

Colorado [Mr. DOMINICK], and the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. MECHEM]. I take the liberty at this time of introducing as a new bill, their bill with slight modification, on behalf of the distinguished minority leader and myself, and ask that it be appropriately referred.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 3191) to authorize the U.S. Secret Service to protect the persons of the nominees of the major political parties for President and Vice President of the United States, introduced by Mr. MANSFIELD (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, let me say—

Mr. DOMINICK. If the Senator will yield a moment, I should like to be added as a cosponsor of the bill.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I am delighted.

Mr. President, the minority leader and I have had a conference with the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], and he has informed us that there will be a meeting of his committee on Friday and that at that time the matter will be considered.

I thank the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNAMARA] very much for his courtesy in yielding to me.

AMENDMENT OF FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1961

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 11380) to amend further the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and for other purposes.

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, in an earlier speech opposing the various efforts in Congress to nullify the Supreme Court decision on legislative apportionment, I devoted a considerable portion of my remarks to the situation in Michigan.

I cited numerous examples of how a rural-dominated, minority-controlled Michigan State Senate consistently, over the years, vetoed progressive legislation both needed and wanted by a majority of the people of the State.

Further, I pointed out how this tyrannical minority usurped the appointive powers of the Governor and indulged in the most outrageous gerrymandering of legislative and congressional districts for partisan advantage.

Today, I intend to deal with this issue of equal representation in a more general sense and discuss some of its national implications.

In my view, this is perhaps the most vital issue to come before the Congress in this century. Certainly, it is the most important matter to come before the Senate during the 10 years I have served in this body.

Why do I say that?

Because for this first time in the history of this Republic, the United States stands on the threshold of achieving a truly democratic and fairly representative government at the State level.

This is due entirely, in my mind, to the historic apportionment decision of

the Supreme Court, first, in Baker against Carr, and second, in Reynolds against Sims.

There is no question in my mind—and there seems to be substantial agreement on all sides—that fair apportionment of our State legislatures and in our congressional districts would still be a remote probability in the distant future were it not for the one-man, one-vote principle established by the Supreme Court.

In my previous remarks I cited the Michigan experience as an example of the impossibility of obtaining equal representation through the legislative route. And the experiences of many other States confirm this.

Many years ago—back in the 1920's—H. L. Mencken, who was an implacable foe of what he described as "barnyard government," asserted that the stranglehold maintained on most State legislatures by rural minorities was "not only unjust and undemocratic; it is absurd," and predicted that it "couldn't last."

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 11 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Montana.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, it is my understanding that there are other Senators who wish to speak on other matters. The Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNAMARA] has been, as always, kind and gracious in yielding to other Senators, after he had been given his rights and privileges of the floor.

Therefore, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate adjourns tonight, it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock a.m. tomorrow.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of morning business tomorrow, the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNAMARA] be recognized for the purpose of completing the address which he began this evening.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, with that understanding, I yield the floor.

DUMPING CZECHOSLOVAKIAN SHOES IN THE U.S. MARKET

Mr. MUSKIE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Michigan yield?

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, I am glad to yield to the Senator from Maine, under the same circumstances as before.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. With the same understanding, the Senator from Maine is recognized.

Mr. MUSKIE. Mr. President, on a number of occasions recently, I have brought to the attention of the Senate the rapidly worsening conditions in our Nation's shoe industry brought about by the increasing levels of imports. I present today some new and rather startling information about the latest threat to

the industry which has me greatly concerned.

The simple fact of the matter is that the industry is once again taking a beating from foreign footwear suppliers and their governments who show little concern for the disruption and damage they cause the American shoe industry.

The most recent aggravation is the dumping of Czechoslovakian shoes in the American market, a matter which concerns me not only for its immediate impact but also for its long-run significance. I fear, unless we take proper remedial steps, that what Czechoslovakia can do with impunity today can be done tomorrow, equally without fear, by other countries, and what happens today in shoes can happen tomorrow in other vitally important industries.

The present situation is not a matter only of local interest. The shoe manufacturing industry consists of mostly small- to medium-sized companies operating some 1,300 factories situated in 38 different States. Taken as a whole, the business of shoemaking provides nearly a third of a million jobs for American men and women, and contributes over a billion dollars to the country's total annual payroll. These facts, and the additional consideration that the shoe industry has sales of some \$4½ billion annually, clearly make what happens to the industry a matter of vital national concern.

This industry and its workers now face a potentially catastrophic future, and the direct cause is the importation of shoes.

Let me cite some figures. In the past 9 years, footwear imports have increased well over 1,000 percent, and in 1963 accounted for 13 percent of domestic production. In this same period, 1955 to 1963, unemployment has been edging higher, and the loss of job opportunities now exceeds 35,000 annually.

Projection of these trends indicates an even more serious condition. It is estimated that by 1965 a total of 125 million foreign shoes will enter the United States, equal to 20 percent of anticipated U.S. production. It appears on the basis of current data that approximately 50,000 job opportunities will be lost annually to foreign imports.

As I have frequently explained, and has been explained in detail by the industry in numerous briefs and statements filed with various Government agencies, there is one and only one cause for the increasing penetration: wage rates and employment costs in foreign countries are substantially lower than such rates and costs in the United States. Each of these figures means something in human terms, and the unemployment statistics in particular are simply a cold, if precise, way of stating that there are an increasing number of human beings who are suffering.

What most people do not realize is that in many towns throughout the country the shoe industry is the principal and often the only source of income and employment. Because of imports, many such plants find it necessary to curtail or cease operations. While it may be possible for the company to move its opera-