

1964

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

15699

posed of pursuant to the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act;

H. J. Res. 475. Joint resolution to authorize the President to proclaim December 7, 1966, as Pearl Harbor Day in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor; and

H. J. Res. 950. Joint resolution granting the consent of Congress to an amendment to the compact between the State of Ohio and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania relating to Pymatuning Lake.

And an enrolled bill of the Senate as follows:

S. 2. An act to establish water resources research centers, to promote a more adequate national program of water resource, and for other purposes;

H.R. 10053

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that after the President returned the bill, H.R. 10053, the Clerk of the House, pursuant to the provisions of House Concurrent Resolution 323, 88th Congress, caused the bill to be reenrolled with a correction. The Speaker, pursuant to the authority granted him by House Concurrent Resolutions 322 and 323, 88th Congress, did on July 8, 1964, sign the same.

MEMBERS OF NATIONAL COMMISSION ON FOOD MARKETING

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that pursuant to authority granted by the House on July 2, 1964, and provisions contained in section 2, Public Law 88-354, the Chair did, on July 7, 1964, appoint as members of the National Commission on Food Marketing, the following members on the part of the House: MRS. SULLIVAN, of Missouri; Mr. PURCELL, of Texas; Mr. ROSENTHAL, of New York; Mr. CUNNINGHAM, of Nebraska; and Mrs. MAY, of Washington.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the special orders I have for today, tomorrow, and the next day be postponed for 2 weeks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 1 OF HOUSE SMALL BUSINESS COMMITTEE

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Subcommittee No. 1 of the House Small Business Committee be privileged to sit while the House is in session during 3 days this week, commencing tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

(Mr. WICKERSHAM asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

[Mr. WICKERSHAM'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

"FISHBAIT" MILLER IS AGAIN 39

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

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, fortunately we are able to resume our work in the Congress this morning on a happy note, on an occasion when we can felicitate a valued employee upon his birthday. On this day, one of the most loyal, one of the most capable, and one of the best loved employees of the House is "again 39."

I refer to our friend, and he is a good friend of every Member of the House, the Honorable William M. Miller, Doorkeeper of the U.S. House of Representatives. Congratulations, "Fishbait," the House loves, appreciates, and respects you.

OAS CAN END CASTRO IN CUBA

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

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, Castro has been waging war with peace-making attempts to undermine the Organization of American States' meeting tomorrow in Washington. Because the OAS will consider strong sanctions against Cuba, Castro has generated publicity recently which makes him appear anxious for reconciliation with the free world.

But consider the source. Aside from Castro's reputation as a master of deceit, it should be recalled that the New York Times, which first carried stories of Castro's recent peace offensive, was the same newspaper which published accounts of Castro and his revolutionaries before they took over in Cuba, painting them up as freedom fighters, and overlooking their Communist backgrounds. It was New York Times Writer Herbert Mathews who traveled closely with Castro then, and who was later criticized for not revealing Castro's Communist leanings by former Ambassador to Cuba under President Eisenhower, Earl E. T. Smith.

However, Castro's efforts cannot succeed as it appears that the OAS will adopt sanctions against Cuba. One chief step which can have great effect is that of boycotting trade between Latin America and Cuba, and calling on the rest of the free world nations to do likewise.

The Cuba economy is ravaged. U.S. efforts to embargo trade have been successful, and Castro has suffered, his despair being lightened only by the trade he enjoys with our allies in Europe and elsewhere.

Yet America's efforts have been directed primarily at ending allied sales to Cuba, not allied purchases from Cuba. And ironically, most U.S. allies buy more goods from Castro than they sell to him, giving him ready markets from which to foster his regime. For example, Italy bought some \$37 million in goods from Castro during 1963, while selling approximately \$600,000 in return. Britain bought some \$34.7 million last year, sold

\$5.8 million. Japan bought \$21.5 million, sold \$2.3 million. The total amount of goods bought last year from Castro by our allies comes to over \$182 million.

The Organization of American States should not be deceived by Castro's attempts to placate the hemisphere. The United States must not soften its efforts to see these sanctions adopted by the nations of the hemisphere. It is clear that strong action by the OAS will lay the groundwork for subsequent trade boycotts of Cuba by the other nations of the free world, thereby forcing the entire supply burden for Cuba back on the already strained economies of the Communist world.

THE SITUATION IN PHILADELPHIA, MISS., AS COMPARED TO THAT WHICH EXISTS IN NEW YORK

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

Mr. WINSTEAD. Mr. Speaker, I have just returned from my hometown of Philadelphia, Miss., and I am glad to report that the people are getting along peacefully.

We recently had a visit to our State by J. Edgar Hoover and I hope everyone saw the favorable comment which he made wherein he stated that there had been an "overemphasis" on the situation in the South and that the situation in Mississippi is no worse than in other sections of the country.

I view with horror and concern, as do all Americans, the recent events of rioting and mob violence that has occurred in our Nation's largest city over the past weekend. I hold in my hand a copy of the New York Daily news and the pictures which appear in its center cover is indeed shocking and disgraceful. We are witnessing a complete breakdown of law and order and it comes as no surprise to those of us who have followed over the past few years the activities of such men as James Farmer, Dick Gregory, Martin Luther King, and others who have openly defied the law and have advocated a complete disregard for the laws of our communities, our States, and our Nation. It is a culmination—a product—of the leadership of men who teach and train citizens to break the law, and who themselves openly brag about how many times they have been jailed, a result of the very lawlessness which they advocate.

Mr. Speaker, for weeks now the liberal press, television, and radio have been referring to the so-called reign of terror that exists in Mississippi. I sincerely ask my colleagues and the American people: Where is this reign of terror? I shudder to think what would be the fate of the innocent law-abiding people of Mississippi if the rioting in New York City this past weekend had occurred in the South. Where are the Federal marshals that have in the past been sent into Mississippi and Alabama? Where are the 30,000 troops that were sent against the 4,000 innocent students at the University of Mississippi? Why has not the National Guard been federalized

in the State of New York? What has the Attorney General, Bobby Kennedy, done to free the 30 people who were arrested in New York last night? CORE Director James Farmer even made a statement to the press that "I have not seen anything like this before, even in Alabama and Mississippi."

It is a sad commentary, Mr. Speaker, that while mobs stalk the street of New York, while innocent women and children are subjected to rape, beatings, and even murder, that some 1,500 so-called civil rights workers and troublemakers are in Mississippi, a State with the second lowest crime rate in the Nation, subjecting innocent lawabiding people to insults, national scorn, and are creating trouble wherever they can best serve their own selfish interest. I suggest that the cause of law and order would be better served if these students returned to their own State, to their own section of the country, and tried to clean up this disgraceful state of affairs which exists in the very "show place" of integration.

OLD-FASHIONED AMERICANISM

(Mr. O'HARA of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, always have I believed in old-fashioned American patriotism and old-fashioned American Fourth of July celebrations. I think it does us all good now and then to shout out our love of country and to let everyone know that we are bursting with pride over the greatness and the goodness, the strength, and the achievements of this, our country, our own beloved United States.

Much of the spirit of the old-fashioned American Fourth of July celebration is captured in the district on the south side of Chicago that I have the honor to represent. The South Deering Improvement Association, for one, makes an all-year job of planning for the annual Fourth of July celebration with the result that the entire community, men, women, and children, actively and wholeheartedly participate in the patriotic activities that continue from morning until the close of the fireworks and the program of brief speeches and lively competitive games in Trumbull Park at night. It is estimated that the night crowd this Fourth of July in Trumbull Park numbered 80,000, certainly one of the largest gatherings in all America on the Fourth. The fireworks display usually is the most elaborate in the Chicago area.

But what impresses me perhaps more deeply than anything is that practically every home displays the American flag. The parade this year, as in previous years, covered many blocks and I saw few, if any, homes that were not brilliantly and gloriously alive with the flying colors of Old Glory.

Mr. Speaker, all of this represents hard year-round work on the part of patriotic and public-spirited Americans, I think, Mr. Speaker, it is work that pays a rich dividend in a stronger and happier America. It is in the best tradi-

tions of old-fashioned Americanism, old-fashioned love of, and pride in this, our own beloved land.

Joseph A. Grande, as in past years, was general chairman of the South Deering Improvement Association celebration, and General Horace F. Wulf the grand marshal of the parade, and deputy marshals were Andrew Diorio, Joseph Gornick, Tony Lowery, Alex Savastano, Sylvio Blascovich, Jack George, and Robert Lestinsky.

Here is the order for one of the Nation's great and inspiring Fourth of July parades:

Under Chairman Grande: Police escort, massed colors, convertibles for VIP's: Martino Motors and Roseland Buick.

Under Deputy Dioro:
Roseland Community Union Marching Band.

U.S. Marines Communications Color Guard.
Englefield Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars.
South Deering Post, American Legion.

Burke-O'Malley Post, American Legion.

Under Deputy Gornick:

William Franko Post, Veterans of Foreign

Wars.

Jackson Park Post Drum and Bugle Corps.

American Legion.

Russell Square Post, American Legion.

South Deering Fire Department.

Under Deputy Savastano:

Seven city floats.

Woodrow Wilson Post Drum and Bugle

Corps.

Under Deputy Blascovich:

South Chicago Eagles.

Park Manor Post Drum and Bugle Corps.

Knights of Columbus.

Loyal Order of Moose.

Southeast Lions Club.

Under Deputy Lestinsky:

Illiana Post Drum and Bugle Corps.

Tenth Ward Young Democrats.

East Side Lions Club.

Lulich and Ogrizovich Post.

Under Deputies Lowery and George:

Twenty-nine floats, decorated cars and

trucks, intersperse the following musical or-

ganizations: Stelmazek Post Drum and

Bugle Corps, Stelmazek Drum and Bugle

Corps Jets, and South Chicago Memorial Post

Drum and Bugle Corps.

LEAGUE OF UNITED LATIN AMERICAN CITIZENS

(Mr. O'HARA of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, in 1956 David Cerda was president of the first council in the Midwest of the League of United Latin American Citizens. Now there are 10 councils in Illinois alone, and the league is one of the country's fastest growing ethnic organizations in membership and influence. This year it took over the Fourth of July celebration in Calumet Park on Chicago's south side, not only managing but financing a day-long observance of our national Independence Day that was an outstanding success and attracted tens of thousands of celebrants.

The league graciously had invited me to address the gathering, and David Cerda met me at O'Hara Airport and drove me to Calumet Park. David is of Mexican blood, his charming wife Puerto Rican. He studied for 2 years at the University of Mexico before completing his law course at DePaul University, and

now has a large practice mainly among Latin Americans. His heart is in the League of United Latin American Citizens, and this was true of all the men and women I had the good fortune to meet and talk with this Fourth of July at Calumet Park.

Mr. Speaker, I am placing in my remarks at this point the LULAC code, which defines the noble and high purpose of this dedicated organization of our fellow Americans of Latin American blood. The code follows:

Respect your citizenship and preserve it; honor your country, maintain its tradition in the spirit of its citizens and embody yourself into its culture and civilization.

Be proud of your origin and maintain it immaculate, respect your glorious past and help to defend the rights of all the people. Learn how to discharge your duties before you learn how to assert your rights; educate and make yourself worthy, and stand high in the light of your own deeds; you must always be loyal and courageous.

Filled with optimism, make yourself sociable, upright, judicious, and above all things be sober and collected in your habits, cautious in your actions and sparing in your speech.

Believe in God, love humanity and rely upon the framework of human progress, slow and sound, unequivocal and firm.

Always be honorable and highminded, learn how to be self-reliant upon your own qualifications and resources.

In war serve your country, in peace your convictions; discern, investigate, meditate and think, study, at all times be honest and generous. Let your firmest purpose be that of helping to see that each new generation shall be of a youth more efficient and capable, and in this let your own children be included.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud and happy of the contribution made by men and women of Latin American blood or ancestry to the district that I have the honor to represent in the Congress of the United States. Some are employed in the steel mills, and all are hard and faithful workers for their employers and loyal to their union. Some are on the police force, some in the professions, some in executive positions and in the religious, artistic and cultural activities. Indeed, Mr. Speaker, in all the hard work and in all the good work of a community of many ethnic groups, all working together to make our America ever greater and finer, the Latin Americans have played their full part with dignity and dedication. None stands higher in the esteem of their neighbors and fellow toilers in the vineyards of this, our own United States.

Leaders of the LULAC in Illinois have a keen realization of the need for education and this is responsible for the intensive educational drive now under way, stimulated with scholarship awards. I know that my colleagues will find interesting and inspiring the following account from the program of the benefit dinner dance given to raise money for the scholarship fund:

1964

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

15701

Up to about 1950 it had been easy for immigrants to obtain jobs in the Chicago-land area despite the fact that immigrants had very little education and only a poor knowledge of English. The children of the immigrants often quit school before finishing high school and less than half finished high school because it was then easy to obtain a job with only a little education. Today a high school diploma is only the beginning of a person's education and is essential to obtain a job. Educational training beyond high school is necessary to obtain a good job and, or, to obtain positions of responsibility and better pay. The Illinois LULAC scholarship fund has been doing its part to help the Mexican community to progress by awarding college tuition scholarships to deserving students of Mexican descent since the winter of 1957-58. The Mexican community needs college educated men and women to be our leaders and to work in our community after they have a college education. LULAC is well recognized as the leading national Mexican-American organization in the United States for the past 35 years. LULAC invites other organizations, businesses, and persons to help further the education of our Mexican youth by making donations to the Illinois LULAC scholarship fund, 2023 South Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The present members of the board of directors of the Illinois scholarship fund are: Thomas Munoz, president, council No. 288; Markel Martinez, secretary-treasurer, council No. 288; Gilbert Munoz and Mary Ann Torres, Roseland Council No. 332; and David Cerda, South Chicago Council No. 313. The members served as the preliminary judges and selected the five finalists who were then presented to the final judges who were: Arthur Velasquez, of the Commission on Spanish-Speaking Residents of Illinois and the present president of the Mexican Chamber of Commerce; Carlos Romero, M.D., the representative of the Association of Mexican Physicians; and the Reverend William Goedert, a high official of the Catholic Board of Education.

Former scholarship award winners are: 1958, Adele Martinez; 1959, Albert Vazquez; 1960, Thomas Martinez and Sara Hernandez; 1961, Joseph J. Lazaro; 1962, Alfonso Perez, Jr.; and 1963, Robert Michael Rodriguez and James Ayala.

Miss Elvia Yolanda Armendariz is the first-place winner of the 1964 LULAC scholarship fund award.

Elvia graduated from Cardinal Stritch High School on May 31, 1964. She maintained a 90-percent grade average for the 4 years she attended this school. Her major courses of study were English and Journalism.

Elvia has chosen the College of St. Francis, in Joliet, as the place in which to further her education and she has been accepted. She plans to study Journalism, English, and languages. Elvia hopes to become a feature writer or a schoolteacher.

Our 1964 winner has been quite active in school. Her extracurricular activities include being a member of the school paper staff, member of the Future Teachers of America, library aid, member of the Math, Latin, and Camera Clubs. She is a member of Sodality and, also, a member of the National Honor Society. She still found time to participate in the Chicago Inter-Student Sodality, Chicago

Archdiocese—CISCA. In addition, Elvia has worked part time during all this time.

Elvia has won the following honors: Quill and Scroll pin, certificate in feature writing of St. Bonaventure University, and the NSPA pin in journalism.

There are six children in her family. The oldest four members of her family are married and the youngest one is still single. Her mother is a homemaker and her father is deceased. We know that Elvia will do well in her school work and go far in her chosen career.

The Illinois LULAC Schoolship Fund Board of Directors has elected to award two \$500 scholarships this year. One of these scholarships will go to the 1963 first-place winner, Robert Michael Rodriguez.

Robert Michael was born in Detroit, Mich., on June 7, 1946. He attended the Andrew Jackson School before attending St. Ignatius, from which he graduated last June. He is presently attending Rockhurst College in Kansas City, Mo., where he has just completed his first year in a premedical course. He has maintained a B+ average for this year.

We feel that Robert Michael will be an even greater asset to our community once he has completed his medical studies and has started to take an active part in community affairs. Also taking second place, Miss Mary Mejia. The third place winner for 1964 is Mario Cruz.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot conclude without mention of Miss Maria Rodriguez, the queen of beauty, and her court who reigned over the celebration in Calumet Park. Latin beauty, always the toast of artists and poets, never has had more glorious reflection than in these charming young women.

After Miss Rodriguez had been crowned queen by John Delgado, the local LULAC president, she rode in the parade with her attendants, Miss Linda Tellos and Miss Delphine Estrada, who had finished second and third in the contest for the queenship. State Senator Dan Dougherty rode with them, and among the local VIP's who joined in making this an outstanding Fourth of July celebration were State Representatives Nick Svalina and Henry Lenard, Committeeman Stanley Zima and Alderman John Buchanan.

Cuba

RUSSIA CONTINUES TO SHORE UP CASTRO'S DICTATORSHIP—AMERICAN GRAIN TRANSSHIPPED TO CUBA

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

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, the press this morning carries an article that the captain and first mate of the U.S. ship the *Sister Katingo* have seen American wheat being loaded on a Russian ship for delivery to Communist Cuba. It will be recalled that the two witnesses, Capt. Arthur H. Fertig and First Mate Daniel Jamieson, were involved in a dispute last week with the Russians over

unloading charges which led to a shooting incident at sea and a Russian party boarding and searching their ship. Indeed, the two men are quoted as saying that it was the identical cargo of wheat which they had delivered to a Soviet Black Sea port that was immediately placed aboard the Soviet freighter headed for Cuba. They cite as authority for their statements both Soviet sailors and officials. The same reports indicate the State Department, when queried about this charge, contented itself with replying that it "had no information on the truth or falsity of Fertig and Jamieson's charge."

Mr. Speaker, perhaps by this time we should be completely immune from the type of shock and amazement which I felt upon reading about the reported illegal transshipment of American wheat from the U.S.S.R. to Communist Cuba. Perhaps we should also be completely inured to the apparent lack of concern on the part of individuals in the State Department and of other administration officials at this violation of the terms of the export licenses under which this grain was originally shipped. Of course, Mr. Speaker, those of us who last December repeatedly voted against the proposition of authorizing the subsidy and sale of American grain to the Soviet Union raised this very question at that time; namely, that we might expect to see the U.S.S.R. divert this wheat to its Communist ally here in the Western Hemisphere. Nevertheless, I am completely amazed that the administration is not at this very hour demanding an official explanation of this act of bad faith on the part of the Soviet Union in permitting these supplies of grain to be transhipped to shore up the Castro dictatorship.

Mr. Speaker, it is not wholly without significance that this event has occurred on the eve of the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Organization of American States to consider the question of sanctions against Cuba. We have only recently begun to be advised that our original hopes of mustering a strong two-thirds vote in favor of such sanctions may go glimmering. I am sure that when Latin American countries on whose votes we are counting, learn that it is American wheat that is supplying the needs of the Cuban people that our arguments for economic sanctions and a strong economic blockade against Cuba will meet raised eyebrows. This episode once again clearly illustrates that the Soviet Union cannot be looked upon in the same light that we would regard any other legitimate trading partner.

Mr. Speaker, I have today directed a telegram to Secretary of Commerce Luther Hodges demanding an immediate investigation of the charges that American wheat is being transhipped to Communist Cuba in violation of the terms of the export licenses under which it was originally shipped from American ports. Mr. Speaker, I desire also at this time to serve notice on the administration that the failure of the Secretary of Commerce or other appropriate administration officials to conduct an exhaus-

15702

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

July 20

tive investigation of this matter should result in an immediate congressional investigation of just where our decision to trade with the Soviet Union is leading us.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, roll-call No. 182, shown at page 15373 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of July 2, 1964, shows me as not voting. I was in fact present, I did vote in the affirmative, and I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

SHOCKING WASTE IN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

(Mr. FINDLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, a letter received today from the Comptroller General provides one explanation why the U.S. Department of Agriculture budget has swollen to such astronomical proportions.

The Comptroller General, Mr. Joseph Campbell, states that 2,400,000 unnecessary mailings were made in fiscal year 1963 at a cost of about \$180,000.

If the same loose administration exists in other activities of the Department—and may we safely assume anything else?—then a major portion of the \$7.7 billion spent by Agriculture Secretary Freeman in fiscal 1963 was money utterly wasted.

U.S. farms now number 3.6 million, so the "unnecessary mailings" amounted to nearly one per farm in 1963. To the average farmer whose mail box seems clogged daily with unsolicited mailings from USDA, the Comptroller General's estimate will seem conservative indeed.

Text of Mr. Campbell's letter:

COMPTROLLER GENERAL
OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D.C., July 16, 1964.

To the SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

To the PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE:

Our review of selected aspects of the activities of the Department of Agriculture relating to the mailing of informational material to the public disclosed that, because the Department had not maintained most of its mailing lists in Washington, D.C., in a current status, substantial costs were incurred in mailing informational material to addressees who no longer had any interest in such information. We have estimated that 2,400,000 unnecessary mailings were made in fiscal year 1963 at a cost of about \$180,000. Our review disclosed also that mailing costs could be reduced by about \$35,000 annually in Washington, D.C., and by additional amounts in field offices by maximum use of a mailing technique that eliminates the use of envelopes.

The Government printing and binding regulations require all departments to revise their mailing lists annually to eliminate waste in Government funds caused by improperly addressing or mailing publications to persons no longer desiring them. Also, these regulations require imprinting the postage indicia and mailing address directly

on printed materials—the self-mailer technique—rather than using separate envelopes for mailing whenever such technique will prove feasible and economical.

We found that 372,000 addressees included in 820 of the Department's mailing lists in Washington, D.C., were not circularized during fiscal year 1963 to enable the required annual revision of such lists. If they had been, we estimate, on the basis of the Department's experience in fiscal years 1963 and 1964 after circularizing the addressees included in 128 lists, that about 2,400,000 mailings could have been avoided and unnecessary mailing costs of about \$180,000 would not have been incurred.

Only 36 percent of mailings made by the Department from Washington, D.C., in fiscal year 1963 had the indicia and mailing address printed thereon. Of the other 64 percent, about 3 million mailings could have been sent by this technique. We estimate, based on the Department's cost records, that the unnecessary insertion and envelope costs for these mailings were \$35,000.

We proposed that the Secretary of Agriculture establish adequate controls to provide for the required annual revision of the Department's mailing lists and that he require imprinting, to the maximum extent practicable, of the penalty or postage indicia and mailing address directly upon printed materials.

In a letter dated May 15, 1964, the Director of Information, Department of Agriculture, expressed the Department's agreement with the objectives of our proposals. He informed us that annual revision of mailing lists would be an integral part of an automatic data processing system which was being established for departmental mailing lists and which was scheduled for operation in September 1964 and that steps were being taken to bring about maximum use of the self-mailer technique.

We are recommending that, if the scheduled operation of the new automatic data processing system is delayed, the Secretary provide in the interim for the necessary circularization of all addressees who have not been circularized within the past 12 months so that unnecessary costs will not continue to be incurred as a result of mailing informational material to addressees no longer desiring the information.

Copies of this report are being sent to the President of the United States and to the Secretary of Agriculture.

RALPH CAMPBELL,
Comptroller General
of the United States.

ANNOUNCEMENT

(Mr. ALBERT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from California (Mr. HOLIFIELD), has announced, and the Speaker has agreed, that in lieu of H.R. 11832, amendments to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, he will call up S. 2963, which is a similar bill.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to Mr. MONAGAN, for 30 minutes, tomorrow.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois in six instances.
Mr. MONAGAN in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. ROBERTS of Texas and to include a speech by the president of the Reserve Officers Association of the United States.

Mr. GROSS and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. ANDERSON and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. BURTON of California (at the request of Mr. ALBERT) and to include extraneous matter, notwithstanding the fact that it exceeds 2 pages of the RECORD and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost 292.50.

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

Mr. YOUNGER in three instances.

Mr. MORSE.

Mr. BOW in five instances.

Mr. JENSEN.

Mr. MICHEL in two instances.

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

Mr. DINGELL.

Mr. O'NEILL.

Mr. WILLIS.

Mr. GALLAGHER.

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina in two instances.

Mr. WELTNER.

Mr. CELLER.

SENATE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

Bills and a joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 1282. An act to permit a State to increase the mileage of its Federal-aid primary system when provision is made for the completion and maintenance of 75 percent thereof; to the Committee on Public Works.

S. 1593. An act to amend section 14 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1954 concerning the interstate planning and coordination of the Great River Road; to the Committee on Public Works.

S. 2136. An act to amend the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2164. An act for the relief of Polly Ann Mutz Kampouris; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2205. An act for the relief of Giuseppe DiCenso; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2452. An act for the relief of Angelina Martino; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2548. An act for the relief of Nora Chin-Bing; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2599. An act for the relief of Denise Hojebane Barood; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2673. An act for the relief of Debra Lynne Sanders; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2698. An act for the relief of Linus Han; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2730. An act for the relief of Dr. Jorge A. Picaza; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S.J. Res. 23. Joint resolution to designate the second Monday in April of each year as National Teachers' Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that