,000, including an additional amount of not to exceed \$155,000 for salaries.

FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

DISASTER RELIEF

For an additional amount for "Disaster relief", \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed 3 per centum of the foregoing amount shall be available for administrative expenses.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

GRANTS-IN-AID FOR AIRPORTS

For grants-in-aid for airports pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Airport Act, as amended, \$150,000,000, to remain available until expended, as follows: for the purposes of section 5(d)(1) of such Act, \$66,500,000 for each of the fiscal years 1962 and 1963; for the purposes of section 5(d)(2) of such Act, \$1,500,000 for each of the fiscal years 1962 and 1963; and for the purposes of section 5(d)(3) of such Act, \$7,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1962 and 1963.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND NONADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES,
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

In addition to amounts otherwise available for administrative expenses of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board for the current fiscal year, not to exceed \$140,000 shall be available for such expenses.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL SAVINGS AND
LOAN INSURANCE CORPORATION

In addition to amounts otherwise available for administrative expenses of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation for the current fiscal year, not to exceed \$75,000 shall be available for such expenses.

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Maritime Commission, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates for individuals not to exceed \$75 per diem; hire passenger motor vehicles; and uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131); \$40,000. 60 Stat. 810. 68 Stat. 1114.

FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$150,000.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

HOSPITAL FACILITIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For an additional amount for expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 7, 1946 (60 Stat. 896), as amended, authorizing the establishment of a hospital center in the District of Columbia, including grants to private agencies for hospital facilities in said District, \$3,000,000, to remain available until expended. Ante, p. 197.

OPERATING EXPENSES, FEDERAL SUPPLY SERVICE

For an additional amount for "Operating expenses, Federal Supply Service", \$900,000.

EXPENSES, SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION

For an additional amount for "Expenses, supply distribution", \$2,000,000.

EXPENSES, FEDERAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of management and operation of a Federal Telecommunications System, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$850,000: *Provided*, That the unexpended balances of funds appropriated for telecommunications purposes in the appropriations for the current fiscal year for "Operating expenses, Public 60 Stat. 810.

Buildings Service", in an amount of not to exceed \$523,000, and for "Operating expenses, Transportation and Public Utilities Service", in an amount of not to exceed \$47,000, may be merged with this appropriation.

ADDITIONAL COURT FACILITIES

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to provide, directly or indirectly, additional space, facilities and courtrooms for the judiciary, including alteration and extension of Government-owned buildings and acquisition of additions to sites of such buildings; rents; furnishings and equipment; repair and alteration of rented space; moving Government agencies in connection with the assignment and transfer of space; preliminary planning; preparation of drawings and specifications by contract or otherwise; and administrative expenses; \$2,500,000, to remain available until expended.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$150,000: *Provided*, That funds expended under this head shall be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals: *Provided further*, That in addition to amounts otherwise available for expenses of travel, not to exceed \$55,000 shall be available for such expenses.

60 Stat. 810.

URBAN PLANNING GRANTS

For an additional amount for "Urban planning grants", \$13,500,000.

HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY FUND

For an additional amount for the revolving fund established pursuant to section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1701-q et seq.), including an additional amount of not to exceed \$162,500 for administrative expenses during the current fiscal year, \$35,000,000.

Ante, p. 162.

MASS TRANSPORTATION LOANS AND GRANTS

For necessary expenses in connection with loans including purchase of securities and obligations in connection with mass transportation facilities, as authorized by clause (2) of section 202(a) of the Housing Amendments of 1955, as amended, and grants in connection with mass transportation demonstration projects, as authorized by section 103(b) of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, including not to exceed \$157,500 for administrative expenses, \$42,500,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for administrative expenses in connection with loans including the purchase of securities and obligations which are to be financed with funds borrowed from the Secretary of the Treasury or grants to be made requiring payments in excess of the amount herein appropriated therefor.

Ante, p. 173.

Ante, p. 166.

OPEN SPACE LAND GRANTS

For expenses in connection with grants to aid in the acquisition of open-space land or interests therein, and with the provision of technical assistance to State and local public bodies (including the undertak-

ing of studies and publication of information), \$35,000,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$110,000 may be used for administrative expenses and technical assistance, and no part of this appropriation shall be used for administrative expenses in connection with grants requiring payments in excess of the amount herein appropriated therefor.

LOW INCOME HOUSING DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS

For low income housing demonstration programs pursuant to section 207 of the Housing Act of 1961, \$2,000,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$20,000 of this appropriation may be used for administrative expenses, and no part shall be used for administrative expenses in connection with contracts to make grants in excess of the amount herein appropriated therefor. *Ante*, p. 165.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR, PUBLIC FACILITY LOANS

In addition to the amount otherwise available for administrative expenses in connection with public facility loans from the revolving fund established pursuant to title II of the Housing Amendments of 1955, as amended, \$350,000 shall be available for such expenses during the current fiscal year. 69 Stat. 642.
42 USC 1491-
1496.

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATIONS ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND NONADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

In addition to amounts otherwise available for administrative and nonadministrative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration during the current fiscal year, not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available for administrative expenses and not to exceed \$5,000,000 shall be available for certain nonadministrative expenses of said agency, as classified by law.

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

In addition to the amount otherwise available for administrative expenses of the Federal National Mortgage Association for the current fiscal year, not to exceed \$600,000 shall be available for such expenses.

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

ANNUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1961, for "Annual contributions", \$5,322,000.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

PAYMENT OF LOAN GUARANTIES

For payments required to be made as a consequence of loan guaranties made by the Interstate Commerce Commission under section 503 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended (49 U.S.C. 1233), 72 Stat. 569. \$14,700,000.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Not to exceed \$10,000,000 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration may be transferred from "Research and development" to the "Salaries and expenses" appropriation.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses", \$85,000.

LAND ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION

For necessary expenses for the National Capital Transportation Agency for acquisition of land, or interests therein, and for incidental construction, for transit facilities, as authorized by law, \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of S. 2397, Eighty-seventh Congress, or similar legislation, authorizing said agency to carry out part 1 of its transit development program.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

PAYMENT TO RAILROAD UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACCOUNT

For an additional amount for payment to the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Account, as a repayable advance, as authorized by section 4 of the Temporary Extended Railroad Unemployment Insurance Benefits Act of 1961, \$10,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 1962: *Provided*, That this amount shall be repaid to the general fund of the Treasury from the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Account, whether or not the total derived from the temporary increase in the contribution rate under section 5 of such Act is sufficient for this purpose.

Ante, p. 17.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$412,500.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$3,415,000.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$363,500.

REVOLVING FUND

For additional capital for the revolving fund authorized by the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to be available without fiscal year limitations, \$160,000,000.

Ante, p. 666.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,500,000.

ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION OF RADIO FACILITIES

For an additional amount for "Acquisition and construction of radio facilities", \$3,250,000, to remain available until expended.

GENERAL PROVISION

Section 206 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1944 (5 U.S.C. 16a), is amended by inserting "(a)" after "SEC. 206." and by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection: 57 Stat. 196.

"(b) In all cases in which under the Constitution or laws of the United States oaths are authorized or required to be administered, such oaths may be administered by the Vice President of the United States."

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For an additional amount for "Management of lands and resources", \$1,250,000.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

For an additional amount for "Education and Welfare Services," \$750,000.

REVOLVING FUND FOR LOANS

For payment to the revolving fund for loans, as authorized by section 10 of the Act of June 18, 1934, as amended (25 U.S.C. 470), 48 Stat. 986. \$4,000,000.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Management and Investigations of Resources

For an additional amount for "Management and investigations of resources", \$400,000.

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses", \$3,500,000, to remain available until expended, including an additional amount of \$130,000 for administration and coordination.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

For an additional amount for "Management and Protection", \$25,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For an additional amount for "Construction", for acquisition of lands, interests therein, improvements, and related personal property, \$2,250,000, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

For an additional amount for "Administration of territories", \$4,500,000.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

For an additional amount for "Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands", \$200,000.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

For an additional amount for "Surveys, Investigations, and Research", \$100,000.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$200,000.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, general legal activities", \$460,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Antitrust Division", \$375,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the Administrative Conference of the United States, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals, \$150,000.

60 Stat. 810.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

AREA REDEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary to carry into effect sections 16 and 17 of the Area Redevelopment Act (Public Law 87-27), including grants or reimbursements to States, \$14,000,000, of which \$10,000,000 shall be available for occupational training and retraining payments to individuals authorized by section 17 of such Act.

Ante, pp. 58, 59.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM

For an additional amount for "Compliance activities, Mexican farm labor program", \$429,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of H.R. 2010, Eighty-seventh Congress.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, MEXICAN FARM LABOR PROGRAM

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses, Mexican farm labor program", \$594,000, to be derived from the Farm labor supply revolving fund: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of H.R. 2010, Eighty-seventh Congress.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$1,950,000.

ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT ACTIVITIES

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, for arms control and disarmament activities, as authorized by law, \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall be effective only upon the enactment into law of S. 2180 or H.R. 9118, Eighty-seventh Congress, or similar Ante, p. 631. legislation.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

MISSIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

For an additional amount for "Missions to international organizations", \$15,000.

UNITED STATES CITIZENS COMMISSION ON NATO

Not to exceed \$100,000 of the amount appropriated under this head in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961, shall 74 Stat. 830. remain available until June 30, 1962.

EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

CENTER FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL INTERCHANGE BETWEEN EAST AND WEST

To enable the Secretary of State to provide for carrying out the provisions of the Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange Between East and West Act of 1960, by grant to any appropriate 74 Stat. 141. agency of the State of Hawaii, \$3,300,000: *Provided*, That none of 22 USC 2054 the funds appropriated herein shall be used to pay the salary, or to note. enter into any contract providing for the payment thereof, to any individual in excess of \$20,000 per annum.

PRESERVATION OF ANCIENT NUBIAN MONUMENTS

(SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

For purchase of Egyptian pounds which accrue under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the purposes authorized by section 104(k) of that Act, \$4,000,000.

72 Stat. 275.

OTHER

PAN AMERICAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION BUILDING SITE

For an additional amount for necessary expenses of carrying out the provisions of the Act of March 28, 1960 (Public Law 86-395), authorizing the acquisition of land for conveyance, without consideration, to the Pan American Health Organization for use as a headquarters site, \$217,150, to be transferred to the General Services Administration.

74 Stat. 9.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Salaries and expenses", \$675,000.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Not to exceed \$2,500 of the appropriation granted under this head for the fiscal year 1962 shall be available for the purposes of Public Law 87-42, approved May 27, 1961, authorizing a gold medal to be awarded posthumously to Doctor Thomas A. Dooley III.

Ante, p. 87.

THE JUDICIARY

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES OF JUDGES

For an additional amount for "Salaries of judges", \$900,000.

SALARIES OF SUPPORTING PERSONNEL

For an additional amount for "Salaries of supporting personnel", \$1,145,000.

TRAVEL AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

For an additional amount for "Travel and miscellaneous expenses", \$920,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

For an additional amount for "Administrative Office of the United States Courts", \$15,000.

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1961, for "Fees of jurors and commissioners", \$135,000.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

SENATE

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

FURNITURE

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1961, for "Furniture", \$16,650.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

For an additional amount, fiscal year 1961, for "Miscellaneous items", \$263,000.

SENATE RESTAURANTS

For an additional amount for "Senate Restaurants", \$25,000: *Provided*, That the unobligated balances remaining in the appropriations for Senate Restaurants, fiscal years 1960 and 1961, are hereby made available for payment to the Architect of the Capitol for deposit in the special deposit account created by Public Law 87-82, approved Ante, p. 199. July 6, 1961.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to Mollie M. Brooks, widow of Overton Brooks, late a Representative from the State of Louisiana, \$22,500.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE

Such additional amounts as may be necessary for telephone and telegraph, fiscal year 1961, may be derived by transfer from the appropriation for such purpose for the fiscal year 1962.

PENALTY MAIL COSTS

Funds available for expenses as authorized and necessary under section 2 of Public Law 286, Eighty-third Congress, shall be available for expenses, as now authorized by law, of delivery to postal patrons of mail matter under congressional frank. 67 Stat. 614;
74 Stat. 728.
39 USC 321o.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Capitol Buildings

For an additional amount for "Capitol buildings", \$494,000.

CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS

For payment of claims as settled and determined by departments and agencies in accord with law and judgments rendered against the United States by the United States Court of Claims and United States district courts, as set forth in Senate Document Numbered 56 and House Document Numbered 229, Eighty-seventh Congress, \$37,850,905, together with such amounts as may be necessary to pay interest (as 75 STAT. 747.
75 STAT. 748.

and when specified in such judgments or provided by law) and such additional sums due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in foreign currency: *Provided*, That no judgment herein appropriated for shall be paid until it shall have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise: *Provided further*, That, unless otherwise specifically required by law or by the judgment, payment of interest wherever appropriated for herein shall not continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

Approved September 30, 1961.

