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No. 11

Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Tuesday, January 19, 1965, at 12 o'clock meridian.

House of Representatives

MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1965

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Center our thoughts upon these words of Scripture: Galatians 5: 13: *By love serve one another.*

O Thou whom we reverently worship and adore, as we enter upon this significant week in our national life, may we be inspired with an indomitable courage and determination to strive to have our beloved country more firmly rooted in moral principles.

Show us we may increase the ardor of our efforts in mobilizing our faith in the reality and potentiality of our spiritual resources.

Emancipate us from all selfish and provincial ways of thinking in our attitude toward our fellow men and may we be more helpful in cultivating a nobler skill in the art of brotherly living.

Grant that we may have the patience and perseverance to believe that our troubled and divided world is moving toward a new fellowship in which there shall be further reconciliations and agreements among men and nations.

Hear us in the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, January 14, 1965, was read and approved.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication, which was read:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., January 13, 1965.

Hon. JOHN W. MCCORMACK,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I beg leave to inform you that I have this day transmitted to the Honorable Donald S. Russell, Governor of South Carolina, my resignation as a Representative in the Congress of the United States from the Second District of South Carolina, the resignation to become effective upon such date as the Governor may set for a special election to fill the vacancy. A copy of my letter to the Governor is attached.

Sincerely yours,

ALBERT WATSON.

JANUARY 13, 1965.

Hon. DONALD S. RUSSELL,
Governor of South Carolina,
Columbia, S.C.

DEAR GOVERNOR RUSSELL: I hereby tender to you my resignation as a Member of the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States from the Second Congressional District of South Carolina, the resignation to become effective upon such date as you may set for a special election to fill the vacancy.

I have also informed the Speaker of the House of Representatives of this action.

Sincerely yours,

ALBERT WATSON.

(Mr. EDMONDSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include an address by the Honorable HALE BOGGS.)

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

EXPORT EXPANSION ACT OF 1965

(Mr. ADAMS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 min-

ute, to revise and extend his remarks, and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for time today to make a few brief introductory remarks in support of the Export Expansion Act of 1965, which I have introduced. I am pleased to announce that a companion bill has been introduced in the Senate by Senator MAGNUSON, of Washington, and many distinguished cosponsors.

This bill involves the providing of guarantees so that American private capital can be used to finance our private industrial exports to the emerging nations. The bill also provides for a trade development corps, an improved system for using impacted currencies and new U.S. sales and service centers throughout the world.

The newly emerging nations lack capital to finance purchase of manufactured products and must buy on credit. Our financial institutions and manufacturers are ready to meet these demands. We must improve our governmental mechanism so that our industries have credit facilities equal to those of foreign competitors.

I hope after examination of the bill in the RECORD some of my colleagues will join me in presenting this measure.

Our present limited policy for financing purchases by the underdeveloped nations is no longer adequate because of changed world conditions. Formerly, we were selling our industrial goods such as heavy machinery and jet transports to the developed European and Asian nations with whom we have long enjoyed stable commercial financial arrangements. Now our former customers for industrial goods in the highly developed nations of Europe and Asia are competing with us for sales to the emerging nations.

We must expect this to continue if we are to develop the healthy world trade necessary for world peace.

There are 135 cities around the world which are either national capitals or have populations in excess of 1 million people, yet today there are 1 or more full-time U.S. commercial offices in only 93 cities. Part of the bill is to provide for the creation of a Trade Development Corps and U.S. sales and service centers to correct this situation.

Probably the most important portion of the bill is to close the dangerous gap in our export financing. This involves the Export-Import Bank, our primary export financing facility, which has found it necessary to reduce or cut off loans or guarantees in countries with relatively weak credit standing, notwithstanding the impact of such decisions on our national interest.

For example, a major exporter of farm equipment recently developed a major exporting program in Latin America. As his orders began to rise to a substantial figure, the Export-Import Bank decided it had reached its exposure limit and could not guarantee any further loans for principal sales in that country that year.

A similar case involved jet transport aircraft sales in a Latin American country. The British, under section 2 of the British Export Guarantee Act, had the mechanism to compete successfully for this business, but two American aircraft manufacturers who were bidding against the British for the same business could not obtain the same results from the Export-Import Bank.

It seems clear, Mr. Speaker, that as part of a sound foreign policy, we should give the Export-Import Bank, and our exporters, the necessary tools to sell our products abroad. In so doing, we will assure the emerging nations that we respect their integrity and that we want their business. We will demonstrate to the world that we are moving to an era of regular trade and that we are looking forward to the day when we will exist as traders not just as aiders. We will provide jobs here at home and produce a sound peacetime economy by expansion of our markets abroad. We will be supplying from our abundance the goods the world needs through normal channels of world trade.

If, upon examination of the bill and my extended remarks, any of the Members have any questions, I would welcome their inquiries. At a later point in the session, I hope to appear before you and discuss the provisions of this bill more thoroughly.

The text of the bill follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 2(a) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 is amended by striking out the second sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "The objects and purposes of the Bank shall be to cooperate with private capital so as to further the expansion of exports from and imports to the United States and its possessions, and to assure, within its statutory limitations, that the United States is fully competitive in its financing arrangements with other countries in the development of world markets."

SEC. 2. Section 2 of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 is amended by adding at the end thereof a new subsection as follows:

"(d) The Export-Import Bank of Washington is authorized to exercise the powers conferred upon it by subsections (a) and (c) of this section to assist in financing the foreign sale of domestic products or commodities where (1) such sale will directly serve the national interest (including the national commercial interest), and (2) private capital cannot reasonably be expected to bear the full political and credit risks of loss. Financing assistance under this subsection shall be extended subject to the following limitations: No loan shall be made in any case where private capital can provide the financing required with assistance from the Bank in the form of a guarantee, insurance, coinsurance, or reinsurance, and if a loan is made by the Bank such loan shall be made, to the fullest extent practicable, in participation with private capital. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the terms on which any guarantee, insurance, or other financing assistance is provided under this subsection shall be determined by the Board of Directors of the Bank having due regard to the purposes of this subsection. The reserves maintained by the Bank for guarantees, insurance, coinsurance, or reinsurance issued pursuant to this subsection shall not be less than 25 per centum of the related contractual liability of the Bank. Fees and premiums charged in connection therewith shall be set at such levels as will permit financing by private institutions at rates which will implement the purposes of this subsection."

SEC. 3. Section 3 (d) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 is amended by inserting "(1)" immediately following "(d)", and by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph as follows:

"(2) There is hereby established an Interdepartmental Advisory Committee on National Interest Financing which shall consist of the following members: The Secretary of Commerce, who shall serve as Chairman, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Agriculture, the President of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, and the Administrator, Agency for International Development. Each member of the Committee may designate an officer of his department or agency to act for him as a member of the Committee. The Committee shall when requested by the Bank advise with and make recommendations to the Bank with respect to the national interest involved in specific proposals for the extension of financial assistance under section 2(d). The Committee shall also, upon its own initiative, from time to time establish such guidelines as it may deem advisable to assist the Bank in determining the national interest with respect to any particular category or categories of proposals. Finally, any applicant whose application for assistance under section 2 (d) has been denied by the Bank may apply directly to the Committee for a recommendation to the Bank that such proposal satisfies the national interest criteria of section 2(d)."

SEC. 4. Section 6 of such Act is amended by inserting "(a)" immediately after "Sec. 6.", and by adding at the end thereof a new subsection as follows:

"(b) (1) To carry out the purposes of section 2(d), there is authorized to be established a revolving fund. The capital of the fund shall consist of sums appropriated to it, and for such purpose there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, at any time without fiscal year limitation, not to exceed \$400,000,000, to remain available until expended. Fees, premiums, and receipts from operations under such section shall be

credited to the fund, and such fund shall be available for the payment of all expenditures of the Bank incurred in such operations. Whenever any capital in the fund is determined by the Board of Directors of the Bank to be in excess of current needs, such capital shall be credited to the appropriation from which advanced, where it shall be held for future advances.

"(2) The Bank shall pay into miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury, at the close of each fiscal year, interest on the utilized capital of the fund, except as to that part of the fund maintained as reserves for guarantees, insurance, coinsurance, or reinsurance, at a rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, taking into consideration the current average rate on outstanding marketable obligations of the United States as of the last day of the preceding fiscal year. If at any time the yield to the Bank on any loan, rediscount, or other financing arrangement entered into by the Bank under section 2(d) is less than the interest payments required to be made to the Treasury hereunder, such payments shall be made from sums appropriated to the Bank for that purpose, which sums are hereby authorized to be appropriated."

SEC. 5. Section 7 of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 is amended by striking out the period and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "; except that this limitation shall not be applicable to loans, guarantees, and insurance provided pursuant to section 2(d)."

Chapman Field (Superintendent)
EAST-WEST TRADE—THE NEED FOR A HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON EXPORT CONTROL

(Mr. LIPSCOMB asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. LIPSCOMB. Mr. Speaker, are the Congress and the Nation to stand aside and allow our system of controls on trade with the Communist bloc to be rendered all but meaningless and ineffectual?

That, indeed, is what is bound to happen according to the present outlook. That is why this is one of the most pressing problems we face as Congress meets for the opening of the 89th Congress.

There can be no doubt that erosion of the controls established by the Export Control Act of 1949—controls, it must be added, which were placed on trade in the interest of our national security—is occurring on various fronts and that it presents a problem of deep concern.

Certainly we cannot say there has been no warning of what is to take place. Increasingly over recent years administration spokesmen have been talking about pulling out the stops on trade control. Clearances are being given authorizing shipments of many key products, equipment, and technical data to the Communist bloc.

Determined efforts are being made to stimulate and build up support for this position among industry and business groups.

One of the major ploys being used in the attempt to water down the controls on trade involves a modifying and weakening of the definition of what is strategic. Everyone can agree that strategic items should not be shipped to the bloc. But the crucial question is how do we define strategic? If it is interpreted to mean basically only weapons and equip-

ment or data directly related to weapons and weapons production, essentially it is a meaningless test. The bloc is not interested in buying military items from us—but the U.S.S.R. and other bloc countries do want to buy factories, equipment, and new technologies. If we really want to prevent strategic materials and data from going to the Communist bloc, we have to bar shipment of items which the bloc can and will use to build up their overall strength, and a campaign is underway which will allow the bloc to do just that.

Clearances have been given authorizing shipment to the U.S.S.R. and other Communist bloc nations of products, equipment, and know-how which can and must be labeled strategic, involving such fields as electronics, agriculture, chemicals, petroleum, and others.

In May of last year representatives of the United States and Rumania met for a series of economic talks. Rumania, as could be expected, presented its pitch to obtain from the United States a large number of plants and technologies in such fields as petroleum and chemicals. It has just been reported that two American corporations came to preliminary agreement with the Rumanian Government calling for construction of a synthetic rubber plant and catalytic petroleum cracking unit in Rumania, the value of which it is stated may exceed \$50 million. A synthetic rubber manufacturing plant and catalytic cracking plant were only two of the many specific items the United States promised Rumania it could buy in the conference last May. Furthermore, it is expected that credit will be extended to Rumania for their purchases.

Suppose the question were posed, for example: So we are going to sell a synthetic rubber manufacturing plant to Rumania—what is so alarming about that? A major company, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., gave a very emphatic answer to the question. The firm believed it is so important that it refused to sell a synthetic rubber plant to Rumania.

In an editorial in the company newspaper, Goodyear said that though it is a profitmaking organization, "you cannot put a price tag on freedom."

The editorial further explained the turnaround and the reasons, as follows:

Because we foresee the knowledge that Rumania seeks to purchase from the United States in the potential role of an international agitator, we don't believe that the United States should allow any Communist nation to acquire the know-how to produce a synthetic rubber which competes head on with natural rubber.

And that's what Natsyn—Goodyear's polyisoprene—does. As you know, Natsyn is an exact duplication of natural rubber, offering natural's many desirable qualities that have eluded duplication in all other manmade rubbers.

While synthetic and natural rubber are now competitively priced, Goodyear believes the Communists could—if they wished—disrupt natural rubber markets in Malaysia, Liberia, and other so-called underdeveloped countries. The Communists are not governed by marketing conditions in setting their prices and in the past have, in fact, used cutrate prices as an economic club.

The State Department, in commenting on the situation, has said that the Rumanians have assured the United States that they won't divulge the polyisoprene secrets they purchase from us to other Communist nations. With due respect for the State Department's belief in the Rumanians' promise, Goodyear would prefer not to entrust its production secrets to the Communists.

Mr. Speaker, the Communist bloc is considered to be well behind the West in the field of synthetic fibers. Naturally that is one of the items the bloc wishes to buy from us. Approval for such an export has already been granted. A license was issued by the Department of Commerce authorizing shipment of technical data for the design, engineering, construction, operation, repair, and maintenance of a plant to be constructed in the Soviet Zone of Germany which will be capable of manufacturing 20,000 metric tons of acrylonitrile annually.

This particular license was included in the Department of Commerce list of export licenses approved for July 14, 1964. It was listed as being for the export of technical data to East Germany and was footnoted as being for manufacturing plant for acrylic fibers and plastic. In the space for the dollar value designation there appeared the notation "no value." However, the plant is expected to cost almost \$19 million. Not only therefore will this license help the bloc build up its synthetic fiber industry, and I understand some of the technical data has already been shipped, but from all appearances this was done in such a way as to minimize the amount of information released to the Congress and the public as to the size and significance of the export.

I discussed with the House of Representatives on October 2, 1964, that an export license had been issued authorizing the sale to East Germany of \$860,000 worth of subsidized butter. During November and December of 1964 licenses were issued authorizing the sale to East Germany of \$2,338,450 in butter.

Members of Congress may have read of the trip to the Soviet Union in November by representatives of various top American industries. This trip, presumably undertaken with the full approval and cooperation of the administration, was labeled as a mean of exploring new avenues of trade with the Soviets.

The group visited the White House on January 7, 1965, and according to news reports were assured by the President that studies will be made of ways to increase East-West trade. The state of the Union message also referred to the fact that ways would be explored to expand such trade.

It seems clear that we are confronted with a determined effort on the part of the administration to alter drastically policies in administering our export controls. An important aspect of this is the campaign designed to gain support for such policies in the business community and elsewhere here in the United States.

How can we truly consider deals such as those the executive branch is making with the Communist bloc as trade when in essence what the Communists are doing is simply attempting to acquire from

the West equipment, plants, and technologies to build up their own industries?

This really is not trade. What it amounts to is that we are allowing them to buy from us means to build up the Communist economic and military potential.

Let us remember that we are dealing with a sworn foe of free governments and free peoples.

I would only ask that these developments and their implications be thoroughly appraised before it is too late. In my view Congress simply does not have an acceptable means of dealing with the problem. East-West trade problems involve many aspects of domestic and foreign policy coming under the jurisdiction of a number of different committees of the House of Representatives.

It is essential that we have the machinery to focus attention on export trade control matters and to appraise the problem thoroughly and objectively. I have, therefore, introduced a resolution calling for the creation of a House Select Committee on Export Control.

This select committee would be set up along the lines of the Select Committee on Export Control which the House created in the 87th Congress. The select committee in the 87th Congress performed needed work in reviewing the system of controls on exports and appraising developments in this field. It was due largely to the work of the committee that it was possible to achieve strengthening amendments to the Export Control Act.

According to the resolution I have introduced, the committee would give particular attention to the following items:

First. The problems involved in the control of trade between the United States and foreign countries, particularly the foreign countries comprising the Sino-Soviet bloc.

Second. Methods and procedures followed in the formulation of policy under the Export Control Act with respect to the determination of how the export of articles, materials, supplies, and technical data shall be controlled, and the extent of such control.

Third. Procedures followed under such act in obtaining information, advice, and opinions with respect to determinations of which articles, materials, supplies, and technical data shall be controlled under such act, from departments and agencies of the United States which are concerned with aspects of our domestic or foreign policies and operations which have a bearing on exports.

Fourth. The extent to which decisions made and policies formulated under such act concerning the control of exports adversely affect the security of the United States.

Fifth. The interrelationship between such act and related acts—such as the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951, and the Trading With the Enemy Act—and other discussions or agreements entered into by the United States, such as the coordinating committee—Cocom—discussions and agreements, which affect or relate to the con-

control of trade between the United States and foreign countries.

I cannot emphasize too strongly my conviction that a committee of this type is needed by the Congress and urge that the Select Committee on Export Control be created without delay for it is essential that this important work get underway now.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 120) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. Res. 120

Resolved, That the following-named Members be and they are hereby elected members of the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

Committee on Agriculture: Harold D. Cooley (chairman), North Carolina; W. R. Poage, Texas; E. C. Gathings, Arkansas; John L. McMillan, South Carolina; Thomas G. Abernethy, Mississippi; Watkins M. Abbitt, Virginia; Paul C. Jones, Missouri; Harlan Hagen, California; Frank A. Stubblefield, Kentucky; Graham Purcell, Texas; James H. Morrison, Louisiana; Alec G. Olson, Minnesota; Spark M. Matsunaga, Hawaii; Maston O'Neal, Georgia; Thomas S. Foley, Washington; Joseph Y. Resnick, New York; Lynn H. Stalbaum, Wisconsin; Eligio de la Garza, Texas; Joseph P. Vigorito, Pennsylvania; John C. Mackie, Michigan; Roland Redlin, North Dakota; Bert Bandstra, Iowa; Stanley L. Greigg, Iowa; Clair A. Callan, Nebraska.

Committee on Appropriations: George H. Mahon (chairman), Texas; Albert Thomas, Texas; Michael J. Kirwan, Ohio; Jamie I. Whitten, Mississippi; George W. Andrews, Alabama; John J. Rooney, New York; John E. Fogarty, Rhode Island; Robert L. F. Siker, Florida; Otto E. Passman, Louisiana; Joe I. Evins, Tennessee; Edward P. Boland, Massachusetts; William H. Natcher, Kentucky; Daniel J. Flood, Pennsylvania; Winfield K. Denton, Indiana; Tom Steed, Oklahoma; George E. Shipley, Illinois; John M. Slack, Junior, West Virginia; John J. Flynt, Junior, Georgia; Neal Smith, Iowa; Robert N. Glaimo, Connecticut; Julia Butler Hansen, Washington; Charles S. Joelson, New Jersey; Joseph P. Addabbo, New York; John J. McFall, California; W. R. Hull, Junior, Missouri; D. R. (Billy) Matthews, Florida; Jeffrey Cohelan, California; Thomas G. Morris, New Mexico; Edward J. Patten, New Jersey; Clarence D. Long, Maryland; John O. Marsh, Junior, Virginia; Robert B. Duncan, Oregon; Sidney R. Yates, Illinois; Bille S. Farnum, Michigan.

Committee on Armed Services: L. Mendel Rivers (chairman), South Carolina; Philip J. Philbin, Massachusetts; F. Edward Hébert, Louisiana; Melvin Price, Illinois; O. C. Fisher, Texas; Porter Hardy, Junior, Virginia; Charles E. Bennett, Florida; James A. Byrne, Pennsylvania; Samuel S. Stratton, New York; Otis G. Pike, New York; Richard (Dick) Rusk, Missouri; Lucien N. Nedzi, Michigan; Alton Lennon, North Carolina; Wm. J. Randall, Missouri; G. Elliott Hagan, Georgia; Charles H. Wilson, California; Robert L. Leggett, California; Donald J. Irwin, Connecticut; Jed Johnson, Junior, Oklahoma; Frank E. Evans, Colorado; Rodney M. Love, Ohio; Floyd V. Hicks, Washington; Hervey G. Machen, Maryland; Speedy O. Long, Louisiana; E. S. Johnny Walker, New Mexico.

Committee on Banking and Currency: Wright Patman (chairman), Texas; Abraham J. Multer, New York; William A. Barrett, Pennsylvania; Leonor K. Sullivan, Missouri; Henry S. Reuss, Wisconsin; Thomas L. Ashley, Ohio; William S. Moorhead, Pennsylvania; Robert G. Stephens, Junior, Georgia; Fernand J. St Germain, Rhode Island; H.

B. Gonzalez, Texas; Joseph G. Minish, New Jersey; Charles L. Weltner, Georgia; Richard T. Hanna, California; Bernard F. Grabowski, Connecticut; Compton I. White, Junior, Idaho; Tom S. Gettys, South Carolina; Paul H. Todd, Junior, Michigan; Richard L. Ottinger, New York; Earle Cabell, Texas; Thomas C. McGrath, New Jersey; John R. Hansen, Iowa; Frank Annunzio, Illinois.

Committee on the District of Columbia: John L. McMillan (chairman), South Carolina; Thomas G. Abernethy, Mississippi; Howard W. Smith, Virginia; William L. Dawson, Illinois; Abraham J. Multer, New York; John Dowdy, Texas; Basil L. Whitener, North Carolina; James W. Trimble, Arkansas; B. F. Sisk, California; Charles C. Diggs, Michigan; G. Elliott Hagan, Georgia; Don Fuqua, Florida; Donald M. Fraser, Minnesota; Carlton R. Sickles, Maryland; J. Oliva Huot, New Hampshire; George W. Grider, Tennessee; John Bell Williams, Mississippi.

Committee on Education and Labor: Adam C. Powell (chairman), New York; Carl D. Perkins, Kentucky; Edith Green, Oregon; James Roosevelt, California; Frank Thompson, Junior, New Jersey; Elmer J. Holland, Pennsylvania; John H. Dent, Pennsylvania; Roman C. Pucinski, Illinois; Dominick V. Daniels, New Jersey; John Brademas, Indiana; James G. O'Hara, Michigan; Ralph J. Scott, North Carolina; Hugh L. Carey, New York; Augustus F. Hawkins, California; Carlton R. Sickles, Maryland; Sam M. Gibbons, Florida; William D. Ford, Michigan; William D. Hathaway, Maine; Patsy T. Mink, Hawaii; James H. Scheuer, New York; Lloyd Meeds, Washington.

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Thomas E. Morgan (chairman), Pennsylvania; Clement J. Zablocki, Wisconsin; Omar Burleson, Texas; Edna F. Kelly, New York; Wayne L. Hays, Ohio; Armistead I. Selden, Junior, Alabama; Barratt O'Hara, Illinois; L. H. Fountain, North Carolina; Dante B. Fascell, Florida; Leonard Farbstein, New York; Charles C. Diggs, Junior, Michigan; Lindley Beckworth, Texas; Harris B. McDowell, Junior, Delaware; William T. Murphy, Illinois; Cornelius E. Gallagher, New Jersey; Robert N. C. Nix, Pennsylvania; John S. Monagan, Connecticut; Donald M. Fraser, Minnesota; Ronald Brooks Cameron, California; Benjamin S. Rosenthal, New York; Edward R. Roybal, California; John C. Culver, Iowa; Lee H. Hamilton, Indiana; Roy H. McVicker, Colorado.

Committee on Government Operations: William L. Dawson (chairman), Illinois; Chet Holifield, California; Jack Brooks, Texas; L. H. Fountain, North Carolina; Porter Hardy, Junior, Virginia; John A. Blatnik, Minnesota; Robert E. Jones, Alabama; Edward A. Garmatz, Maryland; John E. Moss, California; Dante B. Fascell, Florida; Henry S. Reuss, Wisconsin; John S. Monagan, Connecticut; Torbert H. Macdonald, Massachusetts; J. Edward Roush, Indiana; William S. Moorhead, Pennsylvania; Cornelius E. Gallagher, New Jersey; Wm. J. Randall, Missouri; Benjamin S. Rosenthal, New York; Jim Wright, Texas; Fernand J. St Germain, Rhode Island; David S. King, Utah; John G. Dow, New York; Henry Helstoski, New Jersey.

Committee on House Administration: Omar Burleson (chairman), Texas; Samuel N. Friedel, Maryland; Robert T. Ashmore, South Carolina; Wayne L. Hays, Ohio; Paul C. Jones, Missouri; Frank Thompson, Junior, New Jersey; Watkins M. Abbitt, Virginia; Joe D. Waggoner, Junior, Louisiana; Carl D. Perkins, Kentucky; John H. Dent, Pennsylvania; Sam M. Gibbons, Florida; Lucien N. Nedzi, Michigan; John Brademas, Indiana; John W. Davis, Georgia; Kenneth J. Gray, Illinois; Augustus F. Hawkins, California; Jonathan B. Bingham, New York.

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Wayne N. Aspinall (chairman), Colorado; Leo W. O'Brien, New York; Walter Rogers,

son, Oklahoma; Walter S. Baring, Nevada; Ralph J. Rivers, Alaska; Roy A. Taylor, North Carolina; Harold T. Johnson, California; Hugh L. Carey, New York; Morris K. Udall, Arizona; Compton I. White, Junior, Idaho; Phillip Burton, California; David S. King, Utah; Walter H. Moeller, Ohio; John V. Tunney, California; Jonathan B. Bingham, New York; Thomas S. Foley, Washington; N. Nelman Craley, Junior, Pennsylvania; John A. Race, Wisconsin; Richard White, Texas; Teno Roncallo, Wyoming.

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Oren Harris (chairman), Arkansas; Harley O. Staggers, West Virginia; Walter Rogers, Texas; Samuel N. Friedel, Maryland; Torbert H. Macdonald, Massachusetts; John Jarman, Oklahoma; Leo W. O'Brien, New York; John E. Moss, California; John D. Dingell, Michigan; Paul G. Rogers, Florida; Horace R. Kornegay, North Carolina; Lonel Van Deerlin, California; J. J. Pickle, Texas; Fred B. Rooney, Pennsylvania; John M. Murphy, New York; David E. Satterfield III, Virginia; Daniel J. Ronan, Illinois; J. Oliva Huot, New Hampshire; James A. Mackay, Georgia; John J. Gilligan, Ohio; Charles P. Farnsley, Kentucky; John Bell Williams, Mississippi.

Committee on the Judiciary: Emanuel Celler (chairman), New York; Michael A. Feighan, Ohio; Frank Chelf, Kentucky; Edwin E. White, Louisiana; Peter W. Rodino, Junior, New Jersey; Byron G. Rogers, Colorado; Harold D. Donohue, Massachusetts; Jack Brooks, Texas; William M. Tuck, Virginia; Robert T. Ashmore, South Carolina; John Dowdy, Texas; Basil L. Whitener, North Carolina; Herman Toll, Pennsylvania; Robert W. Kastenmeyer, Wisconsin; Jacob H. Gilbert, New York; James C. Corman, California; William L. St. Onge, Connecticut; George F. Senner, Junior, Arizona; Don Edwards, California; William L. Hungate, Missouri; Herbert Tenzer, New York; John Conyers, Junior, Michigan; George W. Grider, Tennessee; Andrew Jacobs, Junior, Indiana.

Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries: Herbert C. Bonner (chairman), North Carolina; Edward A. Garmatz, Maryland; Leonor K. Sullivan, Missouri; T. A. Thompson, Louisiana; Frank M. Clark, Pennsylvania; Thomas L. Ashley, Ohio; John D. Dingell, Michigan; Alton Lennon, North Carolina; Thomas N. Downing, Virginia; Bob Casey, Texas; James A. Byrne, Pennsylvania; Harlan Hagen, California; Edith Green, Oregon; Paul G. Rogers, Florida; Frank A. Stubblefield, Kentucky; John M. Murphy, New York; Jacob H. Gilbert, New York; J. Russell Tuten, Georgia; William L. St. Onge, Connecticut; John G. Dow, New York; Raymond F. Clevenger, Michigan.

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service: Tom Murray (chairman), Tennessee; James H. Morrison, Louisiana; Thaddeus J. Dulski, New York; David N. Henderson, North Carolina; Arnold Olsen, Montana; Morris K. Udall, Arizona; Dominick V. Daniels, New Jersey; Lindley Beckworth, Texas; Harley O. Staggers, West Virginia; Robert N. C. Nix, Pennsylvania; Joe R. Pool, Texas; William J. Green, Pennsylvania; Spark M. Matsunaga, Hawaii; Paul J. Krebs, New Jersey; Raymond F. Clevenger, Michigan; James M. Hanley, New York; John V. Tunney, California.

Committee on Public Works: George H. Fallon (chairman), Maryland; John A. Blatnik, Minnesota; Robert E. Jones, Alabama; John C. Kluczynski, Illinois; T. A. Thompson, Louisiana; Jim Wright, Texas; Kenneth J. Gray, Illinois; Frank M. Clark, Pennsylvania; Ed Edmondson, Oklahoma; Harold T. Johnson, California; W. J. Bryan Dorn, South Carolina; David N. Henderson, North Carolina; Arnold Olsen, Montana; J. Russell Tuten, Georgia; Ralph J. Rivers, Alaska; Ray Roberts, Texas; Robert A. Everett, Tennessee; Richard D. McCarthy, New York; James Kee, West Virginia; John R. Schmidhauser, Iowa;