

March 7, 1967

than in any other country, Americans as a whole do not understand, much less conform to, the rules of good nutrition.

The RDA's of the Food and Nutrition Board are clearly a recognition by the scientific community of the need for adequate vitamin and mineral intake. It is important to note that the FDA has not and certainly could not challenge the need—and in its Regulations has actually adopted the substance of the RDA requirements. In this respect, the current controversy then is reduced to the narrow ground of whether the consumer can practically and does in fact obtain his necessary intake of vitamins and minerals from his diet, and, equally necessary, whether he can be certain or can be assured by others that this is so on a day in and day out basis.

FDA LABEL MISLEADING

Dr. W. H. Sebrrell, Jr., Director of Columbia University's Institute of Nutritional Sciences and Chairman of the National Research Council—Food and Nutrition Board's Committee on Recommended Dietary Allowances, has called the label statement "objectionable and misleading," a viewpoint shared by most nutritional and medical authorities as well as some government officials.

George Mehren, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture said that the statement is inaccurate, adding, "It will give the consumer a false sense of security that, regardless of his food habits, he will have an inadequate diet."

He further cites the most recent nationwide survey indicating that "48 per cent of households have diets that do not fully meet the NAS-NRC recommended dietary allowances in one or more nutrients."

At stake in this controversy are the results of long years of research devoted to improving American health. The FDA stand that "vitamins and minerals are supplied in abundant amounts by the foods we eat" confuses what we might eat with what we do eat. It is vital to the public interest that this error does not reverse the painstaking progress made in nutritional insurance through supplementation with vitamin-mineral preparations.

Supplements are insurance against inadequate consumption of vitamins and minerals. It would be ideal to pinpoint supplementation to those individuals who specifically need it—and then only at the time when the need exists—this is neither practical nor economical. To accomplish such a program, dietary histories, clinical examinations, and biochemical tests would have to be run on every man, woman and child—not once but every time there was an appreciable change in menu or conditions. The surest and least expensive alternative is simply the use of vitamin and mineral supplements every day. Any opponent of this concept must be prepared to propose an alternative which is superior—none has been forthcoming.

Supplementation may be a forerunner of broader nutritional progress for the entire world. Malthus' dire predictions about world population outrunning the food supply are liable to be confirmed in the foreseeable future, and the time may come when many people may have to obtain their total nutrition in forms unlike foods as we know them today.

However unappetizing a prospect this may be, its rationale will be similar to that of present-day vitamin and mineral supplementation—supplying necessary nutrients in a reliable, economical, available form to people who want them.

IMMIGRATION REFORM ACT

Mr. FONG. Mr. President, after 1 year of experience under the historic Im-

migration Reform Act which Congress passed in 1965, statistics recently release by the Department of State how that immigration from all over the world has been more evenly distributed than under the old immigration law.

These figures show that 34.7 percent of all quota immigrants came from northern Europe, 32.5 percent from southern Europe, and 19.9 percent from Asia and the Pacific.

Undoubtedly, the new law has considerably eased the heavy backlog of immigrants coming from the extremely oversubscribed areas of the world—southern Europe, and the Asia-Pacific area.

I am tremendously encouraged by all of this evidence indicating the unmistakable progress we are making to cut the backlog and correct the gross inequities of our past immigration policies, as we celebrate the first anniversary of the historic Immigration Reform Act.

Among the key provisions of that law were: First, the elimination of the national origins system and the Asia-Pacific Triangle, which were harshly racially discriminatory; and second, allowing the reallocation of a pool of unused quota numbers from undersubscribed countries—mainly from Western Europe—to nations having huge backlogs of persons wishing to immigrate to the United States—largely in southern Europe and Asia-Pacific areas.

Although the Immigration Reform Act

did not become effective until December 1, 1965, figures released in the annual report of the Visa Office of the Department of State's Bureau of Consular Affairs show that immigration from the Asia-Pacific area increased from 3,536 in fiscal year 1965—July 1, 1964—June 30, 1965—to 25,115 in fiscal 1966—July 1, 1965—June 30, 1966.

The fiscal 1966 figure of 25,115 for Asia and the Pacific counts only quota immigrants and does not include non-quota immigrants, immediate relatives, and other adjustments.

When these nonquota numbers are added to the quota figures, another aspect of the dramatic impact of the new law may be seen. These overall totals show that thousands of families were reunited last year as a direct result of the new law.

The total number of immigrants admitted in fiscal 1966, including quota as well as nonquota numbers, was 311,356—129,797 quota immigrants, and 181,386 nonquota. This compares with 287,679 in fiscal 1965—102,892 quota, and 184,787 nonquota.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that table I of the Visa Office report, showing immigrant visas issued, adjustments of status, and refugees admitted or adjusted, for fiscal years 1962-66, be printed at this point in the Record.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

TABLE I.—Immigrant visas issued, adjustments of status, and refugees admitted or adjusted, fiscal years 1962-66

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Immigrant total.....	278, 884	291, 936	277, 684	287, 679	311, 356
Quota.....	95, 149	103, 846	106, 381	102, 892	129, 970
Visas issued.....	89, 464	98, 162	99, 727	95, 425	108, 086
Adjustments ²	5, 685	5, 084	6, 654	7, 467	14, 084
Refugees ³					7, 200
Nonquota ⁴	183, 735	188, 090	171, 303	184, 787	181, 386

¹ Discrepancy of 173 between this table and table X.

² Adjustments of status: Aliens who entered the United States as nonimmigrants may, under certain circumstances, have their status adjusted to that of a permanent resident. Such an alien does not obtain an immigrant visa from a consular officer but is accorded permanent resident status at the discretion of the Attorney General subject to the availability of an immigrant visa number.

³ Refugees: Conditional entries and adjustments of status provided in sec. 203(a) (7) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

⁴ Nonquota: Including symbol "K" visas issued pursuant to special public laws.

Mr. FONG. Mr. President, on the basis of these total figures, seven countries, which formerly had relatively small quotas, showed significant increases in 1966 admissions—quota and nonquota—from 1965, as follows:

	1965	1966
Greece.....	3, 303	14, 586
Italy.....	12, 520	38, 427
Portugal.....	2, 277	15, 802
China.....	4, 773	21, 285
India.....	668	3, 179
Philippines.....	3, 208	9, 981

When nonquota is added to quota for the Asia-Pacific area, the figure is 38,373 for fiscal 1966.

These large increases reflect only the very large backlogs which developed for intending immigrants from southern Europe and from Asia and the Pacific—particularly from Asia and the Pacific—because under the old law, Asia-Pacific

quotas were infinitesimal compared to those of other areas.

It is expected that next year, when these backlogs are cleared up, immigration from southern Europe and the Asia-Pacific area will level off.

The Asia-Pacific share of the total worldwide figure of the 129,797 quota immigrants who entered the country was 19.9 percent, or about one-fifth. Under the old law, quota immigration from the Asia-Pacific Triangle was limited to 2,390, or about 1.53 percent of the total.

I should note that persons of Asian and Pacific descent make up a mere 62/100 percent of America's total population, or about 1,100,000, persons, according to the 1960 census.

Europe, of course, as in the past, continues to contribute the largest bulk of immigration to this country. The European total of 102,732 is 79 percent, or

nearly four-fifths, of all immigration to the United States.

Altogether, including nonquota, there were 120,584 immigrants from Europe.

Immigration from northern Europe—including such nations as Britain, Germany, Ireland, and the Scandinavian countries—totaled 45,099 out of 119,467, leaving 74,388 numbers to be allocated to the pool. Thus, northern Europe's share of the worldwide total was 34.7 percent, more than a third.

Southern European immigration totaled 42,259—32.5 percent of the worldwide total, nearly one-third. These immigrants came from countries such as Italy, 20,000 quota, 4,967 nonquota; Greece, 6,583 quota, 2,336 nonquota; Portugal, 7,383 quota, 1,634 nonquota; and Yugoslavia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Spain.

Huge backlogs also plagued these southern European nations, so that they drew heavily from the pool of unused quota numbers—31,960 numbers.

According to the State Department figures, of the 25,115 quota immigrants from Asia and the Pacific, 3,217 were drawn from quotas under the old law,

and 21,844 were from the pool of unused quota numbers.

The largest groups of Asia-Pacific quota immigrants came from four nations and the South Pacific, in the following order:

First. Immigrants from China totaled 12,821, with 100 quota numbers and 12,721 from the pool—about half of the Asia-Pacific total.

Second. Immigrants from the Philippines totaled 3,186, with 100 quota numbers and 3,086 from the pool—about 13 percent of the Asia-Pacific total.

Third. Immigrants from India totaled 2,071, with 100 quota numbers and 1,971 from the pool—about 8 percent of the Asia-Pacific total.

Fourth. Immigrants from Japan totaled 786, with 185 quota numbers and 601 from the pool—about 3 percent of the Asia-Pacific total.

Fifth. Immigrants from the South Pacific totaled 685, with 475 quota numbers and 210 from the pool—about 2.7 percent of the Asia-Pacific total.

According to State Department figures, the allowable quota for Europe was

149,472, but only 69,677 of these numbers were used. The remaining 79,795 was allocated to the pool, from which mainly southern Europeans drew 33,055.

Total immigration from Europe was 102,732 for fiscal 1966.

The quota for Africa was 4,274, of which only 1,156 was used; 3,118 went into the pool, from which was drawn 712.

African immigration totaled 1,868.

Worldwide, of a total of 158,411 annual allowable quota under the law, 129,797 immigrants were admitted in fiscal year 1966; 74,186 visas were issued to authorized areas, and 84,225 unused numbers were placed in a pool—out of which 55,611 quota visas were issued to over-subscribed areas.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that table X of the Visa Office report, showing the use of immigrant visa numbers by country or area of birth or quota chargeability for fiscal year 1966, be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

TABLE X.—Use of immigrant visa numbers (by country or area of birth or quota chargeability), fiscal year 1966

Quota area	Annual quota	Quota numbers		Pool numbers used	Total numbers used ¹	Quota area	Annual quota	Quota numbers		Pool numbers used	Total numbers used ¹
		Used	Not used					Used	Not used		
EUROPE						Great Britain and North Ireland—Continued					
Albania	100	100		57	157	Pitcairn Islands					
Andorra	100		100			St. Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla	139				139
Austria	1,405	866	539	2	868	St. Helena					2
Belgium	1,297	751	546	3	754	St. Lucia	78				78
Bulgaria	100	88	12	137	225	St. Vincent	92				92
Czechoslovakia	2,859	1,819	1,540	81	1,400	Seychelles	19				19
Danzig, free city of	100	76	24		76	Southern Rhodesia	58				58
Denmark		855			855	Swaziland					
Greenland						Turks and Caicos Islands	2				2
Total	1,175	855	320		855	Zanzibar	6				6
Estonia	116	73	42		73	Total	65,361	22,518	42,843	15	22,533
Finland	566	353	213		353	Greece	308	308		6,275	6,583
France		2,201		8	2,209	Hungary	865	794	71	204	1,088
French Guiana		1			1	Iceland	100	56	44		56
Guadeloupe		69			69	Ireland	17,756	2,998	14,758		2,998
Martinique		46			46	Italy	5,666	5,666		14,334	20,000
Reunion						Latvia	235	146	89		146
Comoro Islands						Liechtenstein	100	7	93		7
French Polynesia		11			11	Lithuania	384	245	139	9	254
French Somaliland		1			1	Luxembourg	100	54	46		54
French Somaliland and Antarctic territory						Malta	100	100		151	251
New Caledonia		1			1	Monaco	100	6	94		6
St. Pierre and Miquelon		6			6	Netherlands		2,021		1	2,022
Wallis and Futuna Islands						Netherlands Antilles		100			100
New Hebrides						Surinam		70			70
Total	3,069	2,336	733	8	2,344	Total	3,136	2,191	945	1	2,192
Germany	25,814	12,936	12,878	4	12,940	Norway	2,364	1,455	909		1,455
Great Britain and North Ireland		19,277		3	19,280	Poland	6,488	6,488		511	6,999
Aden		78			78	Portugal		438		6,945	7,383
Antigua		152			152	Angola				3	3
Bahamas		100			100	Cape Verde Islands				196	196
Barbados		327			327	Macao				124	124
Basutoland						Mozambique				2	2
Bechuanaland						Portuguese Guinea				4	4
Bermuda		85			85	Portuguese India					
British Guiana		354			354	Portuguese Timor					
British Honduras		310			310	Principe and Sao Tome					
British Solomon Islands						Total	438	438		7,274	7,712
British Virgin Islands		186			186	Rumania	289	289		1,118	1,407
Brunei		1			1	San Marino	100	90	10		90
Cayman Islands		61			61	Spain		250		768	1,018
Dominica		87			87	Fernando Po					
Falkland Islands						Hnl					
Fiji Islands		195			195	Rio Muni					
Gambia		1			1	Spanish Sahara					
Gibraltar		15			15	Total	250	250		768	1,018
Gilbert and Ellice Islands						Sweden	3,295	1,773	1,522		1,773
Grenada		159			159	Switzerland	1,698	1,441	267	1	1,442
Hong Kong		641		12	653						
Maldives Islands											
Mauritius		3			3						
Montserrat		90			90						

Footnote at end of tables.

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TABLE X.—Use of immigrant visa numbers (by country or area of birth or quota chargeability), fiscal year 1966—Continued

Quota area	Annual quota	Quota numbers		Pool numbers used	Total numbers used ¹	Quota area	Annual quota	Quota numbers		Pool numbers used	Total numbers used ¹
		Used	Not used					Used	Not used		
U.S.S.R.	2,697	1,669	1,028	61	1,730	Kenya	100	80	20		80
Yugoslavia	942	942		1,951	2,893	Liberia	100	58	42		58
European total	149,472	69,677	79,795	33,055	102,732	Libya	100	68	32		68
ASIA						Malagasy Republic	100	4	96		4
Afghanistan	100	26	74		26	Malawi	100	4	96		4
Arabian Peninsula	109	28	74		26	Mali	100		100		3
Asia-Pacific ²	68	68			68	Mauritania	100	3	97	104	204
Bhutan	100		100		181	Morocco	100		100		7
Burma	100	100		81	11	Niger	100	99	50		99
Cambodia	100	11	89		74	Nigeria	100	7	93		7
Ceylon	100	74	26		12,721	Rwanda	100	4	96		4
China	100	100		12,721	105	Senegal	100	16	84		16
Chinese persons ³	105	105			242	Sierra Leone	100	5	95		5
Cyprus	100	100		142	2,071	Somali Republic	100	100		99	199
India	100	100		1,971	251	South Africa, Republic of	100	7	93		7
Indonesia	200	200		51	268	South West Africa	100	65	35		65
Iraq	100	100		407	507	Sudan	100	18	82		18
Israel	100	100		340	440	Tanganyika	100	2	98		2
Japan	185	185		601	786	Togo	100	18	82	24	103
Jordan	100	100		82	182	Uganda	100	16	84		16
Korea	100	100		440	540	United Arab Republic	100	100		485	585
Kuwait	100	1	99		1	Upper Volta	100		100		38
Laos	100	8	92		8	Zambia	100	38	62		38
Lebanon	100	100		186	286	African total	4,274	1,156	3,118	712	1,868
Malaysia	400	176	224	1	177	NORTH AMERICA					
Muscat and Oman	100		100		5	Jamaica ²	35	35			35
Nepal	100	5	95		190	Trinidad and Tobago ²	47	47			47
Pakistan	100	100		532	3,186	North American total	82	82			82
Palestine, Arab	100	100		3,086	7	OCEANIA					
Philippines	100	100		93	176	Australia		100		156	256
Saudi Arabia	100	7	93		1	Christmas Island					
Syria	100	100		76	93	Cocos Islands					
Thailand	100	92	8		682	Papua					
Turkey	225	225		467	101	Total	100	100		156	256
Vietnam	100	100		1	87	Nauru	100		100		1
Yemen	100	87	13		87	New Guinea	100	1	99		1
Asian total	3,883	2,796	1,087	21,634	24,430	New Zealand		100		11	111
AFRICA						Cook Islands					
Algeria	574	123	451		123	Total	100	100		11	111
Burundi	100	4	96		4	Pacific Islands	100	100		43	143
Cameroon	100		161		1	Tonga, Kingdom of	100	96	4		96
Central African Republic	100	1	99		1	Western Samoa	100	78	22		78
Chad	100		100		15	Oceania total	700	475	225	210	685
Congo (Brazzaville)	100		100		15	Grand total	158,411	74,186	484,225	56,611	129,797
Congo (Kinshasa)	109	15	85		15						
Dahomey	100		100		64						
Ethiopia	100	64	36		64						
Gabon	100	1	99		74						
Ghana	109	74	26		74						
Guinea	100		100		1						
Ivory Coast	100	1	99		1						

¹ The total amount of visa numbers used necessarily differs from the total volume of visas issued since the latter include unused issued visas from which the numbers were recaptured in accordance with sec. 206 of the act.

² Quotas abolished on Dec. 1, 1965, the effective date of Public Law 89-236.

³ Numbers transferred to the quota for China upon the abolition of the Asia-Pacific triangle provisions under Public Law 89-236.

⁴ This total constitutes the immigration pool for fiscal year 1967.

Mr. FONG. Mr. President, among the many thousands of cases in which immigrants benefited under the new law are the following:

A native of Poland, admitted to this country as a displaced person and then naturalized, finally located his parents—who were living in the Soviet Union. The new act permits parents of citizens to be admitted without any numerical restriction, and their visa applications were quickly approved.

A native of China was admitted to the United States and saw his brother for the first time in 42 years. He was a resident of Hong Kong and faced a long wait for a quota number. But since the new law provides that unused quota numbers from other countries will be reassigned to those with long waiting lists, he got one.

A skilled electrical engineer, working on research projects sponsored by the U.S. Air Force, faced an uncertain future. He was from Korea, the quota of which was very oversubscribed. The new law enabled him to become a permanent resident, because he had a profession which the Department of Labor had de-

termined to be in short supply—in other words, he would not be filling a job which an American would have had.

A physician from Lebanon had performed noted heart surgery and research since coming here in 1959. Because the old quota for Lebanon was filled, he could not become a permanent resident—until the new law went into effect in December 1965.

A physicist from Italy now at work in a satellite tracking project, and a doctor from Japan who was a distinguished teacher and specialist in diseases of the ear, were also permitted to stay in the country under the new law.

Mr. President, our Nation has been the great pilot demonstration of the most influential principles and ideals in history. The American philosophy of the inherent equality of all men, regardless of race, creed, color, or national origin is an ideal worthy of our great Nation.

I am overjoyed that at long last, in our immigration policies and laws, we are living up to that ideal, and that all the world can continue to look to America as the bastion of freedom and opportunity.

A. WILLIS ROBERTSON

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. President, last fall Senator Robertson, then chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, went to San Francisco to address the American Bankers Association. While at that meeting, he spoke first at the national bank division on October 24, and then at the second general convention session on October 26.

Senator Robertson was introduced to the American Bankers Association General Convention Session by Mr. Archie K. Davis, immediate past president of the American Bankers Association and chairman of the board of the Wachovia Bank & Trust Co., of Winston-Salem, N.C. It was a privilege for Mr. Davis to present Senator Robertson to this distinguished group, and it is a privilege for me to make available to the Senate and the country the tributes to Senator Robertson and Senator Robertson's remarks.

Accordingly, I ask unanimous consent that the remarks made at the national bank division meeting of the American Bankers Association on October 24 and

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the remarks made at the second general convention session on October 26 be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

RECOGNITION OF SENATOR A. WILLIS ROBERTSON, DURING THE SECOND GENERAL CONVENTION SESSION OF THE AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION, OCTOBER 26, 1966, BY PAST PRESIDENT ARCHIE K. DAVIS

Mr. DAVIS: Ladies and gentlemen, as this convention draws to a close, it is our high privilege to welcome and to pay tribute to a great American. By any standard of measurement, our honored guest has led a remarkably successful life.

He is now completing 50 years of continuous public service. He has served seven years in the Virginia State Senate, four years as Commonwealth's Attorney for Rockbridge County, six years in the Governor's Cabinet of the Commonwealth, fourteen years in the House of Representatives of the United States Congress, and twenty years as United States Senator from Virginia.

He has served in Congress longer than any other Virginian in the history of that great Commonwealth save and except for Howard Smith.

Our honored guest today has never been repudiated on a single issue in his native state. In his remarkably long career of public service, he has achieved great distinction in the field of taxation, trade and banking.

In the House he was one of the outstanding champions of the whole reciprocal trade agreements. He co-authored and assisted in the preparation of twelve tax bills including those bills which financed our participation in the Second World War.

In the Senate, he was the author of the Financial Institutions Act of 1957. In my judgment and in the judgment of many, this is the greatest single piece of banking legislation in this century, except perhaps for the creation of the Federal Reserve by our distinguished Senator's associate from Virginia.

He has served as Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee since 1959. I think it is a matter of documented evidence that since that date not one single bill that has been reported out favorably by his committee has been repudiated by the Senate, nor has there been a major revision of a single bill reported out by that committee.

He serves as Chairman of the Joint Committee on Defense Production in the Senate and is Acting Chairman of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee.

The accomplishments and the successes of this distinguished citizen, as great as they have been, are not necessarily the true mark of the man but rather in my judgment the real man is to be found in his deeply religious background, in his rare sense of duty and obligation and in his genuine dedication to public service, and in his continuing and endless pursuit of the ideals of a true patriot.

The fact that he has been a public servant for fifty years constantly exposed to the glare of publicity, accountable always to the people, constantly involved in the legislative process which, as you well know, requires that delicate balance between political pragmatism and principle without the sacrifice of principle.

There has never been a question about where this public servant stands. There has never been a question about his courage under fire, nor of his determination in pursuit of worthy goals and of the manner in which he handles power with true humility.

These are the marks of a great man and of a good man and of a man of character. I feel that it is coincidentally appropriate that I should have this privilege today of paying tribute to a great Virginian. You see, we in North Carolina have been nurtured in the

art of paying tribute for nigh, well now over 300 years.

Of late some of my banker friends in Virginia have felt that I was drifting away from a proper position of deference to my friends in the state just to the north. I think that is the only explanation for their unprecedented support of my candidacy as President of the American Bankers Association about two years ago.

They were aware of the fact that the President must travel the country, that he must see and that he must learn from observation.

May I say I have traveled; may I say I have learned; and now I can say that I do know that the oldest, the first permanent English settlement in America was at Jamestown, Virginia, that the Father of Texas was none other than Stephen F. Austin of Virginia, and when that great state became involved with Mexico to the South, it was none other than a Virginia, Sam Houston of the Senator's own county, Rockbridge County who came to their rescue in the great battle of San Jacinto.

I know it was George Rogers Clark of Albemarle, Virginia who was the great defender of Kentucky and the conquerer of the Northwest. I know for instance that James Rumsey of Virginia was the first to operate a steamboat successfully. It was not Robert Fulton of New York.

I know that it was Lewis and Clark, also of Albemarle County, also of Virginia, who explored the Great Northwest. They were the first white men to see and explore the great state of Idaho. I know that the first white man to be buried in the soil of Iowa was Sergeant Floyd of the Commonwealth of Virginia. He was attached, Senator, to the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

I know that Daniel Boone who was born and raised within fifteen miles of my home in the great state of North Carolina was a North Carolinian, but I have now been to Fort Defiance, Missouri. That is where his mortal remains rest. That was the site of his last home and the historic marker says of Daniel Boone that he spent practically all of his life, without mention of North Carolina, he spent practically all of his life in Kentucky and Pennsylvania and that the historic objects and artifacts and furniture in his home which is restored and preserved there in Fort Defiance came from his ancestral home in Virginia.

Then only two months ago I learned that in order to acquire a bride, he had to go to Fincastle, Virginia, in order to get his marriage license, Senator.

I now know if there were to be three future Presidents of the United States engaged in a battle on American soil it had to be in Virginia.

As a matter of fact, it was just about eleven miles north of Salem, Virginia, known as the Battle of Hanging Rock, and there participating in the battle were Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield and William McKinley—all future Presidents of these United States.

Now, Senator, I have taken the liberty of indulging in these historic thoughts for the simple reason that I might make a confession, if I may say, to purify my soul so that I may pay proper tribute to a great Virginian and at the same time explain why, Senator, we continue to hold onto twenty square miles of territory that lie just above the parallel of 36 degrees, 30 minutes that divides the Commonwealth of Virginia from North Carolina.

Ladies and gentlemen, that piece of land has been under dispute and under litigation for 300 years. Only in January of 1965 as recently the Governor of Virginia and the Governor of North Carolina named the 8th Joint Commission hopefully to see if they could resolve that dispute.

I would only say by virtue of the com-

ments I have made about the great history of Virginia that, Senator, that is North Carolina's chief claim to fame. North Carolina owns twenty square miles of the sacred soil of Virginia, and we don't aim to release it.

Senator, will you join me here.

[The audience arose and applauded.]

Senator, on behalf of your many friends in The American Bankers Association and friends all over this nation it is a rare personal privilege for me to present to you this tray as a token of our commendation and of our love and our affection for a great statesman, a great Virginian and a great American, and on this tray is inscribed the following:

"To the Honorable A. Willis Robertson, United States Senator from the Commonwealth of Virginia, Chairman, Senate Banking and Currency Committee, in recognition of his thirty-four consecutive years of distinguished service to the nation as a member of the United States Congress and in tribute to his profound and courageous advocacy of sound financial legislation, presented on behalf of the Banking Community at the 92nd Annual Convention of The American Bankers Association, San Francisco, California, October 26, 1966."

Ladies and gentlemen, the distinguished Senior Senator from the Commonwealth of Virginia, the Honorable A. Willis Robertson.

[Applause]

REMARKS OF THE HONORABLE A. WILLIS ROBERTSON, U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF VIRGINIA, CHAIRMAN, BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE

Senator ROBERTSON, Mr. Chairman, Mr. President, Mr. Former President, honored guests, ladies and gentlemen: This is a happy moment in my life.

Think of a mountaineer who has lived in the shadows of the Blue Ridge Mountains all of his life, who thought a bank was a large institution if it had a capital of \$100,000. Being given the tribute of the bankers of the greatest nation in the world as having made some contribution to the banks in the billion dollar class as well as to those in the thousand dollar class, I shall always treasure the memory of the twenty years that I have been privileged to work for and with you.

I feel I can say with Kipling:

"I have eaten your bread and your salt
I have drunk your water and wine
That death shall die once beside
The lives you lived have been mine."

If I have been able to learn anything about the principles of banking, it is due to the fact that in my opinion the type of honesty we need in the small country banks is the type we need in the big city banks. The type of sound money we need in the country banks is the type that all bankers need.

And the private enterprise that has permitted the United States to have the only free banking system in the entire world—think of that—the only really free banking system in the world—is needed in the metropolitan areas as well as in our country areas.

I have no words to adequately express my deep appreciation of the more than kind and generous and flattering introduction that has been given to me to this fine audience. I can assure my friend Archie we appreciate North Carolina more than he realizes.

We know that while the first permanent settlement of Jamestown, there was a settlement down at Madoe. The Indians wiped it out and all we have left of that memory is a Scuppernon Virginia Dare Wine named for the first little white girl born in the United States.

Of course, we are proud of George Washington. As Archie said, Virginia has sent some really great men to Texas—it is a great state—Austin—Sam Houston.

Well, we couldn't let Texas claim Washington. You know this fellow from East