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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 89-405
H. R. 11029

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 11029

- Sept. 13, 1965 Rep. Keogh introduced H. R. 11029 which was referred to House Ways and Means Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
- Sept. 22, 1965 House committee voted to report H. R. 11029.
- Sept. 29, 1965 House committee reported H. R. 11029 with amendment. (Copy of report not available.)
- Oct. 5, 1965 House passed H. R. 11029 under suspension of the rules.
- Oct. 6, 1965 H. R. 11029 was referred to Senate Finance Committee. Print of bill as referred.
- Mar. 30, 1966 Senate committee voted to report H. R. 11029.
- Apr. 1, 1966 Senate committee reported H. R. 11029 with amendment. S. Rept. 1029. Print of bill and report.
- Senate passed H. R. 11029 as reported.
- Apr. 6, 1966 House concurred in Senate amendment.
- Apr. 19, 1966 Approved: Public Law 89-405

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 89-405

TARIFF TREATMENT OF WOVEN FABRICS. Closes tariff loop-holes for certain textiles manufactured of ramie or flax blended with manmade fibers and cotton, and for woven fabrics of certain fur and wool mixtures.

H. R. 11029

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 13, 1965

Mr. KEOGH introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL

Relating to the tariff treatment of certain woven fabrics of vegetable fibers (except cotton).

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 That (a) the article description for item 335.60 of the
4 Tariff Schedules of the United States is amended by striking
5 out "of manmade fibers" and inserting in lieu thereof "either
6 of manmade fibers or of manmade fibers and cotton".

7 (b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall
8 apply as if made by the Tariff Schedules Technical Amend-
9 ments of 1965.

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 11029

A BILL

Relating to the tariff treatment of certain woven fabrics of vegetable fibers (except cotton).

By Mr. KEOGH

SEPTEMBER 13, 1965

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued Sept. 23, 1965
For actions of Sept. 22, 1965
89th-1st; No. 175

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Foreign aid.....10	Roads.....6	

HIGHLIGHTS: House received conference report on poverty bill. Rep. Findley criticized sugar program. Senate debated foreign aid appropriation bill.

HOUSE

1. POVERTY. Received the conference report on H. R. 8283, to expand the war on poverty and enhance the effectiveness of programs under the Economic Opportunity Act (H. Rept. 1061), which the House is to act upon today. pp. 23784-8, D953
2. SUGAR. Rep. Findley criticized the sugar program and particularly the sugar bill, H. R. 11135. pp. 23800-3, 23805-7
3. RIVERS AND HARBORS; FLOOD CONTROL. Passed with amendments S. 2300, the rivers-and-harbors and flood-control bill. pp. 23762-84
4. EXHIBITIONS. Passed without amendment H. R. 9247, to provide for U. S. participation in the HemisFair 1968 Exposition to be held at San Antonio, Tex. pp. 23788-93
Passed, 254-113, as reported H. R. 30, to provide for U. S. participation in the Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center in Dade County, Fla. pp. 23788-9, 23793-800

- 5. WATERSHEDS. A subcommittee of the Agriculture Committee approved various watershed-project reports for full committee action. p. D953
- 6. ROADS. The Public Works Committee reported with amendment S. 2084, to provide for scenic development and road beautification of the Federal-aid highway systems (H. Rept. 1084). p. 23832

- 7. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Schmidhauser spoke on "Iowa's stake in the export trade." pp. 23821-4
~~The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7723, to suspend the tariff on importation of certain tropical hardwoods (H. Rept. 1075). p. 23832~~
 The Ways and Means Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 11029, amended, relating to tariff treatment of certain woven fabrics of vegetable fibers, except cotton. p. D954

- 8. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Ottinger inserted and commended an article, "Why Not Bury Powerlines?" pp. 23826-8
- 9. DEBT LEVEL. Rep. Curtis expressed concern about the debt level in our economy and inserted an article, "Liquidity and Debt." pp. 23815-19

SENATE

- 10. FOREIGN AID APPROPRIATION BILL. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 10871. pp. 23908-9
- 11. NATIONAL PARKS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 9417, to revise the boundary of Jewel Cave National Monument, S. Dak. (S. Rept. 766). p. 23836
- 12. TRADE FAIRS. The Foreign Relations Committee reported with amendment S. 2167, to provide for U. S. participation in the HemisFair 1968 exposition in San Antonio, Tex. (S. Rept. 767). p. 23836
- 13. STOCKPILING. A subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 6852 (amended), to authorize disposal of about 47 million pounds of abaca from the national stockpile without the 6-month waiting period; H. R. 10516, to authorize the disposal of vegetable tannin extracts from the national stockpile; H. R. 10714, to authorize the disposal of colemanite from the supplemental stockpile; and H. R. 10715, to authorize the disposal of chemical grade chronite from the supplemental stockpile. p. D951
- 14. SUGAR. The "Daily Digest" states that the Finance Committee announced that it would "hold hearings on Tuesday and Wednesday, September 28 and 29, on H. R. 11135, to extend the Sugar Act, if this bill has passed the House by that date." p. D951
- 15. WATERSHEDS. Received from the Budget Bureau plans for works of improvement on the following watersheds: Zeigler Creek, Nebr.; Elko, Nev.; Swan Quarter, N. C.; Frogville Creek, Okla.; and Chocolate, Little Chocolate, and Lynn Bayou, Tex.; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Bayou Boeuf, Mauch Chunk Creek, Pa.; Middle Creek, Pa.; to Public Works Committee. pp. 23835-36

Quorum Calls and Record Votes: Two quorum calls and three record votes developed during the proceedings of the House and they appear on pages 23761-23762, 23874, 23800, 23828, 23829.

Adjournment: By a record vote of 89 yeas to 204 nays the House rejected a motion to adjourn. Page 23829

Program for Thursday: Adjourned at 7 p.m. until Thursday, September 23, 1965, at 11 a.m., when the House will act on the conference report on H.R. 8283, to expand the war on poverty and enhance the effectiveness of programs under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964; also will consider H.R. 7371, to amend the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (4 hours of debate).

Committee Meetings

WATERSHED PROJECTS

Committee on Agriculture: Subcommittee on Conservation and Credit met in executive session and approved for full committee action the following 12 watershed projects:

- Black Swamp, N.C.
- Williams Creek, Tex.
- Revolon, Calif.
- Blue Eye Creek, Ala.
- Escondido Creek, Tex.
- Little Delaware-Mission Creeks, Kans.
- Lower Bayou Teche, La.
- Margaret Creek, Ohio.
- Mill Creek, Ind.
- Turkey Creek, Kans.
- Mosquito of Harrison, Iowa.
- Big Slough, Fla.

Prior to the executive session the subcommittee met in an open session and heard testimony on the projects as indicated below:

Little Delaware-Mission Creeks, Kans. (Representative Mize).

Lower Bayou Teche, La. (Representative Willis).

Margaret Creek, Ohio (Representative Moeller, and a statement for the record was submitted by Representative Sweeney).

Mill Creek, Ind. (Representative Bray, and a statement for the record was submitted by Representative Roudebush).

Turkey Creek, Kans. (Representative Shriver).

Mosquito of Harrison, Iowa (Representative Hansen of Iowa).

TACTICAL AIR SUPPORT

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Tactical Air Support met in executive session on air support problems. No announcements were made.

MILITARY AIRLIFT

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Military Airlift met in executive session for organizational purposes.

DISPOSAL OF REAL ESTATE

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Real Estate held a hearing on Army Disposal Report 206A (Watertown, Mass., Arsenal). Testimony was heard from Senator Kennedy of Massachusetts; and Representatives Donohue, O'Neill, Macdonald, and Morse.

BANK MERGERS

Committee on Banking and Currency: Subcommittee on Domestic Finance continued hearings on S. 1698, and related bills, to exempt bank mergers approved under the Bank Merger Act from operation of the anti-trust laws. Testimony was heard from Kenneth A. Randall, Chairman, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs met in executive session for a briefing on the Dominican Republic, by Robert M. Sayre, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs.

FOREIGN BUILDINGS

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on State Department Organization and Foreign Operations met in executive session to further consider Foreign Buildings Act amendments. No final action was taken.

CLAIMS BILLS

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee No. 2 met in executive session and took testimony and acted on several private claims bills.

ST. AUGUSTINE QUADRICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee No. 4 met in executive session and approved for full committee action S. 516 (amended), to amend the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to establish the St. Augustine Quadricentennial Commission, and for other purposes."

JUDGESHIPS

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee No. 5 held a hearing on omnibus judgeship bills. Testimony was heard from Representatives Friedel and Edwards of Alabama.

SHIP MORTGAGE BONDS

Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries: Subcommittee on Merchant Marine met in executive session and approved for full committee action S. 2118, to validate certain ship mortgage bonds on American-flag vessels, including bonds insured by the United States under the Merchant Marine Act.

Prior to the executive session the subcommittee held an open hearing on H.R. 10883, to amend sections 9 and 37 of the Shipping Act of 1916, and subsection O of the Ship Mortgage Act, 1920. Testimony was heard

Next meeting of the SENATE
11:00 a.m., Thursday, September 23

from Carl C. Davis, General Counsel, Maritime Administration, and a public witness.

POSTAL MODERNIZATION

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service: Subcommittee on Postal Facilities and Modernization held a hearing on modernization of postal facilities. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

ALASKAN EXPOSITION

Committee on Public Works: Ad Hoc Subcommittee on H.R. 9963 met in executive session and approved for full committee action H.R. 9963 (amended), regarding the Alaskan exposition.

TARIFFS

Committee on Ways and Means: Met in executive session and ordered reported favorably to the House the following bills:

~~H.R. 318 (amended), to amend section 4071 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; and~~

H.R. 11029 (amended), relating to the tariff treatment of certain woven fabrics of vegetable fibers (except cotton).

Joint Committee Meetings

ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS

Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress: Committee resumed its hearings on various proposed changes in the congressional organization, having as its witnesses Senators Magnuson and Bayh; and Representatives White of Texas, Bennett, and Chamberlain.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

POVERTY

Conferees, in executive session, agreed to file a conference report on the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of H.R. 8283, proposed Economic Opportunity Act Amendments.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23

(All meetings are open unless otherwise designated)

Senate

Committee on Armed Services, open and executive, on nominations and other pending committee business, 10:30 a.m., 212 Old Senate Office Building.

Committee on Banking and Currency, open followed by executive, on the nomination of Tom Lilley, of West Virginia, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, 10 a.m., 5302 New Senate Office Building.

Next meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
11:00 a.m., Thursday, September 23

Committee on Commerce, on the administration of P.L. 88-108, re railroad work rules dispute, 10 a.m., 5110 New Senate Office Building.

Committee on Foreign Relations, executive, on the nomination of U. Alexis Johnson, to be Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, 10 a.m., room S-116, Capitol.

Committee on Government Operations, Subcommittee on Foreign Aid Expenditures, on the administration of Pribilof Islands (Alaska) for seal sales, 10 a.m., 3302 New Senate Office Building.

Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Refugees and Escapees, to continue hearings on problems of South Vietnamese refugees, 9:30 a.m., 1318 New Senate Office Building.

Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, Subcommittee on Labor, executive, on H.R. 10238, Service Contract Act of 1965, 10 a.m., 4232 New Senate Office Building.

House

Committee on Agriculture, Subcommittee on Conservation and Credit, executive, on watershed projects, 10 a.m., 1301 Longworth House Office Building.

Committee on Armed Services, Subcommittee on Real Estate, to continue consideration of Army Disposal Report 206A (Watertown, Mass., Arsenal) and other real estate projects, 10 a.m., 2118 Rayburn House Office Building.

Subcommittee on Tactical Air Support, executive, to continue consideration of close air support, 10 a.m., 2216 Rayburn House Office Building.

Committee on Banking and Currency, Subcommittee on Domestic Finance, to continue on S. 1698, and related bills, to exempt bank mergers approved under the Bank Merger Act from operation of the antitrust laws, 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn House Office Building.

Committee on Government Operations, Subcommittee on Special Inquiry, on personality testing of employees, 10 a.m., 2203 Rayburn House Office Building.

Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee No. 1, executive, on private immigration bills, 10 a.m., 2237 Rayburn House Office Building.

Subcommittee No. 3, executive, on pending legislation, 9:30 a.m., 2135 Rayburn House Office Building.

Subcommittee No. 5, on omnibus judgeship bills, 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn House Office Building.

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, Subcommittee on Postal Rates, on H.R. 11095, to provide certain mailing privileges to the Armed Forces, 10 a.m., 215 Cannon House Office Building.

Committee on Rules, on H.R. 3142, regarding the Medical Library Assistance Act; and H.R. 11135, regarding the sugar bill, 10:30 a.m., Gallery Floor, U.S. Capitol Building.

Committee on Ways and Means, executive, on pending legislation, 10 a.m., committee room, Longworth House Office Building.

Joint Committees

Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress, to continue its hearings on proposed changes in congressional organization, 10 a.m., room S-228, Capitol.

Conferees, executive, on H.R. 9567, higher education bill, 2 p.m., room S-207, Capitol.

Conferees, executive, on H.R. 9811, farm bill, 2 p.m., room EF-100, Capitol.

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
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Issued Sept. 30, 1965
For actions of Sept. 29, 1965
89th-1st; No. 180

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed measure continuing appropriations through Oct. 15. Sens. Long, La., and Williams, Del. discussed sugar bill. Sen. McGovern inserted Sen's statement on world food shortage. Sen. Mansfield discussed legislative program for remainder of the Congress.

SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 673, making continuing appropriations through Oct. 15, 1965, which had been reported without amendment by the Appropriations Committee earlier in the day (S. Rept. 796). This measure will now be sent to the President. pp. 24556, 24569-70
2. SUGAR. Sens. Long, La., and Williams, Del., discussed the sugar bill. pp. 24609-10
3. FOOD SHORTAGE. Sen. McGovern inserted a statement on the world food shortage by Director-General Sen of the FAO. pp. 24568-9
4. SMALL BUSINESS. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment S. 2542, increasing by \$120,000,000 the authorization for the SBA revolving fund (S. Rept. 794). p. 24556

5. WATER POLLUTION. Sen. Mondale commended passage of the water pollution bill and urged protection of the St. Croix National Scenic Riverway from pollution. pp. 24565-6
6. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Talmadge commended ICC's recent approval of the Southern Railway's right to reduce rates on grain into the Southeast. p. 24565
7. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6165, to repeal a law giving department heads discretion as to whether to employ women (S. Rept. 795). p. 24556
8. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield inserted his statement before the Democratic Conference discussing the legislative outlook. He said, "In the light of the uncertain situation on 14(b), I do not know when adjournment can be anticipated and venture no further predictions." pp. 24555-6

HOUSE

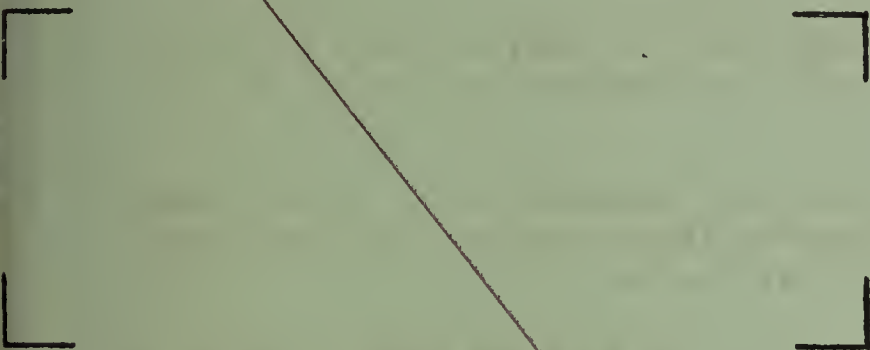
9. FOREIGN TRADE. The Ways and Means Committee reported with amendment H. R. 11029, relating to the tariff treatment of certain woven fabrics of vegetable fibers, except cotton (H. Rept. 1100). p. 24552
The Ways and Means Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H.R. 11216, "relating to the tariff treatment of articles assembled abroad of products of the United States." p. D975
Rep. Gross criticized the "distortion" of trade statistics. pp. 24536-38
Rep. Curtis stated with the "shrinkage" of trade surpluses "this country's balance of payments problem may become worse than it already is," and inserted an article on the subject. pp. 24533-34
 10. FARM LABOR. Rep. Cleveland expressed concern for N. H. apple growers and inserted an article, "Harvest Is Far Behind...Disaster Near For Apple Grower." pp. 24535-36
 11. SOIL CONSERVATION. Rep. Trimble commended and inserted an address on soil conservation made by Rep. Mills at the SCD Central Area meeting. pp. 24545-47
 12. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced that on Thurs. the first order of business will be the Federal pay bill. p. 24526
- ITEMS IN APPENDIX
13. FOOD SUPPLY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Edwards commenting on Sen. McGovern's speech on the subject of hunger throughout the world and favoring an expanded role for our Nation through greater participation in the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. pp. A5504-5
 14. 4-H CLUBS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Cleveland saluting 4-H Club members. p.A5508
 15. WILDERNESS; FOREST. Extension of remarks of Rep. Hansen commending Secretary Freeman for his efforts to preserve a wilderness area known as the Boundary Waters Canoe area which is located in the Superior National Forest. p. A5509
 16. RIVER BASIN. Extension of remarks of Rep. Edmondson commending and inserting an article about the development of the Missouri River basin. pp. A 5509-11
 17. WATER-LOANS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Greigg and speech in the House by Rep. Roberts commending passage of H. R. 10232, the FHA water-loans bill. pp. A5512-13, A5517

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OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
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89th-1st; No. 184

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate agreed to conference report on foreign aid appropriation bill. Sen. Montoya discussed expansion of beef exports. Rep. Boggs commended distribution of food to hurricane victims. Rep. Langen criticized sugar lobbyists.

SENATE

1. FOREIGN AID APPROPRIATION BILL. By a 40-23 vote, agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 10871. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 25097-100
2. FORESTRY. Concurred in House amendment to S. 1689, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to hire or rent property from employees of the Forest Service for the use of that Service, whenever in the public interest, and provides that the Secretary shall transmit to the House and Senate Committees on Agriculture a statement of rental under this authority after the end of each fiscal year (the bill removes present requirements that the property must be for use by an employee other than the employee from whom hired or rented and that the aggregate amount paid an employee shall not exceed \$3,000 in any year). This

bill will now be sent to the President. p. 25128

A subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee approved for full consideration without amendment H. R. 797, to establish the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area in California. p. D991

3. NOMINATIONS. Received the nomination of Bernard L. Boutin, N. H., to be Deputy Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity. p. 25148
4. INFORMATION. Sen. Ervin spoke in support of S. 1160, to amend the Administrative Procedure Act so as to clarify and protect the right of the public to information. pp. 25082-83
5. SALINE WATER. Sen. Mansfield commended the announcement of an agreement between U. S. and Mexico to "explore the feasibility of a nuclear-powered water desalinization plant," and inserted supporting articles. pp. 25083-84
6. BEEF EXPORTS. Sen. Montoya reviewed the efforts of the Small Business Committee for "ways and means by which American beef producers can increase their exports to Western Europe." pp. 25133-234

HOUSE

7. LUMBER. Passed without amendment H. R. 10198, to amend the requirements relating to lumber under the Shipping Act, 1916.
Rep. Senner inserted the "terms of the agreement regarding new lumber standards reached in the American Lumber Standards Committee" and urged the Department of Commerce to "move quickly in promulgating the agreed-upon standards." pp. 25045-46
8. BUILDINGS. Passed as reported S. 1516, to authorize GSA to enter into contracts for the inspection, maintenance, and repair of fixed equipment in federally owned buildings. pp. 25013-14
9. PERSONNEL. Passed as reported H. R. 969, to authorize redetermination under the Civil Service Retirement Act of annuities of certain reemployed annuitants. p. 25009
Passed without amendment H. R. 11303, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended, so as to provide that each retirement annuity commencing after Dec. 1, 1965 but not later than Dec. 31, 1965 shall be increased from commencing date as if annuity began Dec. 1, 1965. p. 25015
10. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Passed as reported H. R. 10779, to authorize the Pharr Municipal Corporation to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Rio Grande near Pharr, Tex. pp. 25009-10
11. TARIFFS; FABRICS. Passed under suspension of the rules H. R. 11029, relating to the tariff treatment of certain woven fabrics of vegetable fibers (except cotton). pp. 25030-1
12. LABOR STANDARDS. Rep. Glenn Andrews criticized the "administration-sponsored" minimum wage bill. p. 25044

the world to help the consumer by equalizing competition. You talk about having hearings. Congressman Forand, when he was chairman of the subcommittee of which Mr. KEOGH was a member, had public hearings 6 or 8 years ago. Legislation on this subject was reported to the committee as long ago as that. It had been reported to this House on several occasions. In the last Congress it was passed by unanimous consent. There was not a dissenting vote or a dissenting voice or any criticism or dissension in the Committee on Ways and Means. This year, when we sent the excise tax bill to the other body they recognized the fairness and equity of this legislation and added an amendment to that legislation but because it was tax legislation which constitutionally and historically is supposed to originate in this House, it was removed in conference. We have brought it back to the House again in the bill here.

There is no discrimination created by this legislation. Just the reverse, I can assure the gentleman. There is no comparison between the distribution of alcoholic beverages and consignments. There is nothing in the world that would prevent consigning to a company-owned store or to an independent store. This merely equalizes the tax incidence. It is saying that the tax would be paid on the tire when it is delivered to a retail store regardless whether it goes to a company-owned store or to an independent.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has again expired.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 additional minute.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is recognized.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Speaker, it merely says that the tax is going to be paid at the same time whether it goes to a company-owned store or whether it goes to an independent store.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, if the gentlemen will yield, I would suggest to the gentleman that he correct the fault where it lies and not try to do it in such a way that it will deny the sparsely settled communities the tires that are needed, because no independent store in any of the sparsely settled communities can carry a stock which is adequate of the size and different grades of tires with which to meet the needs.

Mr. JENNINGS. Let me just say this to the gentleman—

Mr. DENT. Wait a minute.

Mr. JENNINGS. The gentleman from Pennsylvania can get some time from the other side, if he desires additional time.

Mr. DENT. I could not get any time from the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. JENNINGS. Has the gentleman from Pennsylvania asked me for any time?

Mr. DENT. I was advised that I could not get time.

Mr. JENNINGS. Has the gentleman from Pennsylvania asked me for any time?

Mr. DENT. Will the gentleman yield 5 minutes to me?

Mr. JENNINGS. If the gentleman from Pennsylvania asks me for time I shall yield him such time as I feel I can spare.

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

(Mr. AYRES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. AYRES. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. DENT. I had just started to say to the gentleman from Virginia if he wants to correct the situation, do not create one evil by trying to undo another.

In principle, I agree with the idea that a manufacturer's outlet should not have any advantage over an independent store.

Mr. JENNINGS. That is what this bill does.

Will the gentleman yield further to me?

Mr. DENT. I could not get a minute out of the gentleman from Virginia. If the gentleman from Ohio gives me time I shall yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. KEOGH. The gentleman from Pennsylvania just said that a company-owned store should not have an advantage. This is exactly what this bill proposes to do.

Mr. DENT. If you want to correct it, then do it the way it can be done without inflicting any injury upon anyone and, as I say, equalize the opportunity to earn a reasonable income both from the standpoint of the individual as well as the independently owned retail outlets. It can be done easily enough. That is what you did with reference to the excise tax on cosmetics, with reference to the excise tax on jewelry. You did not place an excise tax collectible at the retail level. Do the same thing here and you will have no problem.

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Speaker, I would like to say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that I believe he has probably summed up pretty well what is happening with reference to this proposed legislation.

No. 1, you are not assisting the so-called independent dealer in any way, because you are leaving him in the same position in which he is now. But, you are penalizing the company-operated store.

Mr. Speaker, insofar as this bill having been passed by unanimous consent, it was brought up and it had not been announced that it would be considered. Frankly, those of us who are interested in the bill were not here that day on which it was brought up or I can assure the membership that it would not have passed by unanimous consent.

A significant point concerning Ways and Means Committee approval of H.R. 318 is that this action was undertaken without any hearings having been held on the bill. This lack of public hearings precluded the tire manufacturing industry from testifying on the measure and pointing out its undesirable features. It also deprived members of the Ways and

Means Committee of current factual information on the matter of payment of Federal excise tax on tires and tubes.

It is understood that the Department of Treasury previously registered its opposition to the principles set forth in H.R. 318 and filed them with the Ways and Means Committee during a previous Congress. This action was taken in the form of an adverse executive report on a bill similar to H.R. 318.

This bill is designed to correct a supposed inequity which in fact does not exist. It is claimed that the independent tire dealer is at a competitive disadvantage with the company-owned retail store in that he must pay the Federal excise tax on tires and tubes at the time of his purchase of these goods, while the company-owned store—since it has not actually purchased them but merely acquired them on a transfer basis—is not liable for payment of this tax until it sells the tire or tube at retail.

The fact of the matter is that for many years tire manufacturers have had in effect a program whereby the independent tire dealer in most instances does not pay the tax to the manufacturer until after he has made the sale to his customer.

Currently, the manufacturer must pay the tire excise tax at the close of the month following the month in which the sale is made by him, amounting to an average of 45 days after the sale. The manufacturer, however, is not reimbursed for his tax payment until he collects from the independent dealer. Moreover, tire industry collection experience has previously revealed that on the average tire manufacturers do not collect from dealers either the Federal excise tax applicable to or the actual payment for the tire or tube until 83 days after billing the dealers. Consequently, the manufacturer is actually paying the tax to the Government on an average of 38 days before collecting the tax from the dealer. It is reasonable to assume that these figures closely approximate current collection patterns of tire manufacturers.

Frankly, those of us who have been in the Congress for a number of years realize there has been one gentleman who has been primarily interested in pushing this legislation, and many of us over the years have realized there were some concessions made to appease this gentleman.

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AYRES. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEOGH. I think the gentleman to whom you have just referred is entitled to great credit of all those who are interested in sustaining the smaller, independent businesses of this country and, Mr. Speaker, I will say to the gentleman from Ohio that, in my opinion, the reason you and the other gentlemen from Ohio have not heard from the large tire manufacturers is that they are and have been perfectly conscious of the advantage the company-owned outlets have had in this regard, and they, I think, are surprised that the Congress has taken so long to correct this obvious inequity.

Mr. AYRES. I may say to the gentleman I cannot speak for the other Members of Congress, but as a Representative of the district where these companies are based—they do object to this discriminatory bill.

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AYRES. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. O'KONSKI. From what has developed here I think there is a lot of disagreement as to what this really provides. I for one have been voting here for programs to reduce the excise tax, to help stimulate business, and then we come in here with a bill which goes exactly to the contrary. I think this is something that ought to be looked into, and I hope we will send the bill back to the committee for more consideration.

Mr. STANTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AYRES. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. STANTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to associate myself with the remarks which the gentleman from Wisconsin has just made. He is intelligible on this subject, and I should like to associate myself with him.

Mr. McCCLORY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AYRES. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. McCCLORY. The gentleman is making a very fine statement, and I think what the gentleman is indicating is there is a need for hearings. Both sides of this matter should be heard before the committee, then the Congress can make an intelligent determination as to the issues involved.

Mr. AYRES. I hope that the House will vote down the motion to suspend the rules, and if the committee feels so inclined, go to the Rules Committee and let both sides be heard. This is not the proper way to bring it up, and I hope the proposition fails.

Mr. STANTON. Do I understand there have been no hearings held on this particular bill?

Mr. AYRES. That is correct.

Those who are opposed to the bill, the people who are affected, have not been heard. There were no hearings before the Committee on Rules. This is being brought up under suspension of the rules, but I hope in short order this will be defeated, and the bill sent back to the committee.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DENT].

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, one of the dangers in the so-called company-owned store is the danger of monopoly. In the tire industry, believe me when I tell you the very thing that saved the tire industry from complete monopolization by the Akron manufacturers was the fact that the independent manufacturers like Lee and others were able to open up company-operated stores in communities to keep their tires before the public. Otherwise there is no use in the independent tire manufacturer being in business. He cannot sustain himself in business without having his source of sup-

ply close to the retail market in such a manner that the garage man and the independent dealer can get the size he needs for his make of car.

No one else could possibly stay in business except those who have their own stores.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is: Shall the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 318?

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. AYRES), there were—ayes 21, noes 26.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of October 1, further proceedings on this bill will go over to Thursday, October 7.

TARIFF TREATMENT OF CERTAIN WOVEN FABRICS

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 11029) relating to the tariff treatment of certain woven fabrics of vegetable fibers—except cotton—with amendments as printed in the reported bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) the article description for item 335.60 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States is amended by striking out "of manmade fibers" and inserting in lieu thereof "either of manmade fibers or of manmade fibers and cotton".

(b) Item 339.00 of such Schedules is repealed and there is inserted in lieu thereof the following:

	Woven fabrics of textile materials, not covered by the foregoing subparts of this part:		
339.05	Containing over 17 percent of wool by weight.....	30¢ per lb. + 50% ad val.	40¢ per lb. + 60% ad val.
339.10	Other.....	17.5% ad val.	40% ad val.

(c) The amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) shall apply as if made by the Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act of 1965; except that such amendments shall not apply with respect to any article entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption, on or before the date of the enactment of the Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a second demanded?

Mr. BETTS. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEOGH].

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 4 minutes.

(Mr. KEOGH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, the pending bill is intended to close certain tariff loopholes through which foreign manu-

facturers are enabled to obtain lower rates of duty on certain fabrics than would otherwise apply by means of the introduction of a relatively small amount of high-value fibers having no significance other than to achieve the avoidance of the higher rate.

Mr. Speaker, we had thought that these rate avoidance practices had been effectively dealt with in the Tariff Schedule Technical Amendments Act of 1965 which passed the Congress the other day and which presently awaits the signature of the President.

However, new variations of these avoidance practices have already been discovered and it is to these latest practices at which the pending bill is aimed.

It is interesting to note, Mr. Speaker, that the Technical Amendments Act which recently passed was the subject of action by both Houses of the Congress during the last Congress which failed to survive a conference. It is therefore important to note that the industries and the manufacturers affected had notice almost 2 years ago that this loophole would be closed. They were astute enough, however, to devise a reopening of the loophole before its closing became effective. While we of long experience applaud those who so well and ably represent their clients and their interests that they can get ahead of us, we do not like to be lapped before the race is over.

Subsection (a) of the pending bill is directed at the avoidance device which consists of adding small amounts of cotton to yarns for the purpose of reducing the manmade fiber content of the fabric to less than the 50 percent required under the original section of the Technical Amendments Act.

Thus there would be avoided a higher rate than that which would otherwise have applied and which historically should apply under item 335.60 of the tariff schedules. That item was added to the schedule by the Technical Amendment Act to which I referred.

Subsection (b) of the pending bill is directed at the device of adding rabbit hair to wool to make an essentially wool fabric into a fabric not in chief value of wool with the result that the fabric falls into the lower rate "basket" provision for woven fabrics of textile materials. Subsection (b) assures that these fabrics falling within that "basket" group which contain over 17 percent of wool by weight will be subject to the appropriate and the preexisting higher rate of duty.

Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Ways and Means has unanimously recommended to the Congress the enactment of the pending bill. I trust that the House will so act.

Mr. BETTS. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from New York has made a very clear explanation of the bill. I see no particular reason to elaborate on what he has said. I merely wish to reemphasize that the pending bill would close two loopholes which have arisen through tariff rate avoidance practices. I wish to emphasize again what the gentleman from New York said about the bill. The bill passed the Committee on Ways and Means unanimously. I associate myself

with the remarks of the gentleman from New York and urge that the House pass the bill.

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself one-half minute.

I simply wish to say that I am always indebted to my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Ohio, and I am always comforted when he is on the same side as I am.

Mr. BETTS. I thank the gentleman.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from New York that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 11029, as amended.

The question was taken; and two-thirds having voted in favor thereof the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill relating to the tariff treatment of certain woven fabrics."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members desiring to do so may extend their remarks at this point in the Record on the bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR OPERATORS OF OCEAN CRUISES BY WATER BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES, ITS POSSESSIONS AND TERRITORIES, AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES TO FILE EVIDENCE OF FINANCIAL SECURITY AND OTHER INFORMATION

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 10327) to require operators of ocean cruises by water between the United States, its possessions, and territories, and foreign countries to file evidence of financial security and other information, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when used in this Act:

The term "ocean cruise" be defined as an ocean voyage for hire of passengers, other than a common carrier service transporting passengers from a port in the United States to ports in the possessions and territories of the United States or a foreign country, by a vessel of over 1,000 gross tons and having a capacity in excess of twelve passengers from the United States and return thereto during which time the itinerary of the vessel may include possessions and territories of the United States or a foreign country, and during which time passengers may disembark and reboard the vessel.

The term "person" includes corporations, partnerships, and associations existing under or authorized by the laws of the United States, or any State, territory, or district, or possession thereof, or any foreign country.

Sec. 2. No person shall arrange, offer, advertise or provide an ocean cruise without there first having been filed with the Federal

Maritime Commission (1) the name, address, and citizenship of the offering person; (2) the name, registry, official number, flag, and tonnage of the vessel to be employed in the ocean cruise; (3) the itinerary of the ocean cruise; (4) a warranty that the vessel to be employed in the ocean cruise will be in a seaworthy and safe condition at the time of the commencement of the ocean cruise, and that the vessel to be so employed in such ocean cruise will conform to all applicable laws, treaties, and regulations at the time of the commencement of the ocean cruise; and (5) such information as the Commission may deem necessary to establish the financial responsibility of the person arranging, offering, advertising or providing such ocean cruise, or in lieu thereof a copy of a bond or other security, in such form as the Commission, by rule or regulation, may require and accept, for identification of passengers for nonperformance of an ocean cruise. If a bond is filed with the Commission, then such bond shall be issued by a bonding company authorized to do business in the United States or any State thereof, and such bond or other security shall be in an amount equal to the estimated total revenue for the particular ocean cruise.

Sec. 3. Any person who shall violate this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 in addition to a fine of \$200 for each passage sold for the cruise.

Sec. 4. The Federal Maritime Commission is authorized to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act. The provisions of the Shipping Act, 1916, shall apply with respect to proceedings conducted by the Commission under this section.

Sec. 5. This Act shall take effect six months after the date of enactment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a second demanded?

Mr. MAILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Maryland will be recognized for 20 minutes and the gentleman from California will be recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill is to prevent financial loss and hardship to the American traveling public who, after payment of cruise passage money, are stranded by the abandonment or cancellation of a cruise. To accomplish this, plus provide assurance of adherence to safety standards, the bill requires the filing of certain data with the Federal Maritime Commission.

In recent years there has been a significant and substantial increase in ocean cruise traffic generated from U.S. ports. These ocean cruises operate primarily off the eastern seaboard of the United States to the Caribbean during the winter season, commencing in October. Both special and regular cruises to the Caribbean have increased rapidly in the past 6 years. The forecast for 1965-66 is more than double the sailings that were made in 1960-61. There is every indication that it will continue to increase. There are indications, also, that cruise traffic is commencing to be generated from Pacific coast ports.

This ocean cruise traffic from U.S. ports has attracted numerous steamship operators and charterers who experience a decline in traffic on their regular liner services during the cruise season. Most of these operators are responsible firms. Unfortunately, the traffic has attracted also a number of operators of questionable financial responsibility, operating aging vessels with lower safety and sanitary standards. This has resulted in several instances where scheduled cruises were suddenly canceled by the cruise operators at the last moment.

Passengers have been left on the dock, and have lost passage moneys which they have paid. In a few cases, there have been complaints of inadequate sanitary facilities, or substandard safety provisions.

Your committee feels that there is a need for legislation in view of the ever-increasing cruise traffic generated from our shores, which is patronized almost exclusively by citizens of the United States. This legislation would prevent possible financial loss and hardship to this sector of the American traveling public, as well as voice congressional concern for the safety of our citizens taking passage on ocean cruises.

The purpose of this bill is to restrain the fly-by-night operator or charterer of cruise vessels sailing from American ports who is financially irresponsible or who is willing to bilk the public into traveling on vessels of substandard safety.

This bill would not discourage the reputable cruise operator.

We will watch the effectiveness of this legislation. If it does not produce immediate results, we will review the matter again and recommend tighter requirements.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARMATZ. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Will this provide the same penalties for domestic as well as foreign flag operators? Will it apply to both?

Mr. GARMATZ. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. And it will apply the same penalties to both?

Mr. GARMATZ. That is correct.

Mr. GROSS. It relates only to the shipowners, and has nothing to do with the booking agencies?

Mr. GARMATZ. It has nothing to do with the booking agencies.

Mr. GROSS. It does cover shipowners?

Mr. GARMATZ. Owners and charterers; that is correct.

Mr. GROSS. Or operators, whatever they may be.

Mr. GARMATZ. Yes.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. MAILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

First, may I say to the gentleman from Iowa I believe the gentleman from Maryland was not wholly correct. Under the terms of the bill, as we have reported it, it would apply to a charterer or to anybody who offered this service. It would not just be the owner. It could be the

owner, the operator, or it could be a charterer, if one was actually making the offer.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAILLIARD. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. So if a touring agency chartered a vessel then it would have to provide the financial responsibility for the operation of the vessel?

Mr. MAILLIARD. The way the legislation is worded, my understanding of it is that this information and the proof of financial responsibility must be on file before anyone can offer this service. It could be the owner. It has to be somebody. The American public has to be protected by somebody in the transaction.

Mr. GROSS. I want to compliment the committee for bringing out this legislation, particularly in view of the case—I do not remember the details—which occurred last winter, where apparently a substantial number of people were bilked by some kind of an operation that missed fire.

Mr. MAILLIARD. That is correct. That has happened in a number of instances.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say that when the committee considered this bill it considered a number of bills involving both the question of safety of life at sea and the question of financial responsibility.

I personally am somewhat disappointed that we did not go further than we did on the question of safety. However, I have been around here long enough to take a step at a time if we are going in the right direction. As will be noted in the committee report, the committee has declared its intention to keep a close observation on this situation and to take the matter up once again if we find that the international agreements do not afford satisfactory protection to the traveling public on these cruises.

Certainly I think every member of our committee is determined to do whatever we can do to see that we do not have another *Morro Castle* disaster. If that seems rather a long time ago, I can remind the House of the tragedy of the cruise ship *Lakonia*, which was not out of our ports but might well have been. It was out of Great Britain, but there was a great and tragic loss of life in that instance.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of the motion of the gentleman from Maryland, and under leave to revise and extend my remarks will place in the RECORD some further comments on this bill.

H.R. 10327 was introduced by the gentleman from Maryland the Honorable EDWARD A. GARMATZ, Member of Congress. It was transmitted by Executive Communication No. 1368 from the Federal Maritime Commission.

The purpose of H.R. 10327 is to prevent financial loss and hardship to the American traveling public, who, after payment of cruise passage money, are stranded by the abandonment or cancellation of the cruise. This is a problem which has arisen in recent years owing to the unprecedented growth of ocean cruises from U.S. ports.

In addition to H.R. 10327, the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries held hearings on several other bills introduced to remedy the same problem. These other bills provided for licensing by the Secretary of the Treasury who administers our coastwise laws.

After hearing considerable testimony on the subject of ocean cruises, the committee ordered H.R. 10327, as amended, reported out favorably.

The gist of H.R. 10327, as amended, is that it requires the filing of certain data with the Federal Maritime Commission before a person shall arrange, offer, advertise or provide an ocean cruise. There is no licensing requirement, as was provided for in the other bills.

DATA TO BE FILED

The data required to be filed by the offeror of the ocean cruise includes:

First. The name, address, and citizenship of the offering person.

Second. The name, registry, official number, flag and tonnage of the vessel to be employed in the ocean cruise.

Third. The itinerary of the ocean cruise.

Fourth. A warranty that the vessel to be employed in the ocean cruise will be in a seaworthy and safe condition, and will conform to all applicable laws, treaties, and regulations at the time of the commencement of the ocean cruise.

Fifth. Evidence of financial responsibility or, in lieu thereof, a bond or other security.

AMENDMENTS

The committee amended H.R. 10327 so as to make it applicable to all vessels, and not just chartered vessels as originally proposed. Testimony indicated that there was no reason for the distinction between chartered and owned vessels.

The committee also made provision for filing with the Federal Maritime Commission of a warranty concerning the condition of the vessel at the time of the commencement of the cruise—see No. 4 above. It is hoped that this provision, coupled with the penalty provision of the bill, will have a salutary effect upon persons engaged in the cruise business, resulting in a closer scrutiny of the condition of such vessels before being employed in ocean cruises. The recent tragedy of the cruise ship *SS Lakonia* in December 1963 attests to the need for this minimal requirement.

Finally, the committee provided that evidence of financial responsibility may be accepted in lieu of filing a bond. The original bill provided only for the filing of a bond. The provision was made in the alternative in recognition of the fact that most operators are financially responsible and have adequate assets in the United States against which an aggrieved party could proceed.

COST

Enactment of H.R. 10327 will entail no substantial additional expense to the Government. The staff has been advised informally by the Federal Maritime Commission that it estimates an annual increased cost of about \$100,000 for the first year. This estimate would cover the expenses of about six investigators, travel expenses, administration.

It is possible that this cost will decrease after the first year, during which period there would be the expense, included in the estimate of \$100,000, of hearings to establish regulations.

REPORTS

All department reports and foreign steamship operators favored enactment of H.R. 10327 as originally introduced. There have been no adverse comments from either of these sources concerning the amendments to H.R. 10327 which have been published in the press.

Mr. GARMATZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. DOWNING].

(Mr. DOWNING asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DOWNING. Mr. Speaker, I rise in full support of this legislation. It is highly desirable and needed. The subcommittee as well as the full Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries passed this bill unanimously, and I urge its adoption.

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation. The committee has done an excellent job in acting in the best interests of the traveling public, and has thus performed in a manner which merits the support of each Member of the Congress.

This legislation is intended to affect two areas of vital concern to the American traveling public—performance of the cruise and safety aboard the cruise ship.

By requiring some evidence of financial responsibility, the bill before the House today will halt situations similar to that which occurred frequently in the past, namely passengers, many of them vacationers, being left holding their luggage at the docks because the operator of a foreign-flag cruise ship was unable to perform as scheduled. By requiring evidence of a foreign cruise ship operator being financially able to deliver as scheduled, this legislation is equalizing a difference, or inequity, because it will bring foreign operators up to the same standards now imposed upon American cruise ships, who must file evidence of responsibility with the Maritime Administration.

Furthermore, American ship operators must meet safety standards set by the Coast Guard. The legislation before the House today would affect the safety and seaworthiness of foreign cruise ships by requiring the party filing evidence of financial responsibility to attest to the safety of his vessel.

This legislation guarantees the liability of foreign ships for performance of the cruise contracted for. It guarantees that assets be available within the jurisdiction of the United States for those who have suffered as a lack of the foreign operators' performance.

It also reinforces the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, to which the United States is signatory, and does so by giving traveling Americans better guarantees of safety and liability where travel abroad foreign ships is involved.

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 11029

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 6 (legislative day, OCTOBER 1), 1965

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

AN ACT

Relating to the tariff treatment of certain woven fabrics.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That (a) the article description for item 335.60 of the
4 Tariff Schedules of the United States is amended by striking
5 out “of manmade fibers” and inserting in lieu thereof “either
6 of manmade fibers or of manmade fibers and cotton”.
7 (b) Item 339.00 of such Schedules is repealed and
8 there is inserted in lieu thereof the following:

“		Woven fabrics of textile materials, not covered by the foregoing sub- parts of this part:			”
	339.05	Containing over 17 percent of wool by weight.....	30¢ per lb. + 50% ad val.	40¢ per lb. + 60% ad val.	
	339.10	Other.....	17.5% ad val.	40% ad val.	

1 (c) The amendments made by subsections (a) and (b)
 2 shall apply as if made by the Tariff Schedules Technical
 3 Amendments Act of 1965; except that such amendments
 4 shall not apply with respect to any article entered, or with-
 5 drawn from warehouse, for consumption, on or before the
 6 date of the enactment of this Act.

Passed the House of Representatives October 5, 1965.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk.

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 11029

AN ACT

Relating to the tariff treatment of certain woven
fabrics.

OCTOBER 6 (Legislative day, OCTOBER 1), 1965

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

March 30, 1966

30. POVERTY. Rep. Ayers criticized the costs of administering the poverty program by the Office of Economic Opportunity. pp. 6829-30
31. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert stated that it is intended to take up the Interior appropriation bill (includes Forest Service) next Tues. p. 6786

SENATE - March 30

32. FOREIGN TRADE. The Finance Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment H. R. 11029, to make certain changes in the tariff schedules relating to the duties on woven cloth. p. D268

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

33. EDUCATION. Extension of remarks of Sen. Hartke favoring continuation of the National Defense Education Act loan program. p. A1767
Rep. Gubser inserted his testimony in support of aid to education in federally impacted areas. pp. A1795-6
Extension of remarks of Reps. Bob Wilson and Hansen, Idaho, opposing curtailment in impact aid funds. pp. A1823-4, A1849-50
34. WORLD FOOD. Extension of remarks of Rep. Rumsfeld stressing the need for coordination of efforts toward meeting world food and agricultural problems. pp. A1770-1
35. WATERSHEDS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Berry stating that "the Budget Bureau has taken another swipe at rural America in its deplorable action which limits the number of new watershed conservation projects..." p. A1779
36. LIVESTOCK. Extension of remarks of Rep. Bandstra stating that he has "been pleasantly surprised" by the large amount of support expressed for his proposed bill to prohibit large-scale feeding of livestock by meatpacking firms. p. A1785
37. SCHOOL LUNCH. Rep. Scheuer inserted testimony outlining the need for a summer lunch program. pp. A1788-9
38. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Evans, Colo., inserted James Patton's address describing the building of the Farmers Union during the past quarter century. pp. A1790-2
Rep. McVicker inserted an article paying tribute to James Patton. pp. A1825-8
39. WATER RESOURCES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Hansen, Idaho, saluting the efforts and achievements of the annual cooperative snow survey program of this Department. p. A1792
Rep. Roybal inserted two articles outlining challenges and opportunities in water development programs. pp. A1794-5
Extension of remarks of Rep. Mathias urging acceleration of efforts to develop additional sources of water. pp. A1802-4
40. REPORT. Rep. Brown, Calif., inserted his report to constituents on bills which he has introduced, including food for peace. pp. A1792-4
41. AIR POLLUTION. Rep. Madden inserted an article, "One Man's Battle for a Gulp

of Fresh Air". pp. A1798-9

42. RESEARCH; APPROPRIATIONS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Dole opposing reductions in the area of agricultural research and extension activities and inserting a statement by the vice-president of the Nat'l Ass'n of Wheat Growers opposing fund cuts. pp. A1804-5
Extension of remarks of Rep. Hansen, Idaho, opposing cuts in funds for extension services of the land-grant colleges and inserting an Idaho State Legislature resolution on this subject. p. A1844
43. FOREIGN AID. Extension of remarks of Rep. St Onge stating that "the versatility of Public Law 480 is a tribute to the many people in Congress and the executive branch..." and citing as an example the proposal to endow a binational foundation with India. pp. A1808-9
Extension of remarks of Rep. Robison expressing his support for the Indian-American Foundation. p. A1817
Extension of remarks of Rep. Broomfield stating that "the emergency shipment of 3.5 million tons of food grain to India as proposed by the President deserves the full and immediate support of Congress." p. A1840
44. TRANSPORTATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Udall commending the President's proposal for the creation of a Department of Transportation and inserting an article "Best Idea in Years." p. A1813
45. FOREIGN AID. Rep. Rosenthal commended and inserted an article, "Challenge and Response in Foreign Aid." p. A1816
46. FORESTS. Rep. Hansen, Idaho, inserted an Idaho Legislature memorial urging Congress to enact necessary legislation to authorize the establishment of the Sawtooth Mountains National Recreation Area and Wilderness. p. A1828
47. BUILDINGS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Fino in support of his bills "to preserve our Nation's historic landmarks," and inserted an article in support. p. A1835-7
48. POTATOES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Hansen, Idaho, urging prompt consideration of his bill requiring the labeling of potatoes as to the State of origin, and inserting an Idaho Legislature memorial in support of this legislation. p. A1839
49. FOOD FOR FREEDOM. Rep. Johnson, Calif., inserted an editorial, "Demand To Feed World's Hungry Will Require Massive U. S. Effort." p. A1845
50. INFLATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Hanna stating that while we cannot "afford to be apathetic toward signs of inflation...neither can we afford to create a negative climate toward boom," and inserted an article on the subject. p. A1809-10
Extension of remarks of Rep. Reinecke expressing concern over the "increasing role which big government is playing in controlling prices and wages," and inserting an article, "Perilous Drift to Controls." pp. A1815-6
Extension of remarks of Rep. Hansen, Iowa, calling attention to the fact that "food prices today have declined from the February figure by 2.1 points" and that the "food price index is only 0.3 higher than the 1957-59 average," and stating that this can hardly be called "'swirling' inflation." pp. A1846-7
51. CONSUMERS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Dingell inserting an editorial praising

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

<p>Langen, Odin, <i>Minn</i>----- Latta, Delbert L., <i>Ohio</i>----- Leggett, Robert L., <i>Calif</i>----- Lennon, Alton, <i>N.C.</i>----- Lipscomb, Glenard P., <i>Calif.</i>----- Long, Clarence D., <i>Md.</i>----- Long, Speedy O., <i>La.</i>----- Love, Rodney M., <i>Ohio</i>----- McCarthy, Richard D., <i>N.Y.</i>----- McClory, Robert, <i>Ill.</i>-----321 Constitution Ave. NE. McCormack, John W., <i>Mass.</i>-----The Washington McCulloch, William M., 4000 Mass. Ave. <i>Ohio.</i>----- McDade, Joseph M., <i>Pa.</i>----- McDowell, Harris B., Jr., <i>Del.</i>----- McEwen, Robert C., <i>N.Y.</i>----- McFall, John J., <i>Calif.</i>-----1404 Trinity Dr., Alexandria, Va. McGrath, Thomas C., Jr., <i>N.J.</i>----- McMillan, John L., <i>S.C.</i>----- McVicker, Roy H., <i>Colo.</i>----- Macdonald, Torbert H., <i>Mass.</i>----- MacGregor, Clark, <i>Minn.</i>----- Machen, Hervey G., <i>Md.</i>----- Mackay, James A., <i>Ga.</i>-----110 Maryland Ave. NE., Apt. 508 Mackie, John C., <i>Mich.</i>----- Madden, Ray J., <i>Ind.</i>----- Mahon, George H., <i>Tex.</i>-----1200 N. Nash St., Arlington, Va. Malliard, William S., <i>Calif.</i>----- Marsh, John O., Jr., <i>Va.</i>----- Martin, Dave, <i>Nebr.</i>----- Martin, James D., <i>Ala.</i>----- Martin, Joseph W., Jr., Sheraton-Park <i>Mass.</i>----- Mathias, Charles McC., Jr., <i>Md.</i>----- Matsunaga, Spark M., <i>Hawaii.</i>----- Matthews, D. R. (Billy), <i>Fla.</i>----- May, Catherine, <i>Wash.</i>----- Meeds, Lloyd, <i>Wash.</i>----- Michel, Robert H., <i>Ill.</i>----- Miller, George P., <i>Calif.</i>----- Mills, Wilbur D., <i>Ark.</i>-----2701 Conn. Ave. Minish, Joseph G., <i>N.J.</i>----- Mink, Patsy T., <i>Hawaii.</i>----- Minshall, William E., <i>Ohio.</i>-----8120 Kerry Lane, Chevy Chase, Md. Mize, Chester L., <i>Kans.</i>----- Moeller, Walter H., <i>Ohio.</i>----- Monagan, John S., <i>Conn.</i>----- Moore, Arch A., Jr., <i>W. Va.</i>----- Moorhead, William S., <i>Pa.</i>----- Morgan, Thomas E., <i>Pa.</i>----- Morris, Thomas G., <i>N. Mex.</i>----- Morrison, James H., <i>La.</i>-----2500 Que St. Morse, F. Bradford, <i>Mass.</i>----- Morton, Rogers C. B., <i>Md.</i>----- Mosher, Charles A., <i>Ohio.</i>-----4246 Warren St. Moss, John E., <i>Calif.</i>-----715 S. Royal St., Alexandria, Va. Multer, Abraham J., <i>N.Y.</i>----- Murphy, John M., <i>N.Y.</i>----- Murphy, William T., <i>Ill.</i>----- Murray, Tom, <i>Tenn.</i>----- Natcher, William H., <i>Ky.</i>----- Nedzi, Lucien N., <i>Mich.</i>----- Nelsen, Ancher, <i>Minn.</i>----- Nix, Robert N. C., <i>Pa.</i>----- O'Brien, Leo W., <i>N.Y.</i>----- O'Hara, Barratt, <i>Ill.</i>-----The Congressional O'Hara, James G., <i>Mich.</i>----- O'Konski, Alvin E., <i>Wis.</i>----- Olsen, Arnold, <i>Mont.</i>-----4244 50th St. Olson, Alec G., <i>Minn.</i>----- O'Neal, Maston, <i>Ga.</i>----- O'Neill, Thos P., Jr., <i>Mass.</i>----- Ottinger, Richard L., <i>N.Y.</i>----- Passman, Otto E., <i>La.</i>----- Patman, Wright, <i>Tex.</i>-----301 G St. SW. Patten, Edward J., <i>N.J.</i>----- Pelly, Thomas M., <i>Wash.</i>----- Pepper, Claude, <i>Fla.</i>----- Perkins, Carl D., <i>Ky.</i>----- Phillips, Philip J., <i>Mass.</i>----- Pickle, J. J., <i>Tex.</i>----- Pike, Otis G., <i>N.Y.</i>----- Pirnie, Alexander, <i>N.Y.</i>----- Poage, W. R., <i>Tex.</i>-----228 2d St. SE.</p>	<p>Poff, Richard H., <i>Va.</i>----- Pool, Joe R., <i>Tex.</i>----- Powell, Adam C., <i>N.Y.</i>----- Price, Melvin, <i>Ill.</i>----- Pucinski, Roman C., <i>Ill.</i>----- Purcell, Graham, <i>Tex.</i>-----9026 Old Mt. Ver- non Rd., Alexandria, Va. Quie, Albert H., <i>Minn.</i>----- Quillen, James H. (Jimmy), <i>Tenn.</i>----- Race, John A., <i>Wis.</i>----- Randall, Wm. J., <i>Mo.</i>----- Redlin, Rolland, <i>N. Dak.</i>----- Rees, Thomas M., <i>Calif.</i>----- Reid, Charlotte T., <i>Ill.</i>----- Reid, Ogden R., <i>N.Y.</i>----- Reifel, Ben, <i>S. Dak.</i>----- Reinecke, Ed, <i>Calif.</i>----- Resnick, Joseph Y., <i>N.Y.</i>----- Reuss, Henry S., <i>Wis.</i>----- Rhodes, George M., <i>Pa.</i>-----3508 Silver Park Dr., Apt. 7, Wash- ington 23, D.C. Rhodes, John J., <i>Ariz.</i>----- Rivers, L. Mendel, <i>S.C.</i>----- Rivers, Ralph J., <i>Alaska.</i>----- Roberts, Ray, <i>Tex.</i>-----224 Emerald Hill Dr., Tantallon, Wash. 22, D.C. Robison, Howard W., <i>N.Y.</i>-----3903 Frankln St., Kensington, Md. Rodino, Peter W., Jr., <i>N.J.</i>----- Rogers, Byron G., <i>Colo.</i>----- Rogers, Paul G., <i>Fla.</i>-----4200 Cathedral Ave., Apt. 212A Rogers, Walter, <i>Tex.</i>----- Ronan, Daniel J., <i>Ill.</i>----- Roncario, Teno, <i>Wyo.</i>----- Rooney, Fred B., <i>Pa.</i>----- Rooney, John J., <i>N.Y.</i>----- Rosenthal, Benjamin S., <i>N.Y.</i>----- Rostenkowski, Dan, <i>Ill.</i>----- Roudebush, Richard L., <i>Ind.</i>----- Roush, J. Edward, <i>Ind.</i>----- Roybal, Edward R., <i>Calif.</i>----- Rumsfeld, Donald, <i>N.J.</i>----- Ryan, William F., <i>N.Y.</i>----- Satterfield, David E., <i>Ill.</i>----- Va. St Germain, Fernand J., <i>R.I.</i>----- St. Onge, William L., <i>Conn.</i>----- Saylor, John P., <i>Pa.</i>----- Scheuer, James H., <i>N.Y.</i>----- Schisler, Gale, <i>Ill.</i>----- Schmidhauser, John R., <i>Iowa.</i>----- Schneebeli, Herman T., <i>Pa.</i>----- Schweiker, Richard S., <i>Pa.</i>----- Scott, Ralph J., <i>N.C.</i>----- Secrest, Robert T., <i>Ohio.</i>----- Selden, Armistead I., Jr., 1213 Lily Dhu Lane, Falls Church, Va. Senner, George F., Jr., <i>Ariz.</i>----- Shibley, George E., <i>Ill.</i>----- Shriver, Garner E., <i>Kans.</i>----- Sickles, Carlton R., <i>Md.</i>----- Sikes, Robert L. F., <i>Fla.</i>----- Sisk, B. F., <i>Calif.</i>-----129 6th St. NE. Skubitz, Joe, <i>Kans.</i>----- Slack, John M., Jr., <i>W. Va.</i>-----800 4th St. SW. Smlth, H. Allen, <i>Calif.</i>----- Smith, Henry P., III, <i>N.Y.</i>-----3323 36th St. Smith, Howard W., <i>Va.</i>-----204 W. Walnut St., Alexandria, Va. Smith, Neal, <i>Iowa.</i>----- Springer, William L., <i>Ill.</i>----- Stafford, Robert T., <i>Vt.</i>----- Staggers, Harley O., <i>W. Va.</i>----- Stalbaum, Lynn E., <i>Wis.</i>----- Stanton, J. William, <i>Ohio.</i>----- Steed, Tom, <i>Okla.</i>----- Stephens, Robert G., Jr., <i>Ga.</i>----- Stratton, Samuel S., <i>N.Y.</i>----- Stubblefield, Frank A., <i>Ky.</i>----- Sullvan, Leonor K. (Mrs. John B.), <i>Mo.</i>----- Sweeney, Robert E., <i>Ohio.</i>----- Talcott, Burt L., <i>Calif.</i>----- Taylor, Roy A., <i>N.C.</i>----- Teague, Charles M., <i>Calif.</i>----- Teague, Olin E., <i>Tex.</i>-----6015 Mass. Ave. Tenzer, Herbert, <i>N.Y.</i>-----</p>	<p>Thompson, Clark W., <i>Tex.</i>-----3301 Mass. Ave. Thomas, Lera (Mrs. Al- bert), <i>Tex.</i>----- Thompson, Frank, Jr., <i>N.J.</i>----- Thomson, Vernon, <i>W. Wis.</i>----- Todd, Paul H., Jr., <i>Mich.</i>----- Toll, Herman, <i>Pa.</i>----- Trimble, James W., <i>Ark.</i>----- Tuck, William M., <i>Va.</i>----- Tunney, John V., <i>Calif.</i>----- Tupper, Stanley R., <i>Maine.</i>----- Tuten, J. Russell, <i>Ga.</i>----- Udall, Morris K., <i>Ariz.</i>----- Ullman, Al, <i>Oreg.</i>----- Utt, James B., <i>Calif.</i>----- Van Deerlin, Lionel, <i>Calif.</i>----- Vanik, Charles A., <i>Ohio.</i>----- Vlgorito, Joseph P., <i>Pa.</i>----- Vivian, Weston E., <i>Mich.</i>----- Waggonner, Joe D., Jr., <i>La.</i>----- Walker, E. S. Johnny, <i>N. Mex.</i>----- Walker, Prentiss, <i>Miss.</i>----- Watkins, G. Robert, <i>Pa.</i>----- Watson, Albert W., <i>S.C.</i>----- Watts, John C., <i>Ky.</i>----- Weltner, Charles L., <i>Ga.</i>----- Whalley, J. Irving, <i>Pa.</i>----- White, Compton I., <i>Idaho.</i>-----1215 23d St. S., Arlington, Va. White, Richard, <i>Tex.</i>----- Whitener, Basil L., <i>N.C.</i>----- Whitten, Jamle L., <i>Miss.</i>-----5804 Nebraska Ave. Widnall, William B., <i>N.J.</i>----- Williams, John Bell, <i>Miss.</i>-----1001 26th Rd. S., Arlington, Va. Willis, Edwin E., <i>La.</i>----- Wilson, Bob, <i>Calif.</i>----- Wilson, Charles H., <i>Calif.</i>-----4801 Randolph Dr., Annandale, Va. Wolff, Lester L., <i>N.Y.</i>-----Woodner Hotel Wright, Jim, <i>Tex.</i>----- Wyatt, Wendell, <i>Oreg.</i>-----1209 Huntly Pl., Alexandria, Va. Wydler, John W., <i>N.Y.</i>----- Yates, Sidney R., <i>Ill.</i>----- Young, John, <i>Tex.</i>----- Younger, J. Arthur, <i>Calif.</i>-----4501 Conn. Ave. Zablocki, Clement J., <i>Wis.</i>-----</p>
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Polanco-Abreu, Santiago,
P.R.

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 Sergeant at Arms—Zeake W. Johnson, Jr.
 Doorkeeper—William M. Miller, 3119 N. Har-
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 Chaplain—(Vacancy)
 Postmaster—H. H. Morris.

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 102.
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 James W. Lea (assistant clerk), Prince Fred-
 erick, Calvert County, Md.
 Edward White (assistant clerk), 2819 31st
 St. SE.

Wednesday, March 30, 1966

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

House passed Health Benefits Act.

Senate

Chamber Action

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held Friday, April 1, at noon.

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

APPROPRIATIONS—SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee continued its hearings on proposed second supplemental appropriations bill for fiscal year 1966, receiving testimony from Senators Kennedy of Massachusetts and Nelson, on funds for the National Teachers' Corps; Representative Pepper, on a Commerce Department item; and the following Government witnesses in behalf of funds for their respective Departments: Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director, Selective Service System; Farris Bryant, Director, Office of Emergency Planning; William J. Driver, Administrator, Veterans' Administration; Robert C. Weaver, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development; Mark Gurnee, Chief, Operations Branch, Office of the Chief of Army Engineers; Ralph S. Roberts, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Administration; Ernest C. Friesen, Jr., Assistant Deputy Attorney General for Administration; David R. Baldwin, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Administration; Matthew F. McGuire, Chief Judge, U.S. District Court for the D.C., on an item for the judiciary; Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., Chairman, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission; Eugene C. Patterson, Commission on Civil Rights; Harold Howe II, Commissioner of Education, Department of HEW; and Frederick C. Belen, Deputy Postmaster General.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

MILITARY PROCUREMENT

Committee on Armed Services: Committee continued its executive hearings held jointly with the Defense Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations on proposed fiscal 1967 authorizations (as embodied in S. 2950) and proposed appropriations for military procurement, having as its witnesses Secretary of the Air Force Harold

Brown, and Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. John P. McConnell.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

BANK HOLDING COMPANIES

Committee on Banking and Currency: Subcommittee on Financial Institutions continued its hearings on H.R. 7371, S. 2353, and S. 2418, bills to amend in several regards the Bank Holding Company Act, having as its witness Lewellyn A. Jennings, chairman of the Federal Legislative Committee of the American Bankers Association.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

TRAFFIC SAFETY

Committee on Commerce: Committee continued its hearings on S. 3005, to establish motor vehicle safety standards, and other traffic safety bills, having as its witnesses Senator Kennedy of New York; James Gatts, Fairchild Hiller Corp., Washington, D.C.; and Dr. Seymour Charles, Physicians for Automotive Safety, Newark, N.J.

Hearings continue on Monday, April 4.

COMMITTEE BUSINESS

Committee on Finance: Committee, in executive session, ordered favorably reported the nominations of Fred B. Smith, of Maryland, to be General Counsel, Department of the Treasury, and Lester R. Uretz, of Virginia, to be an Assistant General Counsel (Chief Counsel, Internal Revenue Service), Department of the Treasury. Committee also approved H.R. 11029, making certain changes in the tariff schedules relating to the duties on woven cloth (amended); H.R. 8647, a private bill for the relief of the Troubadors Drum and Bugle Corps of Bridgeport, Conn.; and H.R. 6319, setting forth new rules for the treatment of recoveries of foreign expropriation losses for tax purposes (amended).

CHINA, AND FOREIGN AID HEARINGS

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee continued its hearings with regard to U.S. policy toward mainland China, having as its witnesses Prof. Hans J. Morgenthau,

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued April 4, 1966
For actions of April 1, 1966
89th-2nd; No. 57

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HIGHLIGHTS: Sens. Church and Anderson commended President's food for India proposal. Sen. McGovern submitted amendment to prohibit CCC sales of wheat at less than 115% of support price. Sen. Miller expressed concern over increased costs of materials to farmers. Sen. Proxmire criticized proposed means test in school milk program. Sen. Bayh commended Rural Community Development Service. Sen. Fulbright proposed changes in foreign aid program. House committee adopted amendments to animal research regulation bill and food-for-freedom bill. Sen. Ellender introduced and discussed food for India bill. Sen. Bayh submitted and discussed measure to remove limitation on watershed project planning.

SENATE

1. **COMMODITY RESERVES; WHEAT.** Sen. McGovern submitted an amendment proposed to be offered to S. 2932, the commodity reserve bill, which he stated would require the Secretary of Agriculture to take wheat production for the reserve off the market under certain conditions by making loans on it at 115 percent of the current price support level, and to forbid sales from the wheat reserve at less than 115 percent of price support. pp. 7034-6

2. FOREIGN TRADE. Passed as reported H. R. 11029, to modify the tariff treatment of certain woven fabrics (p. 7111). This bill had been reported earlier with amendment by the Finance Committee (S. Rept. 1092)(p. 7008).
3. WATER RESOURCES. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 2999, to repeal Sec. 6 of the Southern Nevada Project Act relating to priority for water users (S. Rept. 1068). p. 7008
Sen. Bennett commended the beneficial effects of the Colorado River storage project. pp. 7072-4
4. REORGANIZATION PLAN. The Government Operations Committee reported unfavorably S. Res. 220, to disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 1 providing for the transfer of the Community Relations Service from the Commerce Department to the Justice Department (S. Rept. 1095)(p. 7008). This measure was made the pending business (p. 7109).
5. MILK. Sen. Ribicoff spoke in support of his bill, S. 2200, to allow the addition of vitamins A and D to nonfat dry milk. p. 7058
Sen. Proxmire criticized the proposed means test for determining which school children may receive free milk. p. 7063
6. RURAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT. Sen. Bayh commended the Rural Community Development Service of this Department in helping other Federal agencies extend their services to rural people. p. 7065
7. FARM PRICES. Sen. Miller expressed concern over the increased costs of materials to farmers, noted that a USDA report showed that prices received by farmers declined in March and the prices paid by farmers increased during this period, and criticized a report that the Secretary "is pleased over declining farm prices." pp. 7104-5
8. CATTLE HIDES. Sen. Miller criticized the imposition of export quotas on cattle hides and inserted several articles on the matter. pp. 7105-7
9. TOBACCO. Sen. Kennedy urged stricter controls on cigarette advertising and inserted several articles on the matter. pp. 7096-8
10. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Fulbright proposed changes in the foreign aid program to separate military and economic assistance, to provide a long-term authorization, and to put the program more on a multinational and less on a bilateral basis. pp. 7098-7102
Sen. Morse criticized administration of the foreign aid program. pp. 7111-2
Sen. Gruening commended the President's proposal to establish a joint India-American Education Foundation to aid in the economic development of India, and inserted an item, "Future Uses of U. S.-Owned Local Currencies." pp. 7068-9
11. DISASTER RELIEF. Sen. Bayh urged enactment of his bill, S. 1861, to provide additional assistance for areas suffering a major disaster, including provisions for readjustment of loans by FHA and REA, and authority for the Secretary of Agriculture to make grants for restoring lands to cultivation or replenishing livestock herds. pp. 7084-5

TARIFF TREATMENT OF CERTAIN WOVEN FABRICS

APRIL 1, 1966.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. LONG of Louisiana, from the Committee on Finance, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 11029]

The Committee on Finance, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 11029) relating to the tariff treatment of certain woven fabrics, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with an amendment and recommends that the bill, as amended, do pass.

PURPOSE

The purpose of H.R. 11029, as reported, is to eliminate or prevent certain tariff-rate-avoidance practices.

GENERAL STATEMENT

This bill relates to the tariff status of two types of woven fabric. The first type involves fabrics made of a mixture of ramie (or flax), rayon or other manmade fibers, and cotton. The other fabric is made of blended yarn containing small amounts of high-value rabbit hair and a large amount of low-value reprocessed wool.

Ramie-rayon-cotton fabric

In the Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act of 1965, Congress dealt with a tariff avoidance problem whereby fabric made of yarn containing more than 50 percent by weight of rayon or other manmade fibers and a small amount of high-value ramie or flax was avoiding the relatively high U.S. tariff on fabrics of manmade fibers. Even before the 1965 act finally become law, means were found to avoid the amendment Congress was in the process of enacting. The new method involves the addition of small amounts of cotton to yarns as a substitute for rayon, thereby reducing the manmade fiber content of the fabric to less than 50 percent. As a result, the fabrics become dutiable at 6.5 percent or 10 percent ad valorem rather

than at the rayon rate of 25 cents per pound plus 22.5 percent ad valorem.

This bill would further amend the 1965 amendment to reinstate the rayon rates to this fabric. Under the bill the duty on this type of cloth would be 25 cents a pound plus 22.5 percent ad valorem.

Wool-rabbit fur fabric

The 1965 act also dealt with a second rate-avoidance problem, this one involving a combination of a small quantity of high-value flax (or ramie) with a large quantity of low-value wool (generally reprocessed or reused wool) to create a fabric which, although 75 to 85 percent by weight of wool, was nevertheless in chief value of the vegetable fiber and dutiable at 10 percent ad valorem. The duty on wool fabric, generally, would be 37.5 cents per pound plus 60 percent ad valorem. The 1965 amendment corrected the wool-ramie situation by subjecting such a fabric to a compromise duty of 30 cents per pound plus 45 percent ad valorem which is, generally, equivalent to a duty based on paragraph 1122 of the old tariff structure. (Under the old tariff structure, prior to August 31, 1963, woven fabrics containing 17 percent or more of wool by weight were, in effect, separated into their component fibers with wool rates applying to the wool content and other rates applying to the nonwool content of the fabric.)

Recently, there have been increasing imports of a new type woolen fabric containing small quantities of high-value rabbit hair and large quantities of low-value reprocessed wool. Since rabbit hair (or other animal fur) comprises the chief value of the fabric, it is presently dutiable at only 17.5 percent, rather than the much higher rates for wool fabrics. This bill would amend the present law to treat such a woven fabric of wool and fur at a compound duty of 30 cents per pound plus 50 percent ad valorem. As in the case of the 1965 amendment, this rate is, generally, equivalent to the duties which would have applied to this fabric under section 1122 of the old tariff structure.

Effective date—Committee amendment

As passed by the House on October 5, 1965, the amendments made by this bill would have applied with respect to imports entered or withdrawn for consumption after December 7, 1965, or after the date of enactment, whichever was later. In view of the passage of time, the committee amended the effective date of the bill so that the rate increases would apply only to fabrics imported more than 60 days after the date of enactment of the bill.

The committee bill, like the House bill, also makes clear that the rates of duty fixed by its terms are the rates to be taken into account by our trade negotiators.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

TARRIFF ACT OF 1930

TITLE I—TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES

Item	Articles	Rates of duty	
		1	2
	SCHEDULE 3.—TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS		
*	* * * * *	*	*
	PART 3.—WOVEN FABRICS		
*	* * * * *	*	*
	SUBPART B.—WOVEN FABRICS, OF VEGETABLE FIBERS (EXCEPT COTTON)		
	Woven fabrics, of vegetable fibers (except cotton):		
*	* * * * *	*	*
335.60	Fabrics, other than the foregoing, containing over 50 percent by weight of yarns which yarns are composed wholly or almost wholly of fibers not exceeding 5 inches in length and contain not less than 50 percent by weight <i>either</i> of man-made fibers <i>or</i> of man-made fibers and cotton.....	25¢ per lb. + 22.5% ad val.	45¢ per lb. + 70% ad val.
*	* * * * *	*	*
	SUBPART F.—WOVEN FABRICS, OF OTHER TEXTILE MATERIALS		
[339.00	Woven fabrics, of textile materials, not covered by the foregoing subparts of this part.....	17.5% ad val.	40% ad val.]
	<i>Woven fabrics of textile materials, not covered by the foregoing subparts of this part:</i>		
339.05	<i>Containing over 17 percent of wool by weight.....</i>	80¢ per lb. + 50% ad val.	40¢ per lb. + 60% ad val.
339.10	<i>Other.....</i>	17.5% ad val.	40% ad val.
*	* * * * *	*	*



DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

RESEARCH REPORT NO. 100

BY

DR. J. H. GOLDSTEIN

AND

DR. R. W. WILSON

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1950

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1950

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1950

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1950

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1950

H. R. 11029

[Report No. 1092]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 6 (legislative day, OCTOBER 1), 1965

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

APRIL 1, 1966

Reported by Mr. LONG of Louisiana, with an amendment

[Insert the part printed in italic]

APRIL 1, 1966

Amended and passed

AN ACT

Relating to the tariff treatment of certain woven fabrics.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 That (a) the article description for item 335.60 of the
4 Tariff Schedules of the United States is amended by striking
5 out "of manmade fibers" and inserting in lieu thereof "either
6 of manmade fibers or of manmade fibers and cotton".

7 (b) Item 339.00 of such Schedules is repealed and
8 there is inserted in lieu thereof the following:

“		Woven fabrics of textile materials, not covered by the foregoing sub- parts of this part:				”		
	339.05		Containing over 17 percent of wool by weight.....		30¢ per lb. + 50% ad val.		40¢ per lb. + 60% ad val.	
	339.10		Other.....		17.5% ad val.		40% ad val.	

1 (c) The amendments made by subsections (a) and (b)
2 shall apply as if made by the Tariff Schedules Technical
3 Amendments Act of 1965; except that such amendments
4 shall not apply with respect to any article entered, or with-
5 drawn from warehouse, for consumption, on or before *the*
6 *60th day after* the date of the enactment of this Act.

Passed the House of Representatives October 5, 1965.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

89TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 11029

[Report No. 1092]

AN ACT

Relating to the tariff treatment of certain
woven fabrics.

OCTOBER 6 (legislative day, OCTOBER 1), 1965

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

APRIL 1, 1966

Reported with an amendment

APRIL 1, 1966

Amended and passed

who are eligible for this program, and I would hope that all who want to participate would have the chance to do so from the first date of availability of services. For this reason, and as it has been said that an extension of the deadline would present no administrative problems, I hope the Senate will act immediately to extend for 2 months the deadline for enrollment in the supplementary medical insurance program under social security.

As one who worked and spoke and voted for the new law to provide assurance of health and hospital care under social security, I urge immediate action on extending this enrollment deadline to May 31, 1966.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Kentucky has eloquently expressed the need for the committee amendment. I appreciate his support.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendment and the third reading of the bill.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An Act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for treatment of the recovery of losses arising from expropriation, intervention, or confiscation of properties by governments of foreign countries, and to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to extend the initial enrollment period for supplementary medical insurance benefits."

TROUBADOURS DRUM AND BUGLE CORPS OF BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H.R. 8647.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 8647) for the relief of the Troubadours Drum and Bugle Corps of Bridgeport, Conn.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, this is a relatively minor bill that was passed by the House of Representatives unanimously.

The young people in Bridgeport, Conn., organized a band and they describe themselves as the Troubadours Drum and Bugle Corps of Connecticut. The bill involves some band uniforms which they purchased in Mexico duty free. It involves a very small amount of money.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to amendment.

If there be no amendment to be offered, the question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TARIFF TREATMENT OF CERTAIN WOVEN FABRICS

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H.R. 11029.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 11029) relating to the tariff treatment of certain woven fabrics.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Finance, with an amendment on page 2, line 5, after the word "before," to insert "the 60th day after."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendment and the third reading of the bill.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

SECRECY IN HEARINGS ON FOREIGN AID PROGRAM

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the refusal of the Secretary of State to appear Monday in open session before the Committee on Foreign Relations on the foreign aid program should tell Congress, the American people, and the world a great deal about the nature of the American aid program and the purposes to which it is being put.

His insistence upon secrecy in initiating the aid debate reflects the growing furtive and stealthy character of bilateral aid as a tool and weapon of American foreign policy. There once was a time when the great bulk of aid, even military, was fully covered in open hearings with the Secretary of State, with only a few questions in sensitive areas reserved for executive session. In 1966, we have reached the stage where he will not present the foreign aid program in public session, but seeks to reverse the normal procedure by offering the possibility that he may come back later for an open hearing. Up to now, it has been customary for a leading cabinet officer to present the opening testimony on a foreign policy matter in public and leave to a future closed session the relatively few matters of a security nature. Why the change?

"Beware," I say to foreign governments; "beware of American aid that the

American people are not told about by their Government. Beware of foreign aid that is discussed behind locked doors the same way the CIA budget is discussed behind locked doors, for you may never know what is being done for you and what is being done to you under such a program."

This particular foreign aid program was unveiled with considerable fanfare about its new emphasis upon education and food production. It was a hopeful sign to some of us who have believed that foreign aid was becoming little more than wallpaper over the cracks and breaks in the social and economic structure of recipient countries, countries that must develop their human and natural resources first, if ever they are to have a foundation on which to build a growing standard of living.

In the last decade, foreign aid to developing countries has conformed to an economic theory that we abandoned in this country over 30 years ago—the trickle-down theory of economic growth. We have sent American commodities abroad under the aid program on the belief that if we put enough wealth into the upper crust of the society, some would trickle down to the masses below, providing at least a modicum of improvement in their lot. But I am frankly of the opinion that Herbert Hoover economics are not going to do any more for the less developed nations than they did for a depression-ridden America.

If we assigned every cent of the \$917 million programed for military aid to education instead, we would do more for the people of the world in 1 year than we will do under 20 years of the current program. Of course, many of the governments of countries we are aiding do not want that kind of assistance. The American aid program has been designed more to maintain the status quo than to bring about change, and that usually suits both sides of the aid transaction.

In fact, American economic and military aid—particularly military aid—has supported military juntas around the world. It has been used by tyrants around the world to stamp out freedom.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on American Republics Affairs of the Committee on Foreign Relations, let me say that the shocking record of the United States by way of military aid in South America has been a record of the stifling of freedom in many parts of Latin America, the Dominican Republic being the latest.

Oh, if the American people could only get the facts about foreign aid. If the American people could get the facts about their foreign aid, they would hold the Johnson administration to a political accounting, as it should be.

The Johnson administration now has a Secretary of State who wants to appear before the Committee on Foreign Relations in a secret session. Again, the senior Senator from Oregon forewarns the American people, as he has been doing for 21 years in this body, to watch out for government by executive supremacy and government by secrecy. The Johnson administration is galloping toward government by executive

supremacy and government by secrecy, and this is its latest rick.

These are some of the issues that should be explored this year in considering this authorization. We should examine into the nature and the extent of this new emphasis upon basic resource and human development, for we should know whether it is merely a public relations device, or a real change in the emphasis of the program.

Now the Secretary of State takes position that he cannot discuss foreign aid in public in his opening presentation. That tells me almost as much as hearing what he has to say. He has already answered many of the questions I would have asked him in public about what we are really seeking to do with foreign aid.

I shall not be in attendance for his private explanation of the secretive, clandestine nature of the aid program. I will not help to dignify the concealment policy of the Secretary of State by becoming a party to it.

I can read; and as a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations I shall, in due time, read the Secretary's secret testimony, so that when the committee reaches the point of marking up the bill, I can offer amendments this year, as I have done in the past, seeking to check this Secretary of State, who is doing such irreparable harm to the history of this Republic. But I shall not dignify his testimony by lending my ears to hear it.

Moreover, I shall have much more fruitful endeavors in the Subcommittee on Education of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, where we are hearing in open and public session about the education needs of present and future generations of Americans, and what we can do about them.

In fact, I was willing to postpone the hearings of the Subcommittee on Education scheduled for Monday if the Secretary of State had been willing, in a public hearing, to talk about the foreign policy that belongs to the American people, not to the Secretary of State. But in view of the fact that the Committee on Foreign Relations has mistakenly acceded to the Secretary's insistence that he appear only in executive session, I not only shall not be present, but shall proceed with the public hearings on education.

So far as the Senior Senator from Oregon is concerned, and speaking as a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, there never would have been any hearings on foreign aid this year if they had to be held under the dictates of the Secretary of State in secret session. I would have let him sit in the Department of State and twiddle his thumbs. I would have given him no hearings, unless he were willing to conform to what I think is a precious guarantee in a democracy, a guarantee which the American people are entitled to have the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Senate, and Congress protect.

I say to the American people from this desk today, as I have said to them in the past: "Do not forget that in a democracy there can be no substitute for a full disclosure of the public's business. Foreign policy belongs to you, not to

Lyndon B. Johnson, to Dean Rusk, or to McNamara. It belongs to you, the people. The only check you have left is the check of your ballots. Start using your ballots to vote out of office those in Congress and in the executive branch of the Government who are willing to conduct foreign policy as it is now being conducted; a policy that will kill thousands upon thousands of American boys in Asia in the years immediately ahead, if this President and his Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense are not checked."

It does not make me happy to find myself in such unalterable, irreconcilable disagreement with my President in regard to the killing operation that is taking place in South Vietnam. That killing must be stopped; and the killing will not be stopped by the kind of foreign aid bill we can be sure this administration will offer. It will not be stopped until Congress begins to exercise the check that the constitutional fathers wrote into the Constitution—the check of the purse strings.

I say to Congress that not until we make it very clear to this President that we are not going to vote the money for the escalating of the war in Vietnam and the killing, each week, of additional numbers of American boys, shall we avoid what I am satisfied will be, eventually, a war that will lead into China and will bog us down in Asia for decades to come.

Oh, I know that war hysteria is stalking the Nation.

Those who raise their voices, as I raise my voice on the floor of the Senate again this afternoon, must expect to be castigated and attacked and smeared with the statement that they will some way, somehow let down the boys in South Vietnam.

My answer is that there only happen to be a small number of us who are seeking to protect those boys in South Vietnam. By denying to the President the power to escalate this war and by denying to him the funds, we will force him to fall back on a position such as a General Gavin, General Ridgeway, George Kennan, and a good many other authorities in this country are urging upon this administration.

Mr. President, this voice will not be silenced short of a declaration of war, and this Senator will not support the kind of foreign aid program, let me assure everyone, that Dean Rusk will testify for in secrecy on Monday.

I shall continue to say to the American people, "It is up to you. You now must exercise the greatest right of freedom that our constitutional fathers gave you, your right of the ballot." In my judgment, if that right is not exercised, and if we do not stop this trend toward government by secrecy and executive supremacy, then it is doubtful that we will leave a heritage of freedom to our grandchildren. Because if we are moving into world war III, there will be no freedom for future generations of American boys and girls.

One of my sadnesses these days is to face what I think irrefutable, that not many in the Congress of the United States, or, for that matter, not enough people in the country, are thinking in terms of the kind of a legacy we are going

to leave American boys and girls 50 to 100 years from now. Let me say that we will leave them no legacy of freedom if our generation is responsible for leading the world into the third world war. And a continuation of this administration's foreign policy in Asia, in my judgment, assures a war with China, and from that we will go into world war III.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL TUESDAY AT 11 A.M.

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I move, pursuant to the order previously entered, that the Senate adjourn until Tuesday next at 11 o'clock a.m.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 11 minutes p.m.) the Senate, under the order previously entered, adjourned until Tuesday, April 5, 1966, at 11 o'clock a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate April 1, 1966:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

W. Tapley Bennett, Jr., of Georgia, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Portugal.

U.S. MARSHAL

Cornelius J. McQuade, of West Virginia, to be U.S. marshal for the southern district of West Virginia for the term of 4 years. (Reappointment.)

The following persons for appointment in the Regular Air Force, in the grades indicated, under the provisions of section 8284, title 10, United States Code, with a view to designation under the provisions of section 8067, title 10, United States Code, to perform the duties indicated, and with dates of rank to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Air Force:

To be captains, USAF (Medical)

Donald L. Coleman, FV3140064.
Howard H. Sherman, FV3112465.
Michael D. Thier, FV3140241.

To be first lieutenant, USAF (Medical)

Harold J. Versteeg, FV3143708.

To be first lieutenants, USAF (Dental)

Robert L. Dix, FV3142175.
Samuel B. Holder, FV3142105.
Donald E. MacIntyre, FV3165793.
Charles G. Rule, FV3141265.
Burton L. Slegel, FV3142267.
Frank J. Trachtman, FV3165279.

To be first lieutenant, USAF (Judge Advocate)

Bernard Mardek, FR81374.

The following distinguished military graduates of the Air Force precommission schools for appointment in the Regular Air Force in the grade of second lieutenant, under the provisions of section 8284, title 10, United States Code, with dates of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force:

Henry R. Adams, FV3170602.
Keith D. Baer, FV3170704.
James D. Baer, FV3154213.
David H. Barthel, FV3170664.
John B. Bestic, Jr., FV3153962.
Terry L. Boyer, FV3153642.
Jack A. Brinker, FV3170667.
Henry N. Carriger, FV3183711.
John Caso, FV3183712.
Gary A. Chavez, FV3152190.
James A. Clamon, FV3170673.
Alvin J. Cole, III, FV3170674.
Kenneth L. Coleman, FV3183715.

The Committee concurs that the Executive Branch ought to take full advantage of every feasible means in making up the budget to identify program objectives, develop dependable estimates of their cost, and present clear alternatives to enable top management to make wise choices concerning the future activities of the government. As government increases, the need for such a system increases. The planning-programing-budgeting system which the President has directed each Federal agency to initiate could, if properly pursued, go a long way in meeting that requirement. The Committee is hopeful that it will and has approved both funds and personnel requested for that purpose in the budget. The Committee has been assured, however, that this new system will not overshadow or displace the regular budgetary procedure."

3. PERSONNEL; PAY. Passed, 393 to 1, under suspension of the rules, H. R. 14122, the proposed Federal Salary and Fringe Benefits Act of 1966 (pp. 7382-3, 7450). See Digest 58 for a summary of provisions of the bill.
4. COMMODITY EXCHANGES. Received from this Department a proposed bill to amend the Commodity Exchange Act so as to restrict further the use of customers' funds by commodity futures commission merchants, to authorize further the regulation of records of contract markets, and eliminate a futures commission merchant's right to loan customers' funds on the security of negotiable warehouse receipts; to Agriculture Committee. p. 7457
5. FOREIGN TRADE. Concurred in the Senate amendment to H. R. 11029, to increase the tariff rates on fabrics made of a mixture of ramie, rayon, or other man-made fibers with cotton, and fabrics made of blended yarn containing small amounts of high-value rabbit hair and a large amount of low-value reprocessed wool. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 7382
Rep. Curtis expressed concern that "the President under section 22(b) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act announced an enlargement of the U. S. quota restricting the importation of foreign cheddar cheeses, pending investigation and report by the Tariff Commission." p. 7415
Rep. Monagan commended the President's proposal to establish an Indian-American Foundation to promote the economic development of India, including agricultural education and farm technology. p. 7451
6. COFFEE; INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY AGREEMENTS. Rep. Curtis criticized international commodity agreements, including the International Coffee Agreement, stating that "the history of such agreements has not in the least been encouraging." pp. 7425-6
7. COOPERATIVES; FOOD FOR FREEDOM. Rep. Olson commended the accomplishments of cooperatives in the AID program, and urged that cooperatives be used to the greatest extent possible in implementing the proposed Food for Freedom program. pp. 7452-3
8. CATTLE HIDES. Rep. Mink commended the Commerce Department for calling hearings on export quotas on cattle hides, and expressed hope that the quotas would be rescinded. pp. 7437-8
9. SOIL CONSERVATION. Rep. Resnick commended the work of soil and water conservation districts in his congressional district. p. 7449
10. ELECTRIFICATION; APPALACHIA. Rep. Dorn charged that the Interior Department was delaying the application of the Duke Power Co. for the construction of

power generating projects in the Appalachia area. p. 7412

11. TRANSPORTATION. Rep. Albert inserted a Railway Progress Institute statement supporting the President's proposal to establish a Department of Transportation. pp. 7413-4
12. POVERTY. Rep. Goodell criticized administration of the poverty program by OEP, particularly in Santa Clara County, Calif. pp. 7415-6
13. GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE. Rep. Poff commended the work of the General Accounting Office, and criticized "the majority membership of the House committee" which issued "a report which inferentially rebukes and chastises GAO." p. 7430
14. INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION. Rep. Brademas inserted the testimony of several witnesses before the Education and Labor Committee on H. R. 12452, the proposed International Education Act of 1966. pp. 7438-48
15. ADJOURNMENT; EASTER RECESS. Both Houses agreed to H. Con. Res. 625, providing for adjournment of the House from Apr. 7 to Apr. 18, and adjournment of the Senate from Apr. 7 to Apr. 13. pp. 7388, 7471
16. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert stated that no legislative business was scheduled for Thurs., Apr. 7, or for the Mon. following Easter recess. p. 7414

SENATE

17. FOOD FOR INDIA. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 997, to support U. S. participation in relieving victims of hunger in India and to enhance India's capacity to meet the nutritional needs of its people (pp. 7485, 7502-11). This joint resolution will now be sent to the President. For provisions contained in this resolution see Digest 58. A similar resolution, S. J. Res. 149, which had earlier been reported with amendments (S. Rept. 1101), was indefinitely postponed (p. 7463).
Sen. Brewster commended the President's response to India's appeal for help. pp. 7542-43
18. WATER. Passed without amendment S. 2999, to repeal Sec. 6 of the Southern Nevada Project Act relating to priority for water users. pp. 7499-7501
Sen. Randolph commended the President's efforts to "offset inflationary influences" but advocated maintaining "the best pace possible in our soil stabilization and water resource plans." pp. 7550-2
19. FARM LOANS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment S. 2822, to amend various provisions of the laws administered by the Farm Credit Administration to improve operations thereunder p. D303
The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture and Forestry Committee tabled S. 1126, "authorizing emergency farm loans in areas where credit is not otherwise available because of serious economic conditions for farmers." p. D303
20. USER CHARGES. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture and Forestry Committee tabled these bills: S. 2820, "authorizing funds to improve inspection

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—45

Abernethy	Fraser	Patman
Adair	Fulton, Tenn.	Powell
Blatnik	Fuqua	Purcell
Bolling	Griffin	Reinecke
Brock	Hagan, Ga.	Rooney, N.Y.
Burleson	Hardy	Roudebush
Cabell	Herlong	Scott
Cameron	Jacobs	Sweeney
Celler	Johnson, Okla.	Teague, Tex.
Chelf	Keogh	Tenzer
Colmer	Macdonald	Toll
Dowdy	Matthews	Tunney
Dyal	Miller	Whitten
Farbstein	Murray	Williams
Fino	Nix	Willis

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

- Mr. Keogh with Mr. Griffin.
- Mr. Rooney of New York with Mr. Reinecke.
- Mr. Tenzer with Mr. Fino.
- Mr. Toll with Mr. Adair.
- Mr. Farbstein with Mr. Roudebush.
- Mr. Burleson with Mr. Brock.
- Mr. Jacobs with Mr. Blatnik.
- Mr. Miller with Mr. Teague of Texas.
- Mr. Hardy with Mr. Celler.
- Mr. Matthews with Mr. Dyal.
- Mr. Cabell with Mr. Colmer.
- Mr. Abernethy with Mr. Ashley.
- Mr. Nix with Mr. Sweeney.
- Mr. Macdonald with Mr. Scott.
- Mr. Johnson of Oklahoma with Mr. Chelf.
- Mr. Cameron with Mr. Dowdy.
- Mr. Fuqua with Mr. Philbin.
- Mr. Fraser with Mr. Powell.
- Mr. Patman with Mr. Whitten.
- Mr. Willis with Mr. Williams.
- Mr. Hagan of Georgia with Mr. Purcell.
- Mr. Herlong with Mr. Murray.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 6319) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for treatment of the recovery of losses arising from expropriation, intervention, or confiscation of properties by governments of foreign countries, with Senate amendments thereto, and consider the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not do so, I take this time merely to offer the chairman an opportunity to explain these Senate amendments.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, if there is no objection to the request I propose, I would move to substitute for the Senate amendments dealing with the subject of extending the time for the enrollment of people under the plan B of the social security medical care program the language of the bill which has just passed the House. The Senate amendment deals in part with what was in the House passed bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. My question is on legislative intent. Where there are people who are responsible for the care of older people, in the position of children or guardians or a relative or have the interest of that person at heart or whether it is a nonprofit organization such as a church or a church society, is it possible for that organization or that person to pay for the \$3 a month premium and sign up for the older person, when, for example, an older person is not able to handle these things, or simply will not sign any paper whatever, and the family, for example, does not want to have the aged declared mentally incompetent.

Can we have a legislative intent?

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Wisconsin yield to me at this point?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. MILLS. The gentleman from Pennsylvania raises a point that is not, first of all, let me say, involved in this particular subject matter pending before the House. It is, however, dealt with in the basic legislation to which these amendments apply. In the case of the individual who is having his affairs looked after by a guardian or conservator, or for that reason in either case of that sort it is possible for that individual or that person to enroll the elderly one to whom the gentleman from Pennsylvania refers.

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Suppose there is no legal guardian appointed? Then the question comes up, can someone who has legal responsibility take care of the person.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Wisconsin will yield further, there is actually no basis involved against a person enrolling the elderly citizen, even in the case where there is no legal guardianship or legal responsibility upon the latter person.

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Then if the person, for example, is confused or simply will not sign any paper, can someone in this position who has the legal responsibility for them, or a friend or a ladies aid society, pay a premium and enroll the person, unless there is a specific objection filed by the person to be benefited?

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Wisconsin will yield further—

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I yield further to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. MILLS. You want to remember this: That this is a case of a voluntary election. It is not a voluntary election by someone for someone else. It has to be an election—a voluntary election—by an elderly person who is otherwise eligible to enrolls. That person is required to file for this. Unless the person is mentally incapacitated, or for some other reason incapacitated, then he has to file for this. Of course, if the person is mentally incapacitated, or for some other reason is incapacitated and could not file, normally there is a legal guardian for this person looking after the person's

other affairs, and such individual could file for that person.

Even if there is no legal guardian, so long as the person is incompetent to handle his own affairs, another person may enroll for him.

Where there is a question or doubt about whether a person is competent to act on his own behalf or whether he can handle his own affairs without assistance, I understand that the policy followed by the Social Security Administration is to resolve the issue on the side of allowing another person to enroll on his behalf.

Thus there is no need to have a legal guardian appointed in order to get such person enrolled. Nor is there any need to have a legal adjudication of incompetency. The Social Security Administration will look at the facts, including medical reports, and if the facts indicate that a person is not actually able to make the decision for himself, he can be enrolled by some other interested person.

If a person is physically competent and if the person is mentally able to do so, that person has to make the determination, and someone else cannot do it for them.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 17, after line 10, insert:
 "SEC. 3. TWO-MONTH EXTENSION OF INITIAL ENROLLMENT PERIOD FOR SUPPLEMENTARY MEDICAL INSURANCE BENEFITS FOR THE AGED

"(a) The first sentence of section 1837(c) of the Social Security Act is amended (1) by striking out 'January 1, 1966' and inserting in lieu thereof 'March 1, 1966', and (2) by striking out 'March 31, 1966' and inserting in lieu thereof 'May 31, 1966'.

"(b) Section 1837(d) of the Social Security Act is amended by striking out 'January 1, 1966' and inserting in lieu thereof 'March 1, 1966'.

"(c) Section 102(b) of the Social Security Amendments of 1965 is amended by striking out 'April 1, 1966' each time it appears and inserting in lieu thereof 'June 1, 1966'."

Amend the title so as to read: "An Act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for treatment of the recovery of losses arising from expropriation, intervention, or confiscation of properties by governments of foreign countries, and to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to extend the initial enrollment period for supplementary medical insurance benefits."

Mr. MILLS (during reading of Senate amendments). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with further reading of the Senate amendments.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I offer as a substitute for the Senate amendments the following amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk, which is the identical text of the bill, H.R. 14224, that has just passed the House.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MILLS moves to concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by the Senate amendment to the text of the bill, insert the following:

"SEC. 3. TWO-MONTH EXTENSION OF INITIAL ENROLLMENT PERIOD FOR SUPPLEMENTARY MEDICAL INSURANCE BENEFITS FOR THE AGED

"(a) The first sentence of section 1837(c) of the Social Security Act is amended (1) by striking out 'January 1, 1966' and inserting in lieu thereof 'March 1, 1966', and (2) by striking out 'March 31, 1966' and inserting in lieu thereof 'May 31, 1966'.

"(b) Section 1837(d) of the Social Security Act is amended by striking out 'January 1, 1966' and inserting in lieu thereof 'March 1, 1966'.

"(c) Section 102(b) of the Social Security Amendments of 1965 is amended by striking out 'April 1, 1966' each time it appears and inserting in lieu thereof 'June 1, 1966'.

"(d) In the case of an individual who first satisfies paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 1836 of the Social Security Act in March 1966, and who enrolls pursuant to subsection (d) of section 1837 of such Act in May 1966, his coverage period shall, notwithstanding section 1838(a)(2)(D) of such Act, begin on July 1, 1966.

"SEC. 4. COVERAGE, UNDER STATE AGREEMENTS, OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS ENTITLED TO SOCIAL SECURITY OR RAILROAD RETIREMENT BENEFITS.

"(a) Subsection (b) of section 1843 of the Social Security Act is amended by striking out the semicolon at the end of paragraph (2) and inserting in lieu thereof a period, and by striking out all that follows and inserting in lieu thereof (after and below paragraph (2)) the following new sentence:

"Except as provided in subsection (g), there shall be excluded from any coverage group any individual who is entitled to monthly insurance benefits under title II or who is entitled to receive an annuity or pension under the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937."

"(b) Section 1843 of such Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(g) (1) The Secretary shall, at the request of a State made before January 1, 1968, enter into a modification of an agreement entered into with such State pursuant to subsection (a) under which the second sentence of subsection (b) shall not apply with respect to such agreement.

"(2) In the case of any individual who would (but for this subsection) be excluded from the applicable coverage group described in subsection (b) by the second sentence of such subsection—

"(A) subsections (c) and (d)(2) shall be applied as if such subsections referred to the modification under this subsection (in lieu of the agreement under subsection (a)),

"(B) subsection (d)(3)(B) shall not apply so long as there is in effect a modification entered into by the State under this subsection, and

"(C) notwithstanding subsection (e), in the case of any termination described in such subsection, such individual may terminate his enrollment under this part by the filing of a notice, before the close of the third month which begins after the date of such termination, that he no longer wishes to participate in the insurance program established by this part (and in such a case, the termination of his coverage period under this part shall take effect as of the close of such third month)."

"(c) Section 1840 of such Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(1) In the case of an individual who is enrolled under the program established by

this part as a member of a coverage group to which an agreement with a State entered into pursuant to section 1843 is applicable, subsections (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e) of this section shall not apply to his monthly premium for any month in his coverage period which is determined under section 1843(d)."

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with further reading of the amendment that I just sent to the desk, and that it be printed in the RECORD at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. MILLS moves to concur in the Senate amendment to the title of the bill.

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. MILLS, and by unanimous consent, the proceedings by which the bill H.R. 14224 was passed were vacated and the bill was laid on the table.

TARIFF TREATMENT OF CERTAIN WOVEN FABRICS

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 11029) an act relating to the tariff treatment of certain woven fabrics, with an amendment of the Senate thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment as follows:

Page 2, line 5, after "before" insert "the 60th day after".

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FEDERAL SALARY AND FRINGE BENEFITS ACT OF 1966

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I will vote for H.R. 14122 but only reluctantly. This 2.9 percent pay raise for Federal, postal and civil service employees is absolutely inadequate. In 1962 the Congress passed a law committing itself to providing all Federal civilian employees with the pay and fringe benefits equal to that earned by people in comparable jobs in private industry. Four years later we have made little progress toward achieving this goal. Federal employees still receive salaries and fringe benefits far below comparability. The bill before us today does not help in any way to bridge the gap between Federal and private salaries since it only provides a pay increase for the coming fiscal year which will be just approximately equal to the pay raises forecast for those working in comparable private jobs.

I strongly supported the 7-percent pay raise bills supported by the various Federal employee groups. Even a 7-percent

pay raise would only have taken us approximately halfway toward achieving comparability. Certainly, after a 4-year delay in fulfilling our promise, a 7-percent raise was the least we could do.

Every year since 1962 Congress has been told that, for one reason or another, it could not pass a Federal pay bill which would make any real progress toward achieving comparability. Again this year, many people have claimed to favor implementing the comparability principle but they say that unfortunately this is the wrong year because of the war in Vietnam and the threat of inflation. However, expert economists tell us that the specific and principle cause of the current inflation is a too rapid increase in the rate of new business investment financed by rapidly increasing corporate profits. To me, therefore, the only appropriate response to the inflationary danger is to deal with the specific cause of the problem by imposing an excess corporate profits tax, similar to the tax imposed during the Korean War and World War II, and to repeal the special 7-percent business investment tax credit.

The answer to inflation caused by the shift to a wartime economy is not to cut back on vital domestic efforts such as the antipoverty and education programs. As President Johnson pointed out last January in his state of the Union message, to reduce these programs would be to sacrifice "the hopes of the unfortunate here in a land of plenty." Nor is the answer to refuse to grant the pay raises to Federal employees—which we all agree are quite fair and justified. For that would be to ask our employees not only to be efficient and conscientious but, in effect, to subsidize Federal programs by agreeing to lower wages.

Comparability for Federal employees is long overdue. I plan to introduce a bill providing the specific increases which would finally redeem our 1962 promise to assure Federal employees of wage and fringe benefits equal to those earned by people in comparable private jobs. I realize that Federal pay rates are so far behind comparability that we could probably not catch up entirely in 1 year. But since this is the second year I am asked to vote for a Federal pay raise bill which I feel to be grossly inadequate, I want to indicate, in this way, my strong support for the fastest possible achievement to comparable wages and fringe benefits.

I know that the members of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, who are so expert on questions of Federal pay, certainly wanted to bring in a bill which would have made some progress toward achieving comparability. I congratulate the members of the committee, under the able and outstanding leadership of Chairman MURRAY and Congressmen MORRISON and UDALL, for presenting us with a bill that would seem to be the most generous possible, given the harsh political realities. I particularly want to compliment them for advancing the effective date of the pay raise to July 1, 1966, from January 1, 1967.

Knowing the overwhelming support of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee for the principle of comparability, I look forward to a bill being presented



Public Law 89-405
89th Congress, H. R. 11029
April 19, 1966

An Act

80 STAT. 130

Relating to the tariff treatment of certain woven fabrics.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) the article description for item 335.60 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States is amended by striking out "of manmade fibers" and inserting in lieu thereof "either of manmade fibers or of manmade fibers and cotton".

Woven fabrics.
Tariff treat-
ment.
79 Stat. 937.
19 USC 1202.

(b) Item 339.00 of such Schedules is repealed and there is inserted in lieu thereof the following:

Repeal.
77A Stat. 140.

	Woven fabrics of textile materials, not covered by the foregoing subparts of this part:		
339.05	Containing over 17 percent of wool by weight....	30¢ per lb. + 50% ad val.	40¢ per lb. + 60% ad val.
339.10	Other.....	17.5% ad val.	40% ad val.

(c) The amendments made by subsections (a) and (b) shall apply as if made by the Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act of 1965; except that such amendments shall not apply with respect to any article entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption, on or before the 60th day after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Applicability.
79 Stat. 933.
19 USC note
prec. 1202.

Approved April 19, 1966.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

- HOUSE REPORT No. 1100 (Comm. on Ways & Means).
SENATE REPORT No. 1092 (Comm. on Finance).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:
Vol. 111 (1965): Oct. 5, considered and passed House.
Vol. 112 (1966): Apr. 1, passed Senate, amended.
Apr. 6, House concurred in Senate amendment.

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