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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

July 17

senior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN] is chairman. Of the 15, 12 were referred by the Committee on Government Operations to the Subcommittee on Reorganization.

It is with some gratification that I report to the Senate that the subcommittee has acted favorably upon 8 of these 12 Hoover Commission proposals, 1 of which—records management improvements—has become public law; 3 others of which, on the recommendation of the Committee on Government Operations, have passed the Senate; and 4 of which have been reported favorably by the Subcommittee on Reorganization to the Government Operations Committee. Of the 4 remaining measures, 1, Reorganization No. 1 of 1957, became effective June 30; 2 were superseded by bills upon which the subcommittee favorably reported, so no further action was necessary upon them; while the fourth is scheduled for consideration at an impending executive session.

In considering the pressures for action on the Hoover Commission's reports, it must be borne in mind that many of the Commission's recommendations are highly controversial in nature, that oth-

ers are diametrically opposed to long-standing congressional policy, and that all of them require extensive staff work, exhaustive examination, and thorough deliberation by committees before judicious action can be taken. It is my opinion, Mr. President, in view of these considerations, that the action taken by the Senate to date indicates that steady progress, indeed, is being made on these important reports.

Mr. President, as a matter of information to Members of the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the staff memorandum of the Subcommittee on Reorganization, relating to action upon the Hoover Commission's Reports, be incorporated herewith as part of my remarks.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON REORGANIZATION,
SENATE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS,
July 15, 1957.

Staff memorandum No. 85-1-50 SE.
Subject: Action by the Senate on Hoover Commission bills, 85th Congress, 1st session.

In response to many inquiries, the following tabulation of bills introduced in the

Senate relating to the second Hoover Commission's reports is submitted herewith for your information.

A staff study of legislation introduced in the 1st session of the 85th Congress indicates that some 49 bills which relate either to the Commission's recommendations or to its general objectives had been introduced as of July 15, 1957.

These bills, along with Senate Joint Resolution 97; H. R. 53, a House bill which the Senate approved, an amendment to the defense appropriation bill, and Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1957 are tabulated hereafter in chronological order, cross referenced as to title, the Hoover Commission report to which each relates, committee reference and action reported to date.

As may be noted, three of these measures, H. R. 53 (codification of Veterans' Administration laws), S. 1536 (transfer of historical records to the National Archives) and Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1957 (final liquidation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation) have become public law.

A more detailed analysis of action by both Houses of the Congress on legislation relating to the Hoover Commission reports is expected to be available shortly after the Congress recesses.

MILES SCULL, Jr.,
Professional Staff Member.

Action by the Senate on Hoover Commission bills, 85th Cong., 1st sess., as of July 15, 1957

Bill number and sponsor	Subject	Hoover Commission report	Committee	Action
S. 149; FREAR et al.	Provides for appointment of Postmasters under Civil Service Laws.	Personnel and Civil Service; task force report, pp. 134-135.	Post Office and Civil Service.	Pending.
S. 313; AIKEN et al.	Provides for inspection by Department of Agriculture of poultry products.	Federal Medical Services; task force report, p. 82.	Agriculture and Forestry.	Hearings Feb. 27-28, 1957; superseded by S. 1747 (H. R. 6814, a similar bill, passed House July 10, 1957).
S. 316; SMITH of Maine et al.	Converts appropriation estimates to an annual accrued expenditure basis.	Budget and Accounting; recommendation 7.	Government Operations.	Hearings Apr. 12, 1957; superseded by S. 434.
S. 318; SMITH of Maine.	Provides for appointment of customs officials under civil-service laws.	Personnel and Civil Service; recommendation 16 (in part).	Post Office and Civil Service.	Pending.
S. 385; JOHNSTON of South Carolina et al.	Provides for training Government employees at civilian facilities.	Personnel and Civil Service; recommendation 7 (in part).do.....	Reported Apr. 8, 1957, S. Rept. 213; passed Senate Apr. 12, 1957; referred to House Post Office and Civil Service Committee; pending.
S. 434; KENNEDY et al.	Converts appropriation estimates to an annual accrued expenditure basis.	Budget and accounting; recommendation 7.	Government Operations.	Hearings Apr. 12, 1957; Subcommittee on Reorganization; reported May 29, 1957, Government Operations Committee, S. Rept. 394; passed Senate June 5, 1957; referred to House Government Operations Committee; (H. R. 8002 reported June 18, 1957, H. Rept. 572, in lieu of S. 434 by House Government Operations Committee.)
S. 645; TALMADGE et al.	Provides for inspection by Department of Agriculture of poultry products.	Federal medical services; task force report, p. 82.	Agriculture and Forestry.	Hearings Feb. 27-28, 1957; superseded by S. 1747 (H. R. 6814, a similar bill, passed House July 10, 1957).
S. 734; JOHNSTON of South Carolina et al.	Establishes new Classification Act compensation schedule.	Personnel and Civil Service; recommendation 8 (a) (in part).	Post Office and Civil Service.	Hearings, May 20-23, 27, 1957; Subcommittee on Federal Employee Compensation; reported to full committee July 3, 1957; pending.
S. 863; BARRETT et al.	Western Water Rights Settlement Act of 1957. Recognizes water rights of certain Western States.	Water Resources and Power; consistent with recommendation 1 (d).	Interior and Insular Affairs.	Pending.
S. 894; BEALL.	Limits acquisition by the Government of equipment for reproducing documents on sensitized materials where commercial facilities are available.	Business enterprises; general objectives of eliminating Government competition with private industry.	Government Operations.	Do.
S. 932; HENNINGSS et al.	Federal Administrative Practices Reorganization Act of 1957. Establishes an office of Federal Administrative Practice, etc.	Legal services and procedure; recommendations 11, 12, 22-28, 52.	Judiciary.	Do.
S. 1032; JOHNSTON of South Carolina.	Includes Post Office Department's contributions to civil service retirement fund in costs of operating the postal service.	Business enterprises; in line with general objectives of recommendation 11.	Post Office and Civil Service.	Do.
S. 1036; HUMPHREY.	Authorizes General Services Administration to determine records management policies.	Paperwork management, pt. I; consistent with recommendation 1 (b).	Government Operations.	Superseded by S. 1536.
S. 1128; HUMPHREY et al.	Provides for inspection by Department of Agriculture of poultry products.	Federal Medical Services; task force report, p. 82.	Agriculture and Forestry.	Hearings Feb. 27, 28, 1957; superseded by S. 1747 (H. R. 6814, a similar bill, passed House July 11, 1957).
S. 1165; THURMOND.	Strengthens the Judge Advocate General Corps of the Armed Services.	Legal services and procedure; recommendation 18 (in part).	Armed Services.	Pending.
S. 1328; JOHNSTON of South Carolina.	Provides a new compensation schedule for scientific, professional, and technological employees.	Research and Development; task force subcommittee; recommendation 14.	Post Office and Civil Service.	Hearings May 20-23, 27, 1957; pending.
S. 1394; CARLSON et al.	Abolishes the Postal Savings System.	Business Enterprises; recommendation 10.do.....	Pending.

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The United States Import Duties, 1952, and amendments is a large book full of protection for the many American industries but so far there is absolutely no protection in it for the American albacore industry.

We, the American albacore fishing industry, are entirely at the mercy of the Japanese. We only ask the same protection for our industry as is enjoyed by other American industries. If it is fair that they should be protected then protect us also. If it is fair that there should be no quota or duty on Japanese frozen albacore, then take the duties off all other commodities and treat us all alike.

I could go on and on, to show you that the albacore fleet has steadily decreased in numbers. I could give you figures to show that shipyards who were turning out albacore boats regularly have not built an albacore boat in 8 or 9 years, resulting in loss of employment to American labor. I could show you where the \$10 million set up by Congress to be loaned to fishermen in distress has been used up and another \$10 million is being sought. I could show you that the banks are refusing loans to the albacore boats because of the chaotic condition of the industry, however, even though they are a part of the overall picture they are caused by the fact that the unlimited and unrestricted imports of Japanese frozen albacore tuna has increased to the point where it not only controls the American albacore fishing industry but threatens to exterminate it.

I understand other fishing organizations intend to contact you regarding this same subject. You may be sure that we will all be united in our efforts to secure much needed protection for our industry.

I hope the above information and comments give you some help in the consideration of our unfortunate plight and if you can make any suggestions as to how we should proceed in this matter I would appreciate it greatly.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. FARRAR,
General Manager.

FOREIGN OIL IMPORTS

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, the air in Washington is full of reports that the President's Cabinet Committee to consider the problem of excessive importations of petroleum, to the disadvantage of the oil-producing States of the Nation, is about to submit a report. There are numerous guesses about the character of the report which is to be made and about the manner and pattern of the restriction of oil imports which the Cabinet Committee has in mind.

I believe it important to make a matter of record the fact that while the Governors' Conference was in session at Williamsburg, Va., only a few weeks ago, a telegram was sent to the President by 32 governors, urging speedy action. I wish to read the telegram, which is as follows:

The Honorable DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER,
President of the United States,
Washington, D. C.:

Because foreign oil imports are far in excess of the 1954 ratio above which your Cabinet Committee on Fuels Policy found that the security of the Nation would be endangered and because these excessive imports are seriously damaging the conservation and taxation programs of many of our States and causing curtailment in exploration and development of new domestic reserves essential to the economy and security of the Nation, We, the undersigned Governors, urge your

prompt action under the Reciprocal Trade Act to limit oil imports to the 1954 ratio. Respectfully submitted.

Raymond Kary, Oklahoma; Price Daniel, Texas; George Docking, Kansas; Charles H. Russell, Nevada; Ernest W. McFarland, Arizona; Mike Stepovich, Alaska; Orval E. Faubus, Arkansas; James E. Folsom, Alabama; J. P. Coleman, Mississippi; Wilward L. Simpson, Wyoming; Albert D. Rossellini, Washington; Stephen L. R. McNichols, Colorado; George D. Clyde, Utah; Robert D. Holmes, Oregon; George Bell Timmerman, Jr., South Carolina; Marvin Griffin, Georgia; Joe Foss, South Dakota; Albert B. Chandler, Kentucky; J. Hugo Aronson, Montana; Earl Long, Louisiana; William G. Stratton, Illinois; Herschel C. Loveless, Iowa; Robert E. Smylie, Idaho; Frank G. Clement, Tennessee; Victor E. Anderson, Nebraska; Luther H. Hodges, North Carolina; James T. Blair, Jr., Missouri; Cecil H. Underwood, West Virginia; Harold W. Handley, Indiana.

Before that telegram was sent the Office of Defense Mobilization had twice reported to the President that, in its opinion, the excessive importation of oil would be a threat to national security; and on April 25 President Eisenhower notified Mr. Gordon Gray, the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, that he, the President, had decided the current level of oil imports was such that it could threaten national security, and he requested Mr. Gray to examine the possibility that oil imports might be effectively limited by voluntary agreement of the importing companies.

Mr. President, because of the antitrust laws, I do not believe the importing companies can come to voluntary binding agreement, but action can be taken under the power which was granted to the President by section 7 of the extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act of 1955. The Congress, in that section, delegated to the President complete and full authority to make the adjustment. Because there has been delay in making the adjustment, the imports have been rising.

The President's Cabinet Committee on Energy Supplies reported a recommendation that the limitation of imports should be at the level of 656,000 barrels of petroleum and diesel fuel, the average daily production of the year 1954. Now there is talk of raising the average to the 1956 figure.

Daily average imports have been steadily increasing, and in July the American Petroleum Institute announced that during the week which ended June 21 of this year the average daily imports had reached a new high of 1,783,900 barrels. That is more than twice as much as the level which was recommended by the President's Cabinet Committee on Energy Supplies after the extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act was made.

I point this out because, on the testimony of the governors, on the facts which we know from the Department of the Interior and elsewhere, the revenues of schools in the public land States, such as Texas and Oklahoma, the revenues of States for the building of roads; the rev-

enues obtained by companies that are engaged in the independent oil industry, and in the whole oil industry, are suffering.

So, Mr. President, I want the RECORD to show what the situation seems to be, and how important it is that we have a speedy decision, and that the decision should not be made on voluntary action by the companies, because that would be delegating the legislative authority of the Congress to the importing companies. Whatever limit is placed on imports must be placed by the President, under the authority granted to him in the act of 1955, amending the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, and giving him the power to make this limitation.

ACTION BY THE SENATE ON THE HOOVER COMMISSION REPORTS

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, as Senators are aware, a great amount of interest has been generated throughout the country in the Second Hoover Commission's Reports. Not a day passes that I do not receive inquiries from private citizens, trade associations, and business interests relating to implementation of the 300-odd recommendations the Commission made.

At my direction, the staff of the Subcommittee on Reorganization of the Committee on Government Operations, of which subcommittee I have the privilege of serving as chairman, has prepared a tabulation of legislation introduced in the Senate during the present Congress relating to the Commission's recommendations, showing action taken as of July 15, 1957. I am hopeful this tabulation will be of help to my colleagues in the Senate, in responding to the inquiries which have been made of their offices.

The tabulation reveals that 49 Senate bills had been introduced as of July 15, 1957. In addition, Senate Joint Resolution 97, H. R. 53, a House bill which the Senate approved, Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1957, and an amendment to the Defense appropriation bill, all of which relate to the Hoover Commission's Reports, have been submitted to the Senate.

Ten of these measures have passed, or, in the instance of Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1957, have been accepted by the Senate. Three, H. R. 53, providing for codification of Veterans Administration statutes; S. 1536 providing for certain improvements in the Government's records management program; and Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1957, providing for the final liquidation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, have become public law, or, again as in the instance of the Reorganization Plan, have the effect of public law. Staff work, hearings, and committee consideration of the remainder are proceeding as expeditiously as the heavy workload of the Senate permits.

Fifteen of the measures introduced in the Senate, including Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1957, were referred to the Committee on Government Operations, of which my distinguished colleague, the

Action by the Senate on Hoover Commission bills, 85th Cong., 1st sess., as of July 15, 1957—Continued

Bill number and sponsor	Subject	Hoover Commission report	Committee	Action
S. 2427; CAFFERTY	Provides for reviewing Federal loan programs, eliminating hidden subsidies and achieving more effective coordination with Federal fiscal policies.	Lending Agencies; general objectives of Commission report.	Banking and Currency	Pending.
S. 2478; LANGER	Establishes a new classification schedule for scientific, professional, and technical employees.	Research and Development; task force subcommittee report, recommendation 14.	Post Office and Civil Service	Do.
S. 2518; JOHNSTON of South Carolina	To strengthen the research development programs of the Department of Defense.	do.	do.	Do.
S. 2625; ALLOTT	Repeals sec. 601, Public Law 155, 82d Cong., requiring military services to obtain congressional approval with respect to real estate actions in excess of \$25,000.	Real Property Management; recommendation 10.	Armed Services	Do.
S. J. Res. 97; BARRETT	Establishes certain national water development policies.	Water Resources and Power; recommendation 1.	Interior and Insular Affairs	Do.
H. R. 58; TRAGUE (House), BRAD (Senate)	To codify Veterans' Administration's laws.	Federal Medical Services; recommendation 14.	House Veterans' Affairs; Senate, Finance.	Reported Mar. 28, 1957, House Veterans' Affairs Committee, H. Rept. 279; passed House Apr. 1, 1957; reported May 16, 1957, Senate Finance Committee, S. Rept. 332; passed Senate, amended, June 3, 1957; became Public Law 65-66, approved, June 17, 1957.
H. R. 7665 (amendment); O'MARONEY et al.	Amendment to H. R. 7665, defense appropriation bill, to improve management of the supply activities of the Army, Navy, and Air Force.	Business Organization of Department of Defense; general objectives.	Appropriations	Senate adopted amendment with modifications on passage of H. R. 7665 July 2, 1957.
Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1957.	Complete liquidation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.	First Hoover Commission Task Force on Lending Agencies.	Government Operations	Became effective, June 30, 1957.

JOHN J. WILLIAMS—A GREAT MAN FROM DELAWARE

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, it was once said that "great men are too often little known," and I would certainly apply this truism to my good friend and colleague, Senator JOHN J. WILLIAMS, the able and effective senior Senator from Delaware. With tireless devotion to the proposition that government is the servant of the people, Senator WILLIAMS has unobtrusively saved untold millions of dollars for the American taxpayer.

It is therefore heartening to note that this great man from Delaware is now receiving the widespread recognition which he rightfully deserves. With this thought, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD an editorial which appeared in the Des Moines Register on July 10, 1957.

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

[From the Des Moines Register of July 10, 1957]

CHISELING ON CHARITY

The United States Senate would do itself credit if it set aside a corner in one of those ornate, gilded rooms adjoining the Senate floor as the "John J. Williams Hall of Fame."

The Delaware Senator's calm, determined, one-man crusade for good government and the husbanding of taxpayers' dollars over the past 10 years is deserving of more than the usual rewarding words of commendation that come to an outstanding public servant.

If his colleagues feel that it would be unseemly for them to single out a Member of the Senate for honors during his term in the Senate, then the public ought to take matters in its own hands and demonstrate its appreciation for his services.

Our present burst of enthusiasm over Senator Williams' accomplishments springs from his latest exposure of the frauds that have been committed in Texas in connection with drought relief payments.

The Delaware Senator has brought to public attention the fact that farmers, ranchers, feed dealers and local Agricultural Stabilization Committee (ASC) members chiseled on

the Nation's sympathy and compassion to line their pockets with undeserved cash.

The money was advanced to help them buy feed to maintain their drought-starved herds of livestock. In one instance a county ASC committeeman is alleged to have assigned himself approximately \$6,000 more in credits than he was entitled to receive.

A relief recipient used the Government credit to pay for food for a dog, a saddle for his polo pony, a polo mallet, and a number of other items obviously used for his personal pleasure and recreation.

A few crooks and chislers can be expected to show up whenever easy money is being spread around. But the extent to which these drought-stricken Texans thumbed their noses at sympathy and kindness is almost beyond belief.

A spot check of only 600 cases in which feed relief credits were extended revealed probable irregularities in the \$212 million drought-relief program totaling approximately \$2 million.

True, that is relatively small, approximately 1 percent of total expenditures. But where charity and generosity on the part of others are concerned, fraud and chiseling in any amount is the kind of explosive substance that threatens to wreck extremely valuable programs of Government aid.

Senator WILLIAMS' disclosure of this shocking scandal should, we hope, result in a vigorous investigation into the methods of administering such emergency programs, a tightening of the laws and regulations governing them, and the vigorous prosecution of the individuals who took advantage of the opportunities for fraud that obviously exist.

A relatively small discrepancy in the Internal Revenue Bureau's handling of his own income tax account started the Delaware Senator on a series of private investigations that ultimately resulted in:

Disclosure of a widespread practice of income-tax fixing and failure to prosecute fraudulent delinquencies.

Dismissals, resignations, and convictions of numerous Internal Revenue Bureau officials and employees.

Revelations of laxness in the collection of Federal alcohol taxes and prosecution of violations.

Disclosures of discrepancies in accounts of the Commodity Credit Corp. and grains stored in warehouses.

The existence of a hiring and firing scheme in several Government agencies enabling employees to collect cash for accumulated leave.

Putting the spotlight on careless accounting for funds allowed members of the Senate for office stationery expenses.

The above accomplishments add up to quite a record for any one-man Hall of Fame, even without Senator WILLIAMS' latest contribution.

AMERICAN AID TO COMMUNIST NATIONS

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, in recent weeks I have had correspondence with the Secretary of State on the subject of American aid to Soviet satellites. Undoubtedly, a number of my colleagues are interested in this problem and its effect upon our Government's foreign policy. I therefore request unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD at this point my letter of May 24 to Secretary Dulles and his reply of June 12; to be followed by an analysis of the Secretary's response which I have put in memorandum form.

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

MAY 24, 1957.

The Honorable JOHN FOSTER DULLES,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: As you are aware many Members of the Congress are greatly disturbed about American financial and military aid to Communist-dominated countries. Reports of wider activities in these aspects of our foreign policy have only served to intensify our concern. This fear in large part is prompted by the thoroughly realistic premise that direct or indirect aid to the promoters of the Communist conspiracy—whether of the so-called "national" variety or entirely subservient to Moscow—will have the ultimate effect of supporting and reinforcing the political and economic objectives of international communism.

Plain logic and common sense arbitrarily dictate that as long as the satellite states of Russia remain economically sound, the inclination for freedom on the part of their