

1964

funds it receives for those educational purposes which are most important to its own needs and purposes.

In the same manner, a tax credit would be available with respect to payments made to a college or university for student tuition and fees. Again, the funds would not be channeled through a Federal bureau.

I am confident that such a tax credit in combination with the existing national student loan program—which I was proud to cosponsor in 1958—could make that extra bit of difference for many families of limited means. It would open the door of opportunity for many talented sons and daughters who might not otherwise be able to go to college.

Mr. Speaker, the use of tax relief and tax incentives as an avenue for assisting education has many advantages and is highly preferable, in many respects, to the outright disbursement of Federal grants. This avenue should be more fully explored by the Congress, because, in my opinion, it is the way which holds the greatest hope and promise for meaningful progress in the continuing struggle to find additional financial support for our educational system.

Like a number of other bills introduced in the House, my bill embodies a principle which is now the subject of a proposed amendment to the administration tax bill pending in the Senate. Unfortunately, when the same tax bill came before the House, it was brought up under a closed, or gag, rule which permitted no amendments to be considered.

I continue to believe strongly that a reduction in the level of Federal revenue should be accompanied by a responsible and determined effort to hold the line on Federal spending. I am also convinced that tax relief such as that proposed in my bill, and in the amendment pending in the Senate, is the kind of tax relief that we need and can afford.

UKRAINE INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

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

Mr. QUIE. Mr. Speaker, today, January 22, marks the 46th anniversary of the independence of Ukraine. It is well that Americans should recognize and honor Ukrainian independence, for the Ukrainian people have spent centuries battling for that independence and after it was gained 46 years ago today, it was again quickly lost in fact, though not in spirit.

It was in the midst of a bloodbath that the Ukraine lost its newly found independence. Barely had that nation of 45 million people gained independence, when it was again lost to the colonialism of the Soviet Russian revolution. The freedom of the Ukraine was lost while Western hands were idle to help that nation in its defense.

Though held under Communist oppression, the people of the Ukraine have shown their independent patriotism and their desire for freedom. The Ukraine

has continued its internal battle for independence and by doing so has forced Moscow to resort to masquerading this captive nation as independent and free.

Today, the Ukraine is not free. It is held in the bondage of Soviet communism, along with others of its sister, captive nations. But the indications are strong that behind the Iron Curtain, the people of the Ukraine desire freedom, not as a masquerade but in the real and tangible way experienced for just a few brief days in the second decade of this century.

Therefore, let us pause for a moment to pay honor to the desire of Ukrainians for freedom; a desire which has been alive under the harshest of oppression, for half of this century.

Let us hope that before this century ends—in the time which delayed justice dictates—that the Ukrainians may again call themselves free and may observe a day in memory of lasting, unconditional freedom.

JACK RUBY TRIP TO CUBA REVEALED

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

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, an Associated Press dispatch from Dallas, Tex., reported in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat dated January 21, 1964, carries the story of Jack Ruby's trip to Cuba in 1959 and other related facts as brought out in testimony at the Ruby hearings in Dallas.

Knowing of the interest of the Members in this subject matter, I include the article in the RECORD at this point.

JACK RUBY TRIP TO CUBA REVEALED—TRIED TO SELL JEEPS TO CASTRO IN 1959—OSWALD'S KILLER MENTALLY ILL, DEFENSE ASSERTS

DALLAS.—A psychiatrist described Jack Ruby Monday as a man wound up "to attack, to fight"—and one who did not understand what he was doing when he killed Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin of President Kennedy.

Cross-examination brought testimony that Ruby had a Russian father and made a trip to Cuba in 1959 to try to sell jeeps.

The description of Ruby was by Dr. Walter Bromberg, clinical director of Pinewood Psychiatric Hospital in Westchester County, N.Y. He testified for the defense in its effort to have Ruby freed on bond while awaiting trial on a charge of murder with malice for shooting Oswald.

1959 TRIP

In cross-examination by State attorneys, Dr. Bromberg said Ruby had told him of making a trip to Cuba in 1959, 9 months after Prime Minister Fidel Castro took over.

District Attorney Henry Wade asked if Ruby had told Dr. Bromberg of trying to sell jeeps to Cuba. The doctor confirmed this and added: "But the deal didn't go through. * * * It was an involved financial deal in Houston and elsewhere. He wanted to make some money in a hurry."

He said Ruby spent about 10 days in Cuba. FBI Agent C. Ray Hall, last witness of the day, testified that Ruby had also told him of going to Cuba to try to sell jeeps, using a plane ticket sent to him by a person the State described as "someone in Cuba."

The hearing was recessed at 5:05 p.m. until 9 a.m. Tuesday.

Assistant District Attorney William Alexander asked if the doctors had learned from Ruby that his father was a native Russian named Rubenstein who had served in the Russian Army. The psychiatrist said, "Yes."

Mr. Alexander asked whether this Russian background might have influenced Ruby's state of mind.

Dr. Bromberg replied: "It might have had an effect on his organic background." There was no explanation of this answer.

Oswald spent several years in Russia, once tried to obtain Russian citizenship, married a Russian woman and, after returning to this country, handed out pro-Castro pamphlets in New Orleans.

Earlier, Psychologist Roy Schafer of Yale University testified he believes Ruby has an organic brain disorder that can cause an explosive mental state under emotional stimulation.

RIGHT AND WRONG

Describing Ruby, who grew up as a brawler in Chicago's South Side, Dr. Bromberg said: "He was pre-set to be a fighter, to attack, to fight. He's a fighting man, geared up for physical action. He thinks he's tough."

Dr. Bromberg said Ruby "did not know the nature of his act" when he killed Oswald November 24, could not tell the difference between right and wrong.

"I feel that the emotional excitement triggered a fugue state," Dr. Bromberg said. He described that as a state in which people do things without being aware of them.

Ruby stepped out of a crowd of newsmen and killed Oswald in the basement of the Dallas city jail.

"At the moment he caught sight of Oswald he lost recall," said the psychiatrist. "His recall came back during the scuffle on the concrete floor." The scuffle occurred as officers subdued Ruby after the shooting.

Mr. Alexander said Ruby was reported to have said of Oswald, "I hope he dies." Dr. Bromberg said that would not have been out of character with a fugue state.

Dr. Bromberg testified that "Ruby does not have delusions of grandeur. But he does have a grandiose tendency and a paranoid tendency."

When Mr. Alexander asked whether Ruby should have psychiatric treatment, Dr. Bromberg replied that he should have a thorough and complete examination.

The defense, headed by Attorney Melvin Belli of San Francisco, has announced it will try to prove Ruby was insane when he killed Oswald, 2 days after the assassination of the President.

Ruby's trial is scheduled to begin February 3.

Dr. Schafer said he examined Ruby in late December for 9½ hours, giving him standard psychological tests. But he said he believes other tests should be given.

He said he would recommend an examination of the physical and nervous systems, and electroencephalograph, and a psychiatric examination.

An electroencephalograph is an electronic measurement of the activity of the brain to try to determine whether it is normal.

Dr. Schafer said he thinks it likely but not certain that an electroencephalograph would show abnormalities in the functioning of Ruby's brain.

He testified he believes Ruby has a disorder called psychomotor epilepsy and that he has had it a long time.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR BALANCE OF THE WEEK

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

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I take this time to inquire of the majority

leader as to the program for tomorrow and the balance of the week if he can give it to us.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, in response to the inquiry of the gentleman, at the request of those managing the bill and for the information of the House, the Supreme Court parking lot bill will not be called up for consideration tomorrow.

I cannot advise the gentleman at this time with reference to the program for next week.

Mr. HALLECK. That will be announced tomorrow?

Mr. ALBERT. That will be announced tomorrow.

Mr. HALLECK. We will meet tomorrow. Would it be the plan then to go over until Monday?

Mr. ALBERT. It will be our plan to go over until Monday because we have no further legislative business for the week.

Mr. HALLECK. I thank the gentleman.

MR. PATMAN'S OPENING REMARKS AT FEDERAL RESERVE HEARINGS

(Mr. VANIK (at the request of Mr. ALBERT) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include a statement.)

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, at the outset of the Banking Committee hearings on the Federal Reserve System, our distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Texas [WRIGHT PATMAN], made an opening statement that sets forth in clear, concise English the public purpose of this investigation and characterizes the spirit with which this committee intends to pursue the inquiry.

Because it so eminently expresses many of my own views and those of a number of my colleagues on the committee, I offer it here for publication:

OPENING STATEMENT BY CHAIRMAN PATMAN AT START OF HEARINGS ON BILLS TO REVISE THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM, JANUARY 21, 1964

The Federal Reserve System recently reached its 50th birthday, which I think is a good time for a general checkup. More than 30 years have gone by since the Federal Reserve System has received any legislative attention, and a great deal has happened in that time. Ours is a very different economy with different needs and different relationships than those that existed 30 years ago. Some of the revisions adopted 30 years ago were born in a depression atmosphere. Now we should look at the most powerful banking system on earth, our Federal Reserve, in terms of the conditions of 1964. We have learned a great deal in those 30 years about economic development, about interest rates, the money supply, and full employment.

It should be very clearly understood that the primary and fundamental consideration of this committee is to assure that our vast Federal Reserve System is serving the needs of the people and their Government to the greatest possible extent. That is the sole consideration. It should be clearly understood that these hearings will be so handled as to represent at all times the paramount interest of the people of the United States and their Government. We want to make sure that the public interest is the paramount consideration of the Federal Reserve. We want to make sure the Nation's money system is not governed by or for the private interest of any one group.

In line with this we are vigorously opposed to anything that smacks of unsound money. We want neither inflation nor deflation. We seek prosperity and high employment under the terms of the Full Employment Act and we want to be sure that the Federal Reserve System, holding as it does the great monetary powers of the United States, serves that end.

It is no secret that I have long been concerned about the aloofness of the Federal Reserve from both the executive branch and the Congress. Although the Federal Reserve System is a creature of Congress, it is not subject to any of the usual Government budgetary, auditing, and appropriations procedures. Also, the Federal Reserve is not required to obtain congressional approval for its policies, even though its actions have important repercussions for every sector of our economy. This sort of unbridled freedom, whether it is used for good or evil, just is not compatible with representative democratic government, in my opinion. The will of the people ought to be reflected in monetary policy as well as fiscal policy, foreign affairs and all other matters affecting the public welfare.

These matters of concern on my part are well known, but it should be made absolutely clear that if any long-standing ideas that I hold should be proved erroneous, I will be the first to acknowledge it and change my viewpoint. We are after one major objective in these hearings: the truth.

It is our hope that these hearings will be first of all to preserve the good that is in the Federal Reserve System; second, to eliminate any undesirable or outmoded features of the existing system; and, third, to improve and strengthen the System to make it more responsive to the needs of our society.

We have for consideration by this committee several legislative proposals intended to make revisions in the Federal Reserve System. One, H.R. 3783, would direct the Federal Reserve System to retire the so-called stock now held by the privately owned member banks. A second, H.R. 9631, would bring about several structural changes in the Federal Reserve System—particularly through expanding the Board of Governors to 2 members, including the Secretary of the Treasury, eliminating the Open Market Committee and require an annual audit by the General Accounting Office.

There are three other bills which I now have in draft form and intend to introduce today. One would eliminate the prohibition on interest payments by commercial banks on demand deposits. A second would require banks to pay the Treasury interest on the Treasury's commercial bank demand deposits and would permit banks to collect for actual services rendered the Government after consideration of the value of services received by them. A third would eliminate the interest income now received by the Federal Reserve from the Treasury on the \$30 billion portfolio on Government bonds, and would require the Federal Reserve Board and Federal Reserve banks to obtain annual appropriations from the Congress like other Government agencies.

A NEW OPPORTUNITY FOR THE SAVINGS AND LOAN INDUSTRY TO SEIZE THE EXPANDING ECONOMIES OF CALIFORNIA AND THE NATION

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

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, in his new role as the Nation's largest State,

California has had an unprecedented need for new housing for its burgeoning population. The providing of needed financing by the savings and loan industry has done much to enable California to meet this vital need.

While my State boasts what is probably the most vigorous sector of the industry, the contribution of savings and loan associations has been national in scope. Millions of Americans today own their own homes because of the availability of long-term loans at reasonable rates of interest from savings and loan associations. Millions more enjoy the security that comes from receiving generous rates of interest on funds which they have invested in federally insured savings and loan institutions.

I have today introduced a bill which will provide additional opportunities for the savings and loan industry to be of service to the people of my State and the Nation as a whole. The bill will provide a new convenience for State and local governments by allowing them to deposit funds in savings and loan institutions. The bill also provides that savings and loan associations may invest a sum not in excess of 20 percent of their assets in loans insured under title I and II of the National Housing Act. Associations are further authorized by the bill to invest up to 5 percent of their assets in mobile homes. They will make available to those desiring to purchase mobile homes, funds on the same basis as those traditionally available to the purchasers of conventional homes. The final provision of the bill permits insured savings accounts and share accounts to be accepted as security for all public funds of the United States, as well as for the funds of all corporations organized under the laws of the United States.

The enactment of this bill would enable savings and loan associations to provide convenient places of deposit and other services for local governments, and to allow additional borrowers to avail themselves of the facilities of the industry by authorizing loans for additional purposes.

It is my privilege to join with the gentleman from Texas, the Honorable WRIGHT PATMAN, in introducing this measure. The proposal is presently before the Banking and Currency Committee; I know that the distinguished chairman and members of that committee will give this proposal their most serious consideration. It is my hope that they will see fit to act favorably upon it.

VICE ADM. JOHN S. MCCAIN, JR.

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

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Speaker, Vice Adm. John S. McCain, Jr., commander of the Amphibious Force, Atlantic, has a long and distinguished career in the Navy. Throughout his service he has directed attention to the value of seapower and emphasized the importance of naval supremacy to the Nation.