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Senate

The Senate met at 10 a.m., and was called to order by the President pro tempore.

Rev. Edward B. Lewis, D.D., pastor, Capitol Hill United Methodist Church, Washington, D.C., offered the following prayer:

Gracious God, we remember with hope the words of Holy Scripture, "With God all things are possible."

We know that any condition can be changed by faith in ourselves and our fellow men based on faith in Thee. Thus, we pray for the healing of the nations of this world.

First, we pray for our own healing. Administer to us a love that will prepare our hearts and minds to help and understand others. Give us a new dose of the medicine of repentant hearts and humble dependence. May we feel the relief of forgiving grace relieving our troubled conscience.

Pour upon this world of war and frustration the balm of peace from the source of all life—Thou God, the ruler and healer of us all. We find new hope when we find our faith in Thee. We pray in the Master's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, October 2, 1968, be dispensed with.

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

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Leonard, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

LIMITATION ON STATEMENTS DURING TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that statements in relation to the transaction of routine morning business be limited to 3 minutes.

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

COMMITTEE MEETING DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

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

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the Record a press release I prepared on the basis of the letter sent to the President by Mr. Justice Fortas requesting the withdrawal of his nomination as Chief Justice of the United States, and the acceptance of that letter by the President.

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

The necessity on the part of Associate Justice Fortas to withdraw his name is regrettable and unfortunate. It is regrettable because Mr. Fortas was not given the opportunity to have his name considered on the basis of merit. It is unfortunate because of the manner in which he was denied this opportunity. A dangerous precedent has been instituted by the Senate in this matter which may afflict not only future nominations for the Supreme Court but all other Presidential appointments.

In a Constitutional sense this could be a sad day for the doctrine of separation of powers as it has been maintained since the founding of the nation.

The Leadership understands the action of Mr. Justice Fortas and respects his wishes. It will abide by his request and the President's decision. I know that Mr. Justice Fortas will continue to serve the nation by giving of his outstanding qualities and capabilities to the Supreme Court where he has already served with distinction.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for 12 minutes.

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

CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND WESTERN SECURITY

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, there have been those in recent years who argued that the Soviet Union was on an irreversible course toward more moderate policies, and that détente was here to stay. We were told that "the cold war is history," that "the threat of military aggression by the Communists in Europe has all but vanished."

As my colleagues in the Senate know, I have not shared this optimistic view.

But whether we have been optimistic or pessimistic about Russian policy, the brutal invasion of Czechoslovakia has been a sobering experience for all of us. It evokes memories of comparable acts in other years—the Nazi military occupation of Czechoslovakia in 1938–39, and the Kremlin takeover of Czechoslovakia in 1948.

Our task now, as I see it, is to keep our eye on what is going on in the real world, on what our Soviet adversary is up to, and then be sure we undertake appropriate actions.

Mr. President, let us look at the military situation in central Europe as it actually is today, not as we might wish it were. The cold fact is that the military balance in central Europe has been very significantly altered, to the disadvantage of the West.

Within the past 2 months, the Soviets have mobilized several hundred thousand additional men. They have added at least 10 combat-ready divisions to the forces they previously had deployed in the central European area.

The U.S.S.R. has brought into being extensive support and logistic services to sustain the forward deployed forces. It has established, and is exercising on a continuing basis, improved and expanded lines of communication for the support of military operations in central Europe.

Moscow has undertaken this massive expansion of its military capability in

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Europe while continuing to increase the forces deployed along the Soviet frontier with China.

The Soviets now have in central Europe the largest and most readily usable combat force they have put into the field since World War II. It is a force that has the capability for further moves. And there is no indication that this expanded force is soon going to return home. Even now, Soviet troops in Czechoslovakia are preparing winter quarters.

With this grim picture in mind, what can we say about Soviet intentions toward Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Austria? At this stage, I do not think any of us can be sanguine.

Certainly we cannot discount the dangers that the course of suppression and counteraction in East Europe will produce new crises spilling over the borders of East European states. There is always the possibility that Moscow may try to restore some unity to the Warsaw Pact nations by manufacturing a major crisis centered on Berlin and West Germany.

I expect to see some repercussions of recent events in the policy councils of the Soviet Union. I would not be too surprised at some shifts in the Politburo that could portend still more difficulties for the Western nations. There are already some indications of a move to the right within the Kremlin.

Nor is the prospect reassuring in the Middle East and north Africa. Will the Soviet leaders seek to step up Arab-Israeli tensions? Will they promote greater Algerian pressure on its neighbor states?

Nor does the bitter rivalry between Moscow and Peking necessarily presage less troubles for the free world. In fact, China's brand of communism is generating pressures on Moscow to demonstrate its own forms of militancy. And we cannot assume that Moscow and Peking are headed for a final separation. Some reconciliation is conceivable in the post-Mao period.

I think we can all agree that the future is filled with grave uncertainties and continuing perils for free nations and the cause of individual liberty. It was difficult enough to do business with the U.S.S.R., to identify areas of shared interests and to make progress in those areas, before Czechoslovakia. This most recent demonstration of Soviet suppression surely does not make our problems easier.

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In all this the growing productive power of the Soviet Union is a factor of great significance. With its large command economy the U.S.S.R. can now produce across-the-board capabilities that enable the Kremlin to move simultaneously on many fronts: increased consumer goods and services for Soviet citizens; a massive space program; aid to other Communist nations—including substantial support for North Vietnam; and a steady rise in its defense budget, permitting it to build a large and diversified arsenal of sophisticated weapons.

Of special significance is Moscow's formidable drive to reach a level of nuclear parity with the United States. This is a very serious worry.

The Soviets are increasing their ICBM force at a very fast rate. The number of operational ICBM's targeted against the United States has nearly tripled in the last 2 years. The evidence I have indicates the Soviets will have rough parity with the United States in operational land-based missiles within a year or so, and that they intend to surpass us in numbers of ICBM's shortly. By the mid-1970's, about 80 percent of Soviet ICBM's will be in dispersed single silos; 2 years ago the bulk of the force was in vulnerable soft sites or in clustered silos. Also, the larger missile payload the Soviets can mount on their bigger ICBM's gives them the capability to deploy higher yield nuclear warheads per missile than we can.

In addition, Moscow has in full swing the production of the new 16-tube Polaris-type submarine, and the number of submarine-launched ballistic missiles available to the U.S.S.R. in mid-1970 will be two and a half times the level of 1966. It is likely that their goal is a sea-borne nuclear force comparable to our own Polaris capability.

At the same time, the Soviet leaders are deploying the Galosh defensive missile system in the Moscow area and our best intelligence is that they are continuing to build and improve their ballistic missile defense.

The U.S.S.R. is also making heavy investments in mobile long-range forces capable of conventional operations at extended distances from its own borders. Soviet ships are no longer confined to the Russian coastal areas of the Baltic and Arctic Oceans and the Black Sea; Moscow has boldly extended its naval strength into the Mediterranean Sea, the Indian Ocean, and also into the Persian Gulf.

Even when the Russians have been in a condition vis-a-vis the West of admitted inferiority in strategic power and in mobile long-range capabilities, Moscow has periodically pressed forward policies designed to extend its influence and to push history along the path of Soviet expectations. One recalls the repeated threats to the freedom of Berlin, the Cuban missile venture and now the ruthless subjugation of Czechoslovakia.

In past Soviet adventures, the strategic inferiority of Soviet power has set limits to the extent of the risks that Moscow was willing to run. It is disquieting to contemplate the still more dangerous range of risks which the Kremlin might accept in the future if it was confident of being closer to an equality or a superiority of overall deterrent strength—however that is measured in terms of the ratio between offensive and defensive nuclear systems—and also possessed a local superiority of force in the area of intervention. The stage would be set for the most perilous kind of confrontations—showdowns between nuclear powers in which Moscow did not feel fully deterred by our nuclear forces.

Mr. President, the Soviet Union is a dangerous and unpredictable adversary. We cannot be confident that a Soviet Union that spearheads a five-nation intervention in Czechoslovakia will not use

military force in pursuing its objectives in other situations, when it believes this can be done without incurring unacceptable risks.

In the wake of Czechoslovakia, there is no excuse for any American to ignore the first priority of American policy. And the first priority in this uncertain and dangerous world is to maintain a greater nuclear power and strength than the Soviet Union. Strategic parity with the Soviet adversary is not good enough. The survival of our Nation and our allies in freedom depends not on a parity of nuclear power but on a margin of advantage in nuclear power for the peace-keepers over the peace-upsetters.

Our aim is not, of course, an unlimited accumulation of nuclear weapons. Our policy should be to create and maintain a relationship of nuclear forces favorable to the deterrence of adventurism and aggression.

In this connection, I commend Secretary Clifford for going forward with the tests of the MIRV principle and for proceeding, without delay, in the deployment of the Sentinel ABM. Also, given the rapid buildup of Soviet offensive nuclear strength, this country must promptly provide for a new generation of ICBM's with a larger payload and for more advanced Poseidon-type nuclear submarines.

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We have been told that if we concede nuclear parity to the Soviets, we will be in a better position to persuade the Soviet Union to limit or reduce their nuclear arms. I do not accept this notion. On the contrary, I believe the Soviets are less likely to engage in productive arms limitation talks if we let our margin of strategic advantage go by default. All of us should understand by now that the way to encourage a reasonable response from Moscow is to maintain strong positions which make negotiated agreements more attractive to them than continued disagreements.

Quite obviously, the assault on Czechoslovakia has set back the prospects for top-level East-West discussions on the control and limitation of nuclear offensive and defensive forces. We will continue to hope for such discussions—at a proper time under appropriate circumstances.

If and when such arms talks materialize, however, we and our allies should be prepared to bargain toughly. The productive power of the Soviet economy is not nearly as great as that of the American economy. Any big expenditures on a new generation of nuclear weapons puts greater pressures on the Soviet economy than on ours and means greater sacrifices for the Russians than for us. In possible negotiations with the Soviets, we should not give up the idea of a margin of safety for the free world in nuclear power.

And in the aftermath of the Czech invasion, I hope that we will be more vigilant than ever in insisting upon adequate safeguards in any armaments agreements we may negotiate with Moscow. What we and our allies are after in any arms talks with the U.S.S.R. is a system of limitation and control of armaments

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that will reduce existing risks in the world without introducing new ones. Obviously, we should avoid entrusting our security to any agreements with the Soviet Union that are not self-enforcing, or that cannot be effectively enforced at every stage.

IV

Mr. President, the struggle in Vietnam is very important and clearly requires much of our national thought and effort. We want to end not just the bombing of the North; we want to end the war. We are trying to achieve a political settlement on honorable terms that would not increase the danger of a later, larger conflict in Asia. But it is high time that we in this country again gave the problems of Europe the close and sustained attention they deserve.

The North Atlantic area is still the most decisive region for the future of this Nation. The strength and mutual confidence of the Atlantic allies are the single most important safeguard of peace with freedom in the Western World. It is of fundamental importance that this country meet its responsibilities in the Atlantic Alliance with the mature judgment that marks a great nation.

Given the lightning-like Czech invasion, it is now necessary to reexamine the assumption of Western defense planners that there would be early "political warning" of a Soviet conventional military move against NATO. The assumption of early warning—warning that would give us time to get our forces back to Germany—was behind the decision announced last year to redeploy 35,000 U.S. NATO-assigned troops from Germany to the United States. Also, NATO's heavy reliance on mobilization arrangements has been justified on the ground that there would be ample political warning of attack.

Yet in the Czech crisis, until the moment of assault, the political signals from Moscow were at best ambiguous. The Soviet leaders used Warsaw Pact maneuvers to conceal plans for the invasion. The discussions inside the Kremlin were secret and thoroughly guarded. The five-nation move on the morning of August 21 took almost everybody by surprise.

With the military balance in central Europe now significantly changed to the disadvantage of the West, it makes no sense to talk about any early reduction in the ready combat capability of NATO forces in Europe. All NATO members should stop discussing cutbacks and redeployments and start preparing to carry, for as far ahead as one can see, their full share in the forward defense of Europe.

As a starter, the proposed reductions in force contributions by certain European governments and by Canada should be suspended and concrete steps should be taken by our NATO partners to strengthen and improve the readiness of their NATO-assigned forces. For our part, we should move promptly to bring American combat units in Europe up to full strength, return needed specialists and longer experienced officers, and increase the scale and quality of U.S. troop training and maneuvers in Europe.

Looking ahead, we can reasonable ex-

pect our European allies to share more of the common load in the defense of Europe. What is needed is a NATO program for the orderly and fair adjustment over a period of years of burden sharing among all the Atlantic allies. This task is at the heart of effective force planning under the North Atlantic Council and its Defense Planning Committee. I believe it is time for a European initiative to get such a NATO program underway.

V

Mr. President, the occupation of Czechoslovakia may clear the air in another respect. We are often told to cut back key defense programs because they divert funds from urgent homefront tasks. Certainly, the attack on poverty and the drive to overcome the remaining barriers to full and equal participation in American life of all our citizens are urgent. I, for one, am no recent convert to this point of view. Over the years I have sponsored and fought for liberal legislation to improve the plight of the poor, to protect the health of all our people, and to open up educational opportunities to every American child. We should do many more things for justice and fairness at home. We will. But make no mistake about it: we will not be able to keep building a better America at home unless we also attend to our fundamental security requirements abroad.

A sound national policy, of course, rests on an understanding that the Nation's resources are limited. Our capabilities must be committed with discrimination and prudence.

But unless Americans are prepared to accept the responsibilities of a great Nation in the fateful and difficult years ahead, the problems can become worse and worse and the international crises finally unmanageable.

Winston Churchill said the right words to us:

The price of greatness is responsibility.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JACKSON. I yield.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I wish to highly commend the distinguished Senator from Washington for his thoughtful speech. It presents for all of us a serious challenge.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE VICE PRESIDENT

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, under the authority of Senate Resolution 115, agreed to by the Senate on May 19, 1967, appoints the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. McINTYRE] and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] to the 14th meeting, Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, to be held at Nassau, Bahamas, on October 30 through November 7, 1968.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

MANUAL FOR COURTS-MARTIAL, UNITED STATES, 1969

A letter from the Acting General Counsel, Department of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Federal Register's reproduction of the text of the new Manual for Courts-Martial, designated formally as "Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, 1969" (with an accompanying document); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT ON AIR FORCE MILITARY CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED WITHOUT FORMAL ADVERTISEMENT

A letter from the Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the Air Force military construction contracts awarded by the Department without formal advertisement for the period January 1, 1968, through June 30, 1968 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

Two letters from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of orders suspending deportation of certain aliens, together with statements of the facts and pertinent provisions of law pertaining to each alien, and the reasons for ordering such suspension (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THIRD PREFERENCE AND SIXTH PREFERENCE CLASSIFICATIONS FOR CERTAIN ALIENS

A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of orders entered granting temporary admission into the United States of certain aliens (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A joint resolution of the Congress of Micronesia; to the Committee on Finance:

"S.J. Res. 10, S.D. 1

"Joint resolution urging the United States Congress to amend the Tariff Schedule of the United States to accord to the Trust Territory the same tariff treatment as is provided for insular possessions of the United States

"Whereas, favorable tariff treatment for the Trust Territory on products exported to the United States will further economic progress and development throughout the whole Trust Territory; and

"Whereas, the economy of the Trust Territory will greatly benefit from any favorable tariff treatment for products exported to the United States; now, therefore,

"Be it resolved by the Senate of the Congress of Micronesia, Fourth Regular Session, 1968, the House of Representatives concurring, that the Congress of the United States be and is hereby requested and urged to amend the Tariff Schedule of the United States to accord to the Trust Territory the same tariff treatment as is provided for insular possessions of the United States; and

"Be it further resolved that certified copies of this Joint Resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress, to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, and to the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory."

A joint resolution of the Congress of Micronesia; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

"S.J. RES. 22

"Joint resolution respectfully requesting the U.S. Congress to allow the Congress of Micronesia to appropriate federal grant funds annually made available to the trust territory for its administration and operation and funding of essential public services

"Whereas, on September 28, 1964, the Secretary of the Interior promulgated Secretarial Order No. 2882, as amended, creating the Congress of Micronesia and granting to it certain legislative authority; and

"Whereas, Section 5 of the said Order limits the power of the Congress of Micronesia to appropriate revenues raised pursuant to the tax laws and other revenue laws, thus placing federal grants from the United States Congress for the administration of the Trust Territory outside the scope of its fiscal powers; and

"Whereas, since the United States provides the bulk of funds required to administer the Trust Territory, the limited funds available for the Congress of Micronesia to appropriate for projects and services needed by the people invariably go to finance marginal projects and services inasmuch as the more important projects and services have been funded by the United States; and

"Whereas, the vital source of power of any legislative body is its control of the purse, and no legislature can be bypassed on the vital point of budgetary responsibility and continue to command public respect and confidence; thus, in the case of the Congress of Micronesia, the lack of control of the purse for the Trust Territory lends a certain aura of unreality to its deliberations; now, therefore,

"Be it enacted by the Senate of the Congress of Micronesia, Fourth Regular Session, 1968, the House of Representatives concurring, that the United States Congress be and is hereby respectfully requested to allow the Congress of Micronesia to appropriate federal grant funds annually made for the administration, operation, and funding of essential public utilities and services; and

"Be it further resolved that the Secretary of the Interior be and is hereby respectfully requested to amend Interior Secretarial Order No. 2882, as amended, to provide that the Congress of Micronesia shall have the power to appropriate federal grant money made available for the Trust Territory; and

"Be it further resolved that certified copies of this Joint Resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress, the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, and the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands."

A joint resolution of the Congress of Micronesia; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare:

"S.J. RES. 40

"A Senate joint resolution requesting the United States Congress to continue the application of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (Public Law 89-10) to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

"Whereas, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (also known as PL 89-10) enacted by the United States Congress in 1965 was extended to include the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands on an equal basis with the states and territories of the United States; and

"Whereas, in excess of \$1,000,000 per year has been made available for educational development in the Trust Territory by virtue of the Act; and

"Whereas, by providing these funds the United States Congress has recognized the ability of the Government of the Trust Territory to provide leadership in the educational development of Micronesia; and

"Whereas, there is a probability that the United States Congress will eliminate Trust Territory participation in ESEA in Fiscal Year 1970; now, therefore,

"Be it resolved by the Senate of the Congress of Micronesia, Fourth Regular Session, 1968, the House of Representatives concurring, that expressions of appreciation be extended to the Congress of the United States for having included the Trust Territory in the above mentioned Act; and

"Be it further resolved that the Congress of the United States be and is hereby respectfully requested to continue this valuable assistance to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; and

"Be it further resolved that certified copies of this Resolution be sent to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate of the United States Congress."

A resolution adopted by the city council, Cincinnati, Ohio, remonstrating against proposed legislation relating to the taxation of certain bonds; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A letter, in the nature of a petition, from Mrs. L. E. Hubbard of Vacaville, Calif., remonstrating against the action taken in regard to the nomination of Mr. Fortas to be the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; ordered to lie on the table.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, with an amendment:

S. Res. 397. Resolution to print as a Senate document a study entitled "Aspects of Intellectual Ferment and Dissent in the Soviet Union" (Rept. No. 1611).

By Mr. SPARKMAN, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with amendments:

S. 2969. A bill for the relief of David E. Alter III, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. David E. Alter, Jr. (Rept. No. 1612).

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

As in executive session,
The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. SPARKMAN, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

James Russell Wiggins, of the District of Columbia, to be the Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations with the rank and status of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, and the Representative of the United States of America in the Security Council of the United Nations;

James Russell Wiggins, of the District of Columbia to be a Representative of the United States of America to the 23d session of the General Assembly of the United Nations;

Brewster C. Denny, of Washington, to be a representative of the United States of America to the 23d session of the General Assembly of the United Nations;

Raymond D. Nasher, of Texas, to be an alternate representative of the United States of America to the 23d session of the General Assembly of the United Nations; and

Marvin L. Warner, of Ohio, to be an alternate representative of the United States of America to the 23d session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. President, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, I also report favorably two nomination

lists in the Diplomatic and Foreign Service. Since these names have previously appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, in order to save the expense of printing them on the Executive Calendar, I ask unanimous consent that they be ordered to lie on the Secretary's desk for the information of any Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nominations, ordered to lie on the desk, are as follows:

Charles C. Carson, of the District of Columbia, and sundry other persons, for promotion and appointment in the Diplomatic and Foreign Service; and

Burnett F. Anderson, of the District of Columbia, and sundry other persons, for promotion and appointment in the Diplomatic and Foreign Service.

By Mr. MAGNUSON, from the Committee on Commerce:

William F. Nettell, and sundry other officers, for promotion in the Coast Guard.

By Mr. TYDINGS, from the Committee on the District of Columbia:

Andrew McCaughrin Hood, of the District of Columbia, to be chief judge of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. MOSS:

S. 4127. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special series of postage stamps in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the completion of the first transcontinental railroad at Promontory, Utah; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S. 4128. A bill to amend the Colorado River Basin Project Act; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

(See the remarks of Mr. Moss when he introduced the above bills, which appear under separate headings.)

By Mr. MONDALE:

S. 4129. A bill for the relief of Alfred Harrison, his wife, Ingrid Gertrude and daughter, Kirsten Viola, and son Martin Lenz; and

S. 4130. A bill for the relief of Branko Colakovic; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JAVITS:

S. 4131. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Prosperidad (Jose L.) Cabezon; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TYDINGS:

S. 4132. A bill for the relief of Dr. Ataullah Moshayedi; and

S. 4133. A bill for the relief of the estate of Albert W. Small; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JACKSON (for himself and Mr. HANSEN) (by request):

S. 4134. A bill to amend authority of the Secretary of the Interior under the act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 773), to encourage through the National Park Service travel in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

(See the remarks of Mr. JACKSON when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. INOUE:

S. 4135. A bill for the relief of Antone R. Ferreira; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 4136. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to specifically provide for the guarantee of loans made to veterans to purchase dwellings in multifamily structures which are owned cooperatively or are condominiums; to the Committee on Finance.