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83<sup>D</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 1815

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 16, 1953

Mr. D'EWART introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

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## A BILL

To amend the Recreation Act of June 14, 1926, to include other public purposes and to permit nonprofit organizations to lease public lands for certain purposes.

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

3 That the Act approved June 14, 1926 (44 Stat. 741; 43

4 U. S. C., sec. 869), entitled "An Act to authorize acquisi-

5 tion or use of public lands by States, counties, or municipi-

6 palities for recreational purposes", is hereby amended to

7 read as follows:

8 "SECTION 1. (a) The Secretary of the Interior upon

9 application filed by a duly qualified applicant under section 2

10 of this Act may, in the manner prescribed by this Act, dis-

1 pose of any public lands to a State, Territory, county, munic-  
2 ipality, or other State, Territorial, or Federal instrumentality  
3 or political subdivision for any public purposes, or to a non-  
4 profit corporation or nonprofit association for any recreational  
5 or any public purpose consistent with its articles of incorpo-  
6 ration or other creating authority. Before the land may be  
7 disposed of under this Act for a purpose other than a  
8 recreational purpose, it must be shown to the satisfaction of  
9 the Secretary that the land is to be used for an established  
10 or definitely proposed project.

11 “(b) No more than six hundred and forty acres may be  
12 conveyed to any one grantee in any one calendar year.

13 “(c) Where the lands have been withdrawn in aid of a  
14 function of a Federal department or agency other than the  
15 Department of the Interior, or of a State, Territory, county,  
16 municipality, water district, or other local governmental sub-  
17 division or agency, the Secretary of the Interior may make  
18 disposals under this Act only with the consent of such Federal  
19 department or agency, or of such State, Territory, or local  
20 governmental unit. Nothing in this Act shall be construed  
21 to apply to lands in any national forest, national park, or  
22 national monument, or to any Indian lands, or lands set  
23 aside or held for the use or benefit of Indians, including  
24 lands over which jurisdiction has been transferred to the  
25 Department of the Interior by Executive order for the use of

1 Indians. Nor shall any disposition be made under this Act  
2 for any use authorized under any other law, except for a use  
3 authorized under the Act of June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609;  
4 43 U. S. C., sec. 682a), as amended.

5 "SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior may after due  
6 consideration as to the power value of the land, whether or  
7 not withdrawn therefor, (a) sell such land to the State,  
8 Territory, county, or other State, Territorial, or Federal  
9 instrumentality or political subdivision in which the lands  
10 are situated, or to a nearby municipal corporation in the  
11 same State or Territory, for the purpose for which the land  
12 has been classified, and conveyances of such land for historic-  
13 monument purposes under this subsection shall be made  
14 without monetary consideration, while conveyances for any  
15 other purpose under this subsection shall be made at 50  
16 per centum of the appraised value of the property as  
17 determined by the Secretary; (b) lease such land to the  
18 State, Territory, county, or other State, Territorial, or Fed-  
19 eral instrumentality or political subdivision in which the  
20 lands are situated, or to a nearby municipal corporation in  
21 the same State or Territory, for the purpose for which the  
22 land has been classified, at a reasonable annual rental, for  
23 a period up to twenty years, and, at the discretion of the  
24 Secretary, with a privilege of renewal for a like period, or  
25 (c) lease such land to a nonprofit corporation or nonprofit



1 association at a reasonable annual rental, for a period up  
2 to twenty years, and, at the discretion of the Secretary,  
3 with a privilege of renewal for a like period. Each patent  
4 or lease so issued shall contain a reservation to the United  
5 States of all mineral deposits in the lands conveyed or leased  
6 and of the right to mine and remove the same, under appli-  
7 cable laws and regulations to be established by the Secretary.  
8 Each lease shall contain a provision for its termination upon  
9 a finding by the Secretary that the land has not been used  
10 by the lessee for the purpose specified in the lease for such  
11 period, not over five years, as may be specified in the lease,  
12 or that such land or any part thereof is being devoted to  
13 another use.

14       “SEC. 3. Title to lands conveyed by the Government  
15 under this Act may not be transferred by the grantee or its  
16 successor except, with the consent of the Secretary of the  
17 Interior, to a transferee which would be a qualified grantee  
18 under section 2 (a) and subject to the acreage limitation  
19 contained in section 1 (b) of this Act. A grantee or its  
20 successor may not change the use specified in the conveyance  
21 to another or additional use except, with the consent of the  
22 Secretary, to a use for which such grantee or its successor  
23 could obtain a conveyance under this Act. If at any time  
24 after the lands are conveyed by the Government, the grantee  
25 or its successor attempts to transfer title to or control over

1 these lands to another or the lands are devoted to a use other  
2 than that for which the lands were conveyed, without the  
3 consent of the Secretary, title to the lands shall revert to the  
4 United States.

5 “SEC. 4. The Secretary may authorize transfers of title  
6 or changes in use in accordance with the provisions of sec-  
7 tion 3 of this Act with respect to any patent heretofore issued  
8 under any Act upon application by a patentee qualified to  
9 obtain a conveyance under section 2 (a) of this Act.

10 “SEC. 5. The Act of September 30, 1890, entitled ‘An  
11 Act to authorize entry of the public lands by incorporated  
12 cities and towns for cemetery and park purposes’, and the  
13 Act of October 17, 1940, entitled ‘An Act to authorize the  
14 Secretary of the Interior to sell or lease for park or recrea-  
15 tional purposes, and to sell for cemetery purposes, certain  
16 public lands in Alaska’, are hereby repealed.”

83<sup>RD</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

**H. R. 1815**

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# **A BILL**

To amend the Recreation Act of June 14, 1926,  
to include other public purposes and to per-  
mit nonprofit organizations to lease public  
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By **Mr. D'EWART**

JANUARY 16, 1953

Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular  
Affairs







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued April 8, 1953

For actions of Apr. 6 & 7, 1953  
83rd-1st, Nos. 58 and 59

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate received President's recommendation to continue trade-agreements program. Senate committee acted on provisions of economic controls bill, voting to repeal import-controls. Senate committee reported Fleming nomination to ODM.

### SENATE - April 6

1. NOMINATION of Arthur S. Fleming, to be Director of Defense Mobilization, was received (p. 2839).
2. LOBBYING. Reports under the Lobbying Act for the first quarter of 1953 were received (pp. 2879-912).
3. EDUCATION. Received FSA's proposed bills to continue Federal assistance in construction and operation of public schools in areas affected by Federal activities; to Labor and Public Welfare Committee (p. 2836).
4. PRICE SUPPORTS; FARM LOANS; MINERALS. Received N. Dak. Legislature resolutions favoring 100% price supports for basic crops, increases for FVA farm-ownership loans, and return of mineral rights to original owners of lands acquired by the Government (pp. 2836, 2842).

### HOUSE - April 6

5. PUBLIC LANDS. The Public Lands Subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report to the full Committee H. R. 1815, amending the Recreation Act of 1926 to permit nonprofit organizations to lease public lands (p. D240).

### SENATE - April 7

6. ECONOMIC CONTROLS. The "Daily Digest" states as follows regarding actions of the Banking and Currency Committee:  
"Using, as a basis for consideration, S. 1081, authorizing the President to issue a 90-day freeze order on all prices, wages, and rents, the committee agreed upon amendments which have the effect of continuing until June 30, 1955, the



major provisions of the Defense Production Act, title I (allocations and priorities), title III (financial aid to business), and title VII (Small Defense Plants Administration, and general housekeeping provisions); title II (requisitions and condemnations) would expire June 30, 1953; and titles IV and V (price and wage controls) would expire April 30, 1953. Committee has not yet considered the new proposed title VIII to this act (90-day freeze on prices, wages, and rents) or the provisions of the bill dealing with Federal rent controls.

"The major amendments accepted today are as follows (all titles referred to hereafter are titles of the Defense Production Act);

"(1) Title I was amended to bar allocations of materials in the civilian market unless, in the case of scarce and critical materials, national defense needs create a significant dislocation of normal distribution to such a degree as to create appreciable hardship; however, existing provisions of the act requiring fair and equitable allocations in the civilian market, if allocations are made, have been modified and retained;

"(2) Prohibition against restrictions on slaughter quotas of livestock and restrictions on participation in the International Materials Conference were removed from title I;

"(3) Section 104, authorizing import controls on fats, oils, and dairy products, was repealed;

"(4) Title III was amended to allow V-loans to be made in connection with termination of Government contracts;

"(5) Title III was amended to permit transfer to the national stockpile of materials purchased by the Government under long-term contracts; a provision was also made to decrease the borrowing power under title III by the acquisition cost of materials so transferred;

"(6) Authority to exercise consumer credit controls would be vested in the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; the President would be authorized to control real-estate credit on new construction;

"(7) Amendments were made to section 701 (c) governing allocations in the civilian market, changing the base date so as to provide for a representative period after June 30, 1953, and requiring that consideration be given to periodic changes in current competitive positions and newly acquired operations of an existing business;..." (pp. D237-8.)

- 7. TRADE AGREEMENTS. Received the President's message recommending extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act for 1 year; to Finance Committee (S. Doc. 38)(p. 2878).
- 8. NOMINATION. The Banking and Currency Committee reported favorably the nomination of Arthur S. Flemming to be Director of Defense Mobilization, and Sen. Capehart inserted a biography of Mr. Flemming (p. 2844).
- 9. TIMBER SALES. Received GAO's report on timber sales by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management (p. 2842).
- 10. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Wiley urged continuation of the U. N. Children's Emergency Fund (pp. 2845-6).
- 11. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Majority Leader Taft stated that he did not expect to move that consideration of the submerged-lands bill be set aside for any purpose until a vote is had on it (p. 2846).

BILLS INTRODUCED

- 12. MISSOURI BASIN. S. 1572, by Sen. Case, to recognize a Missouri River States







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued May 8, 1953

For actions of May 7, 1953

83rd-1st, No. 83

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

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**HIGHLIGHTS:** Both Houses passed cotton-exports insurance bill. House passed export-control bill. Senate committee voted to report Mexican farm-labor bill and Extension Service consolidation bill. Sen. Humphrey urged farmer-committee system. Sen. Aiken inserted USDA statement on CCC stocks. Sen. Humphrey asked famine relief for Pakistan.

## SENATE

- 1. EXPORT INSURANCE.** Both Houses passed H. R. 4465, to authorize the Export-Import Bank to insure exported cotton and other products against war risk. The Senate amended the bill so as to strike out the House provision authorizing such insurance during transit of the commodities to foreign countries (such insurance already being authorized through the Commerce Department). (pp. 4856-65, 4834-6.)
- 2. EXTENSION SERVICE; FARM LABOR; FOREST LAND.** The Agriculture and Forestry Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 1679, to consolidate Extension Service authorizations, and S. 731, to provide for transfer of a tract of forest land at Cherry Point, N. C., to the Navy, without amendment; and H. R. 3480, to extend the period during which Mexican agricultural workers may be made available for employment in this country, with an amendment to provide for a 1-year extension of the program (p. D381).
- 3. BUDGETING.** The "Daily Digest" states that the Reorganization Subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee "ordered favorably reported to the full committee S. 833, to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 by creating a Joint Committee on the Budget, with amendments by Senator McClellan (5-1-53-A) amended so as to provide that the Comptroller General may employ members of professional staff only without regard to civil-service rules, regulations, etc." (p. D383.)
- 4. FARMER COMMITTEES.** Sen. Humphrey urged "perpetuation of the great farmer-elected committee system" for carrying out certain agricultural programs (pp. 4841-4).
- 5. COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION.** Sen. Aiken inserted a letter from the Secretary showing CCC's stock position on fats and oils and dairy products (pp. 4800-4).



6. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Humphrey spoke in favor of "economic assistance to...Pakistan by a loan for the purchase of wheat" and inserted letters from the State and Agriculture Departments on the matter (pp. 4844-5).
7. FORESTRY. Sen. Douglas read a letter from an individual requesting "my share" of national-forest and other Federal resources (p. 4805).

HOUSE

8. EXPORT CONTROL. Passed S. 1739, to extend export-control authority, with an amendment to extend it for 3 years from June 30, 1953, instead of 1 year as provided by the Senate version (pp. 4865-6).

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9. PUBLIC LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 1815, to amend the Recreation Act of 1926 to include other public purposes and to permit nonprofit organizations to lease public lands for certain purposes (H. Rept. 353)(p. 4877).

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10. FARM LOANS. The Veterans' Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 4976, to extend to June 30, 1954, the direct home and farmhouse loan authority of the Veterans' Administration under title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (H. Rept. 354)(p. 4877).
11. COTTON. Rep. Gathings spoke on National Cotton Week and the Department's exhibit in the patio of the Administration Building (p. 4852).
12. PERSONNEL. Rep. Broyhill spoke on his resolution to investigate the firing of career Federal employees (pp. 4855-6).
13. CONTRACTS. Received a R. I. Assembly resolution urging repeal of the Fulbright amendment to the Public Contracts Act (p. 4878).
14. INSECTICIDES. Received a Wisconsin Berry and Vegetable Growers Association petition regarding the standards of tolerance for insecticides and fungicides on food crops (p. 4878).
15. INTEREST RATES. Rep. Multer criticized the increase in Government bond interest rates, including its effect on mortgages (pp. 4872-3).
16. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 11 (p. 4876). Legislative program for next week, as announced by Rep. Halleck: Mon., D. C. bills; Tues., tidelands bill; Thurs. and Fri., Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill (pp. 4847, 4852-3).

BILLS INTRODUCED

17. ELECTRIFICATION. S. 1851, by Sen. Murray (for Sen. Lehman), to authorize certain works on the Niagara Falls and River; to Public Works Committee. Remarks of author. (pp. 4797-9).
18. SUBMARGINAL LANDS. H. R. 5051, by Rep. Chenoweth, to authorize USDA to sell lands acquired under title 3 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act; to Agriculture Committee (p. 4877).
19. TRANSPORTATION. H. R. 5052, to expedite ICC consideration of rate increases; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (p. 4877).
20. FOOD STANDARDS. H. R. 5055, by Rep. Hale, to simplify Food and Drug Administration procedures for establishment of food standards; to Interstate and Foreign

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TO AMEND THE RECREATION ACT OF JUNE 14, 1926, TO INCLUDE  
OTHER PUBLIC PURPOSES AND TO PERMIT NONPROFIT ORGAN-  
IZATIONS TO LEASE PUBLIC LANDS FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES

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MAY 7, 1953.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of  
the Union and ordered to be printed

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MR. MILLER of Nebraska, from the Committee on Interior and Insular  
Affairs, submitted the following

## REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 1815]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1815) to amend the Recreation Act of June 14, 1926, to include other public purposes and to permit nonprofit organizations to lease public lands for certain purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Page 2, line 10, add the following:

The Secretary may classify public lands in Alaska for disposition under this Act. Lands so classified may not be appropriated under any other public land law unless the Secretary revises such classification or authorizes the disposition of an interest in the lands under other applicable law. If, within 18 months following such classification, no application has been filed for the purpose for which the lands have been so classified, then the Secretary shall restore such lands to appropriation under the applicable public land laws.

Page 3, lines 15 through 17, strike out the following language: "at 50 per centum of the appraised value of the property as determined by the Secretary", and insert in lieu thereof the following words:

at a price to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior through appraisal or otherwise, after taking into consideration the purpose for which the lands are to be used;

Page 5, line 4, add the following:

The provisions of this section, however, shall cease to be in effect as to any lands patented under this Act twenty-five years after the issuance of patent for such lands.



Page 5, line 9, add the following:

If the Secretary, pursuant to such an application, authorizes such transfer or use, all reverter provisions and other limitations on transfer or use under this or any other Act affecting the lands involved, shall cease to be in effect twenty-five years after the Secretary authorizes the transfer or use for a changed or additional purpose under the provisions of this section.

#### EXPLANATION OF THE BILL

The purpose of this bill is to liberalize the scope of the Recreation Act, which authorizes the Department of the Interior to sell or lease public lands to States or their political subdivisions for recreational uses. No appropriation of Federal funds is requested.

Existing law permits the Department to sell or lease to States, counties, or municipalities isolated tracts of nonmineral public lands for recreational purposes only. H. R. 1815 would broaden that authority to include sale or lease of unreserved public lands to States, Territories, counties, municipalities, or other political subdivisions for any public purpose and to nonprofit corporations and nonprofit associations for any recreational or other proper public purpose.

Most of the land involved in this bill consists of scattered, small tracts of little value that cannot be economically administered by the Department of the Interior. Unless the land is to be used for recreational purposes by a State or its political subdivision, disposal of the land now requires specific congressional authority. This has resulted in numerous minor bills, all requiring congressional attention. Enactment of this legislation would produce more efficient administration by the Department and eliminate congressional action on each individual tract of land to be transferred.

H. R. 1815 provides that if disposition of lands is to be made for other than recreational purposes, the Secretary of the Interior must have proof that the land will be used for an established or definitely proposed project. Lease would be made for a period not to exceed 20 years, and would be renewable at the discretion of the Secretary.

As amended by the committee, authorization is given the Secretary of the Interior to classify lands for disposition under the act; when so classified, such lands may not be appropriated under any other public-land law unless the Secretary revises such classification or authorizes the disposition of an interest under applicable law.

Provision is made for restoring such lands to appropriation under the applicable public-land laws if no application has been filed for benefits of this act within 18 months after classification.

H. R. 1815 also would amend the Recreation Act so as to eliminate duplication of certain pertinent provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934, as amended. Some of the general exchange provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act make superfluous certain provisions of the Recreation Act.

H. R. 1815 would drop the term "nonmineral" in describing the public lands subject to the act. The term is not necessary since the classification power will be adequate to insure that needed mineral lands will not be released by the Department. H. R. 1815 provides for reservation by the United States of all mineral rights.

The authorization to issue leases to nonprofit organizations is believed by the committee to be most desirable. Such organizations often have sought to lease public lands in order to establish camps

and other projects, but because of his lack of authority, the Secretary heretofore has been unable to execute such leases.

A similar bill, H. R. 3166, after being amended to include language proposed by the Department of the Interior, passed the House of Representatives last Congress under unanimous consent but was not approved in the Senate before adjournment. The favorable reports of the Departments of Interior and Agriculture respectively on H. R. 3166 are set forth below and further explain the purpose of the legislation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
*Washington 25, D. C., October 16, 1951.*

HON. JOHN R. MURDOCK,  
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,  
House of Representatives, Washington 25, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. MURDOCK: Reference is made to your request for a report on H. R. 3166, a bill to amend the act approved June 14, 1926 (44 Stat. 741; 43 U. S. C., sec. 869), entitled "An act to authorize acquisition or use of public lands by States, counties, or municipalities for recreational purposes," to include other public purposes and to permit nonprofit organizations to lease public lands for certain purposes. H. R. 3166 is similar to H. R. 2821 in the form in which it passed the House of Representatives in the Eighty-first Congress on April 4, 1949.

I am strongly in favor of the enactment of such a bill, but believe that certain amendments to H. R. 3166 would improve some of the provisions of the bill. These proposed amendments are set forth in the enclosure to this report.

By the Recreation Act of June 14, 1926, *supra*, the Congress authorized the Secretary of the Interior, upon petition by the duly constituted State or county officials, to withdraw unreserved nonmineral public lands which have been classified by him as chiefly valuable for recreational purposes and which are not desired for Federal administration, and to exchange such lands with the State for an equal quantity or value of lands granted by Congress to the State, or to sell or lease such lands to States, counties, and adjacent municipalities.

In the main, H. R. 3166 would amend the Recreation Act of June 14, 1926, *supra*, so as to enlarge the authorized purposes for which the disposals may be made to "any public purposes," and so as to authorize the issuance of leases to a nonprofit corporation or nonprofit association for any recreational use or public purpose consistent with its articles of incorporation or other creating authority, for a term of not over 20 years with provision for renewal at the discretion of the Secretary. Where the disposition is to be made for purposes other than recreational, it must be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the land is to be used for an established or definitely proposed project.

The need for extending the Recreation Act, *supra*, to all public purposes, as H. R. 3166 provides, is evidenced by the typical situation which now prevails where isolated tracts of Federal land occupy a key geographical position with respect to a State or local project. In many instances certain Federal lands lying within some existing or proposed State or local program area are not suitable for Federal use, and are of great importance to the success of the State or local project. This situation arises frequently when tracts once used for military or Indian agency purposes are no longer needed for such purposes and lie within or adjacent to the lands of States, counties, or municipal corporations (including Indian municipal corporations) which are in a position to utilize the tracts in question for municipal or other public purposes. The bill would provide for these situations. It would also provide for some of the necessary land requirements of Federal instrumentalities, including those which may be formed for the purpose of promoting settlement upon and development of the public domain.

There is general agreement that legislation along the lines of H. R. 3166 is urgently needed to meet specific problems in the administration of the public lands. In the past, special laws have had to be enacted to authorize disposal of lands to States, counties, municipalities, and nonprofit associations for public uses other than recreational use. For want of any general authority to make such disposals under the public land laws, Congress has had the burden of giving detailed attention to each special bill. This Department, moreover, has had the double burden, first, of investigating the merits of each such special bill for a report to



Congress, and, second, of determining before issuance of patent whether the applicant has complied with the requirements of the special law. The enactment of the general authority contained in H. R. 3166 to dispose of lands for public projects, whether or not recreational in character, would be very helpful in reducing the load of special legislation which burdens the congressional calendar and the work of executive departments.

The authorization to issue leases to nonprofit organizations would also fill a long-felt need. Such organizations have sought to lease public lands in order to establish camps and for other projects, but, because of its lack of authority, the Department has heretofore been unable to issue such leases.

Furthermore, under H. R. 3166, the Recreation Act, *supra*, would be generally recast to eliminate duplication of the pertinent provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), as amended June 26, 1936 (49 Stat. 1976; 43 U. S. C., sec. 315). Since section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act contains general exchange provisions, such provisions may well be eliminated from the Recreation Act as superfluous. The express requirement of classification prior to disposition also may be omitted from the latter measure, as provided by the bill, in view of the classification provisions of section 7 of the Taylor Grazing Act, which would be applicable to the 1926 act, as thus amended.

The bill would drop the term "nonmineral" in describing the public lands subject to the Recreation Act, *supra*. The term has no real value, for two reasons. The classification power will be adequate to insure exclusion of needed mineral lands from disposition under that act. The presence of a mineral reservation clause clearly makes it unnecessary to restrict the operation of the Recreation Act to nonmineral lands.

The last section of the bill would repeal the acts of September 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 502; 43 U. S. C., sec. 729), and October 17, 1940 (54 Stat. 1192; 48 U. S. C., sec. 363), since the disposition powers to be granted under the bill would include those granted under the two mentioned statutes to sell or lease public lands to cities or towns for park, cemetery, or recreational use.

The recommended amendments to H. R. 3166, as set forth in the enclosure to this report, would place certain important statutory limitations on disposals under the bill, which various interested groups and governmental agencies have urged be adopted.

Section 1 of the bill would be amended so as to provide that land disposals thereunder should be made only upon the filing of an application for the land by a qualified purchaser or lessee.

A further amendment to section 1 would provide that no more than 640 acres may be conveyed to any one grantee in any one calendar year. If such an amendment were adopted, this Department would permit the acreage conveyed to reach the maximum area established by law only where a need for such maximum acreage is clearly demonstrated.

Section 1 would also be amended to make it clear that H. R. 3166 is intended to authorize the disposal of withdrawn lands only if the Federal agency having jurisdiction over the lands consents to such disposal. Another provision would wholly exclude from the operation of the bill national forests, national parks and monuments, and Indian lands.

A still further amendment to section 1 would restrict the purposes for which lands may be disposed of under the bill by providing that no disposition shall "be made under this Act for any use authorized under any other law, except for a use authorized under the Act of June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609; 43 U. S. C., sec. 682a), as amended." That act authorizes the disposition of small tracts of public lands for home, cabin, camp, health, convalescent, recreational, or business sites.

Section 2 of H. R. 3166 would be amended to require the Secretary of the Interior to take into account the possible power value of the lands, whether or not they have been reserved or classified for power purposes, before authorizing any disposal of them under the bill. This amendment is recommended pursuant to the suggestions of the Federal Power Commission, and we have been advised that the Commission approves of the proposed language. In view of this proposed amendment, the first 5 words on line 3, page 2, are suggested for deletion as being unnecessary as well as unduly restrictive.

Section 2 would also be amended to provide for sales at 50 percent of the value of the property, instead of the present provision for disposal at a price fixed "through appraisal or otherwise." This new language is in conformity with that inserted by the Congress in certain recent laws, such as the act of April 25, 1949 (63 Stat. 60), and the act of June 10, 1948 (62 Stat. 350; 50 U. S. C. App., sec. 1622 (h)). An exception would be made with respect to historic-monument



disposals since these lands are disposed of without monetary consideration under the act last above mentioned.

In view of the fact that a purchaser of public lands under the amended bill would not be required to pay the full appraised price of the lands, provision should be made for a reverter of the lands to the United States in the event the grantee attempts to alienate them or to divert them to a use other than that for which they have been granted. Accordingly, section 3 of the bill would be amended to substitute a new reverter clause for the one now contained in the Recreation Act, *supra*. This new reverter provision has been drafted to safeguard the use of the land conveyed without the rigidity of the existing reverter clause, which permanently restricts the lands conveyed to a single use and is difficult and expensive to administer. The Department could, under this revised provision, permit other uses of the lands or transfers of title thereto, where such action would be in the public interest and promote beneficial utilization of the lands.

Finally, the proposed amendments would add to H. R. 3166, as section 4, a new provision which would permit past grantees under the Recreation Act, *supra*, or under other public land laws, to take advantage of the more liberal reverter clause described in the preceding paragraph.

All of the amendments outlined above are incorporated in the enclosure to this report. I strongly urge favorable action on H. R. 3166, with these perfecting changes. The enactment of such a measure is greatly needed in order to promote maximum utilization and development of the public lands and the resources on such lands.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report to your committee.

Sincerely yours,

DALE E. DOTY,  
*Assistant Secretary of the Interior.*

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO H. R. 3166

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the Act approved June 14, 1926 (44 Stat. 741; 43 U. S. C., sec. 869), entitled 'An Act to authorize acquisition or use of public lands by States, counties, or municipalities for recreational purposes', is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 1. (a) The Secretary of the Interior upon application filed by a duly qualified applicant under section 2 of this Act may, in the manner prescribed by this Act, dispose of any public lands to a State, Territory, county, municipality, or other State, Territorial, or Federal instrumentality or political subdivision for any public purposes, or to a nonprofit corporation or nonprofit association for any recreational or any public purpose consistent with its articles of incorporation or other creating authority. Before the land may be disposed of under this Act for a purpose other than a recreational purpose, it must be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the land is to be used for an established or definitely proposed project.

"(b) No more than 640 acres may be conveyed to any one grantee in any one calendar year.

"(c) Where the lands have been withdrawn in aid of a function of a Federal department or agency other than the Department of the Interior, or of a State, Territory, county, municipality, district, or other local governmental subdivision or agency, the Secretary of the Interior may make disposals under this Act only with the consent of such Federal department or agency, or of such State, Territory, or local governmental unit. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to apply to lands in any national forest, national park, or national monument, or to any Indian lands, or lands set aside or held for the use or benefit of Indians, including lands over which jurisdiction has been transferred to the Department of the Interior by Executive order for the use of Indians. Nor shall any disposition be made under this Act for any use authorized under any other law, except for a use authorized under the Act of June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609; 43 U. S. C., sec. 682a), as amended.

"SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior may, after due consideration as to the power value of the land, whether or not withdrawn therefor, (a) sell such land to the State, Territory, county, or other State, Territorial, or Federal instrumentality or political subdivision in which the lands are situated, or to a nearby municipal corporation in the same State or Territory, for the purpose for which the land has been classified, and conveyances of such land for historic-monument purposes

under this subsection shall be made without monetary consideration, while conveyances for any other purpose under this subsection shall be made at 50 per centum of the appraised value of the property as determined by the Secretary; (b) lease such land to the State, Territory, county, or other State, Territorial, or Federal instrumentality or political subdivision in which the lands are situated, or to a nearby municipal corporation in the same State or Territory, for the purpose for which the land has been classified, at a reasonable annual rental, for a period up to twenty years, and, at the discretion of the Secretary, with a privilege of renewal for a like period; or (c) lease such land to a nonprofit corporation or nonprofit association at a reasonable annual rental, for a period up to twenty years, and, at the discretion of the Secretary, with a privilege of renewal for a like period. Each patent or lease so issued shall contain a reservation to the United States of all mineral deposits in the lands conveyed or leased and of the right to mine and remove the same, under applicable laws and regulations to be established by the Secretary. Each lease shall contain a provision for its termination upon a finding by the Secretary that the land has not been used by the lessee for the purpose specified in the lease for such period, not over five years, as may be specified in the lease, or that such land or any part thereof is being devoted to another use.

"SEC. 3. Title to lands conveyed by the Government under this Act may not be transferred by the grantee or its successor except, with the consent of the Secretary of the Interior, to a transferee which would be a qualified grantee under section 2 (a) and subject to the acreage limitation contained in section 1 (b) of this Act. A grantee or its successor may not change the use specified in the conveyance to another or additional use except, with the consent of the Secretary, to a use for which such grantee or its successor could obtain a conveyance under this Act. If at any time after the lands are conveyed by the Government, the grantee or its successor attempts to transfer title to or control over these lands to another or the lands are devoted to a use other than that for which the lands were conveyed, without the consent of the Secretary, title to the lands shall revert to the United States.

"SEC. 4. The Secretary may authorize transfers of title or changes in use in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of this Act with respect to any patent heretofore issued under any Act upon application by a patentee qualified to obtain a conveyance under section 2 (a) of this Act.

"SEC. 5. The Act of September 30, 1890, entitled "An Act to authorize entry of the public lands by incorporated cities and towns for cemetery and park purposes," and the Act of October 17, 1940, entitled "An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell or lease for park or recreational purposes, and to sell for cemetery purposes, certain public lands in Alaska," are hereby repealed."

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
Washington, D. C., May 29, 1951.

HON. JOHN R. MURDOCK,  
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,*  
*House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. MURDOCK: The Department of Agriculture has an interest in H. R. 3166, a bill to amend the act approved June 14, 1926 (44 Stat. 741; 43 U. S. C., sec. 869), entitled "An act to authorize acquisition or use of public lands by States, counties, or municipalities for recreational purposes," to include other public purposes and to permit nonprofit organizations to lease public lands for certain purposes.

The bill would in effect broaden the application of the act of June 14, 1926, by permitting the Secretary of the Interior to sell or lease any public lands not reserved for power purposes to a State, Territory, Federal instrumentality, or political subdivision for any public purposes, or to lease such land to a nonprofit corporation or association for any recreational or public purpose consistent with its objectives. It would give the Secretary of the Interior the authority to dispose of national forest lands and other public lands reserved for use or administration by this Department. The act of June 14, 1926, is limited in its application to "unreserved nonmineral public lands" which have been classified by the Secretary of the Interior as chiefly valuable for recreation and which are "not desired for Federal administration."

A similar bill, H. R. 2821, was introduced in the 81st Congress and passed the House. A report was not requested from this Department by your committee, but one was made to the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs under



date of June 10, 1949, and amended on July 13, 1950. H. R. 3166 differs in one particular respect from H. R. 2821 of the 81st Congress. Section 1 of the latter refers to the disposal of "any public lands." H. R. 3166 would authorize the disposal of "any public lands not reserved for power purposes."

In its report on H. R. 2821 this Department recommended an amendment to section 1 which would except public lands withdrawn or reserved for use or administration by any other department or agency of the Federal Government from the purview of the act. Subsequently, the Department of the Interior recommended, and this Department concurred in, the addition of a subsection to section 1 to read:

"Where the lands have been withdrawn in aid of a function of a Federal department or agency other than the Department of the Interior, or of a State, Territory, county, municipality, water district, or other local governmental subdivision or agency, the Secretary of the Interior may make disposals under this Act only with the consent of such Federal department or agency, or of such State, Territory, or local governmental unit. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to apply to lands in any national forest, national park, or national monument, or to any Indian lands, or lands set aside or held for the use or benefit of Indians, including lands over which jurisdiction has been transferred to the Department of the Interior by Executive order for the use of Indians. Nor shall any disposition be made under this Act for any use authorized under any other law, except for a use authorized under the Act of June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609, 43 U. S. C., sec. 682a), as amended."

The Secretary of the Interior at the same time recommended several other amendments with which this Department is not concerned.

With the addition of the language cited above, this Department will interpose no objection to enactment of H. R. 3166.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that, from the standpoint of the program of the President, there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely,

K. T. HUTCHINSON, *Assistant Secretary.*

Although no Department reports have been filed with the committee during the current Congress, representatives of the Department of the Interior testified at recent hearings before a subcommittee of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and urged the enactment of H. R. 1815.

The committee has adopted some clarifying amendments. The first authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to classify public lands in Alaska for disposition under this proposed legislation. However, in order to prevent such lands from being withdrawn indefinitely, the amendment provides that if, within 18 months following withdrawal, no application has been filed for the purpose for which the lands have been classified, the Secretary shall restore them to their previous status.

The second amendment eliminates the arbitrary sales price of 50 percent of the appraised value of the property and permits the Secretary to set the price he considers fair and equitable under the circumstances. In other words, the lands could be conveyed to a meritorious charitable organization at a very nominal price.

The third amendment limits to 25 years the time in which title shall revert to the Federal Government if the lands are not used for the purpose for which granted. Departmental representatives testified that unlimited reverts can be burdensome over an extended period of time. The final committee amendment makes this same provision applicable to section 4 of the bill.

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs reports H. R. 1815 with the intent of facilitating the disposal of public lands for recreational or other public purposes. There is no intent to grant the Federal Government, through this legislation, the power to acquire land by condemnation for recreational purposes.

The committee unanimously recommend the enactment of H. R. 1815 as amended.

## RAMSEYER RULE

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3, rule XIII, of the Rules of the House of Representatives, proposed changes in existing law are set forth below in the right-hand column. The existing law is set forth in the left-hand column.

## EXISTING LAW

(44 Stat. 741; 43 U. S. C., sec. 869)

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in his discretion, to withhold from all forms of appropriation unreserved nonmineral public lands, which have been classified by him as chiefly valuable for recreational purposes and are not desired for Federal administration, but only after a petition requesting such withdrawal has been signed and filed by the duly constituted authorities of the States or of the county or counties within which the lands are located, and to accept title on behalf of the United States from any States in and to lands granted by Congress to such State, and in exchange therefor, to patent to such State an equal quantity or value of surveyed land so withheld and classified, any patent so issued to contain a reservation to the United States of all mineral deposits in the land conveyed and of the right to mine and remove same, under regulations to be established by the Secretary, and a provision for reversion of title to the United States upon a finding by the Secretary of the Interior that for a period of five consecutive years such land has not been used by the State for park or recreational purposes, or that such land or any part thereof is being devoted to other use: *Provided*, That lands so withheld and classified may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, be also held subject to purchase and may be purchased by the State or county in which the lands are situated, or by an adjacent municipality in the same State, at a price to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, through appraisal or otherwise, subject to the same reservation of mineral deposits and the same provision for reversion of title as are prescribed for conveyances to the States in consummation of exchanges authorized, or be held subject to lease and may be leased to such States, counties, or municipalities for recreational use at a reasonable annual rental for a period of twenty years, with privilege of renewal for a like period. And the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make all necessary rules and regulations for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this section into effect: *Provided, further*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall

## PROPOSED LAW

SECTION 1. (a) The Secretary of the Interior upon application filed by a duly qualified applicant under section 2 of this Act may, in the manner prescribed by this Act, dispose of any public lands to a State, Territory, county, municipality, or other State, Territorial, or Federal instrumentality or political subdivision for any public purposes, or to a nonprofit corporation or nonprofit association for any recreational or any public purpose consistent with its articles of incorporation or other creating authority. Before the land may be disposed of under this Act for a purpose other than a recreational purpose, it must be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the land is to be used for an established or definitely proposed project. The Secretary may classify public lands in Alaska for disposition under this Act. Lands so classified may not be appropriated under any other public land law unless the Secretary revises such classification or authorizes the disposition of an interest in the lands under other applicable law. If, within eighteen months following such classification, no application has been filed for the purpose for which the lands have been so classified, then the Secretary shall restore such lands to appropriation under the applicable public land laws.

(b) No more than 640 acres may be conveyed to any one grantee in any one calendar year.

(c) Where the lands have been withdrawn in aid of a function of a Federal department or agency other than the Department of the Interior, or of a State, Territory, county, municipality, water district, or other local governmental subdivision or agency, the Secretary of the Interior may make disposals under this Act only with the consent of such Federal department or agency, or of such State, Territory, or local governmental unit. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to apply to lands in any national forest, national park, or national monument, or to any Indian lands, or lands set aside or held for the use or benefit of Indians, including lands over which jurisdiction has been transferred to the Department of the

## EXISTING LAW

for each year make a report to Congress giving in detail a list of lands exchanged under the provisions of this section.

## PROPOSED LAW

Interior by Executive order for the use of Indians. Nor shall any disposition be made under this Act for any use authorized under any other law, except for a use authorized under the Act of June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609; 43 U. S. C., sec. 682a), as amended.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior may after due consideration as to the power value of the land, whether or not withdrawn therefor, (a) sell such land to the State, Territory, county, or other State, Territorial, or Federal instrumentality or political subdivision in which the lands are situated, or to a nearby municipal corporation in the same State or Territory, for the purpose for which the land has been classified, and conveyances of such land for historic-monument purposes under this subsection shall be made without monetary consideration, while conveyances for any other purpose under this subsection shall be made at a price to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior through appraisal or otherwise, after taking into consideration the purpose for which the lands are to be used; (b) lease such land to the State, Territory, county, or other State, Territorial, or Federal instrumentality or political subdivision in which the lands are situated, or to a nearby municipal corporation in the same State or Territory, for the purpose for which the land has been classified, at a reasonable annual rental, for a period up to twenty years, and, at the discretion of the Secretary, with a privilege of renewal for a like period, or (c) lease such land to a nonprofit corporation or nonprofit association at a reasonable annual rental, for a period up to twenty years, and, at the discretion of the Secretary, with a privilege of renewal for a like period. Each patent or lease so issued shall contain a reservation to the United States of all mineral deposits in the lands conveyed or leased and of the right to mine and remove the same, under applicable laws and regulations to be established by the Secretary. Each lease shall contain a provision for its termination upon a finding by the Secretary that the land has not been used by the lessee for the purpose specified in the lease for such period, not over five years, as may be specified in the lease, or that such land or any part thereof is being devoted to another use.

SEC. 3. Title to lands conveyed by the Government under this Act may not be transferred by the grantee or its successor except, with the consent of the Secretary of the Interior, to a transferee which would be a qualified grantee under section 2 (a) and subject to the acreage



## EXISTING LAW

## PROPOSED LAW

limitation contained in section 1 (b) of this Act. A grantee or its successor may not change the use specified in the conveyance to another or additional use except, with the consent of the Secretary, to a use for which such grantee or its successor could obtain a conveyance under this Act. If at any time after the lands are conveyed by the Government, the grantee or its successor attempts to transfer title to or control over these lands to another or the lands are devoted to a use other than that for which the lands were conveyed, without the consent of the Secretary, title to the lands shall revert to the United States. The provisions of this section, however, shall cease to be in effect as to any lands patented under this Act twenty-five years after the issuance of patent for such lands.

SEC. 4. The Secretary may authorize transfers of title or changes in use in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of this Act with respect to any patent heretofore issued under any Act upon application by a patentee qualified to obtain a conveyance under section 2 (a) of this Act. If the Secretary, pursuant to such an application, authorizes such transfer or use, all reverter provisions and other limitations on transfer or use under this or any other Act affecting the lands involved, shall cease to be in effect twenty-five years after the Secretary authorizes the transfer or use for a changed or additional purpose under the provisions of this section.

SEC. 5. The Act of September 30, 1890, entitled "An Act to authorize entry of the public lands by incorporated cities and towns for cemetery and park purposes", and the Act of October 17, 1940, entitled "An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell or lease for park or recreational purposes, and to sell for cemetery purposes, certain public lands in Alaska", are hereby repealed.

Act of September 30, 1890

(26 Stat. 502)

That incorporated cities and towns shall have the right, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, to purchase for cemetery and park purposes not exceeding one-quarter section of public lands not reserved for public use, such lands to be within three miles of such cities or towns: *Provided*, That when such city or town is situated within a mining district, the land proposed to be taken under this Act shall be considered as mineral lands, and patent to such land shall not authorize such city or town to extract mineral therefrom, but all such mineral shall be reserved to the United States, and such reservation shall be entered in such patent.



## PROPOSED LAW

## EXISTING LAW

Act of October 17, 1940

(54 Stat. 1192)

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to appraise and sell, or to lease, to any incorporated city or town in Alaska, for park or recreational purposes, not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres of vacant and unreserved public lands in the Territory, which, in his opinion, are reasonably accessible to such city or town, and to appraise and sell to any such city or town, for cemetery purposes, not to exceed eighty acres of such land: *Provided*, That each patent issued under the provisions of this Act shall contain a reservation to the United States of the coal and other mineral deposits in the land conveyed, together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same, under rules and regulations issued by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 2. From and after the date of enactment of this Act, the Act of September 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 502), shall not apply to the Territory of Alaska.

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# H. R. 1815

[Report No. 353]

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 16, 1953

Mr. D'EWART introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

MAY 7, 1953

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

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## A BILL

To amend the Recreation Act of June 14, 1926, to include other public purposes and to permit nonprofit organizations to lease public lands for certain purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3 That the Act approved June 14, 1926 (44 Stat. 741; 43  
4 U. S. C., sec. 869), entitled "An Act to authorize acquisi-  
5 tion or use of public lands by States, counties, or munici-  
6 palities for recreational purposes", is hereby amended to  
7 read as follows:

8       "SECTION 1. (a) The Secretary of the Interior upon  
9 application filed by a duly qualified applicant under section 2  
10 of this Act may, in the manner prescribed by this Act, dis-

1 pose of any public lands to a State, Territory, county, munic-  
2 ipality, or other State, Territorial, or Federal instrumentality  
3 or political subdivision for any public purposes, or to a non-  
4 profit corporation or nonprofit association for any recreational  
5 or any public purpose consistent with its articles of incorpo-  
6 ration or other creating authority. Before the land may be  
7 disposed of under this Act for a purpose other than a  
8 recreational purpose, it must be shown to the satisfaction of  
9 the Secretary that the land is to be used for an established  
10 or definitely proposed project. *The Secretary may classify*  
11 *public lands in Alaska for disposition under this Act. Lands*  
12 *so classified may not be appropriated under any other public*  
13 *land law unless the Secretary revises such classification or*  
14 *authorizes the disposition of an interest in the lands under*  
15 *other applicable law. If, within eighteen months following*  
16 *such classification, no application has been filed for the pur-*  
17 *pose for which the lands have been so classified, then the*  
18 *Secretary shall restore such lands to appropriation under the*  
19 *applicable public land laws.*

20 “(b) No more than six hundred and forty acres may be  
21 conveyed to any one grantee in any one calendar year.

22 “(c) Where the lands have been withdrawn in aid of a  
23 function of a Federal department or agency other than the  
24 Department of the Interior, or of a State, Territory, county,  
25 municipality, water district, or other local governmental sub-

1 division or agency, the Secretary of the Interior may make  
2 disposals under this Act only with the consent of such Federal  
3 department or agency, or of such State, Territory, or local  
4 governmental unit. Nothing in this Act shall be construed  
5 to apply to lands in any national forest, national park, or  
6 national monument, or to any Indian lands, or lands set  
7 aside or held for the use or benefit of Indians, including  
8 lands over which jurisdiction has been transferred to the  
9 Department of the Interior by Executive order for the use of  
10 Indians. Nor shall any disposition be made under this Act  
11 for any use authorized under any other law, except for a use  
12 authorized under the Act of June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609;  
13 43 U. S. C., sec. 682a), as amended.

14 "SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior may after due  
15 consideration as to the power value of the land, whether or  
16 not withdrawn therefor, (a) sell such land to the State,  
17 Territory, county, or other State, Territorial, or Federal  
18 instrumentality or political subdivision in which the lands  
19 are situated, or to a nearby municipal corporation in the  
20 same State or Territory, for the purpose for which the land  
21 has been classified, and conveyances of such land for historic-  
22 monument purposes under this subsection shall be made  
23 without monetary consideration, while conveyances for any  
24 other purpose under this subsection shall be made at 50  
25 per centum of the appraised value of the property as



1 ~~determined by the Secretary~~ *at a price to be fixed by the Secre-*  
2 *tary of the Interior through appraisal or otherwise, after*  
3 *taking into consideration the purpose for which the lands are*  
4 *to be used;* (b) lease such land to the State, Territory,  
5 county, or other State, Territorial, or Federal instrumentality  
6 or political subdivision in which the lands are situated, or to  
7 a nearby municipal corporation in the same State or Terri-  
8 tory, for the purpose for which the land has been classified,  
9 at a reasonable annual rental, for a period up to twenty  
10 years, and, at the discretion of the Secretary, with a privi-  
11 lege of renewal for a like period, or (c) lease such land to a  
12 nonprofit corporation or nonprofit association at a reasonable  
13 annual rental, for a period up to twenty years, and, at the  
14 discretion of the Secretary, with a privilege of renewal for a  
15 like period. Each patent or lease so issued shall contain a  
16 reservation to the United States of all mineral deposits in  
17 the lands conveyed or leased and of the right to mine and  
18 remove the same, under applicable laws and regulations to be  
19 established by the Secretary. Each lease shall contain a pro-  
20 vision for its termination upon a finding by the Secretary  
21 that the land has not been used by the lessee for the purpose  
22 specified in the lease for such period, not over five years, as  
23 may be specified in the lease, or that such land or any part  
24 thereof is being devoted to another use.

25 "SEC. 3. Title to lands conveyed by the Government



1 under this Act may not be transferred by the grantee or its  
2 successor except, with the consent of the Secretary of the  
3 Interior, to a transferee which would be a qualified grantee  
4 under section 2 (a) and subject to the acreage limitation  
5 contained in section 1 (b) of this Act. A grantee or its  
6 successor may not change the use specified in the conveyance  
7 to another or additional use except, with the consent of the  
8 Secretary, to a use for which such grantee or its successor  
9 could obtain a conveyance under this Act. If at any time  
10 after the lands are conveyed by the Government, the grantee  
11 or its successor attempts to transfer title to or control over  
12 these lands to another or the lands are devoted to a use other  
13 than that for which the lands were conveyed, without the  
14 consent of the Secretary, title to the lands shall revert to the  
15 United States. *The provisions of this section, however, shall*  
16 *cease to be in effect as to any lands patented under this Act*  
17 *twenty-five years after the issuance of patent for such lands.*

18 "SEC. 4. The Secretary may authorize transfers of title  
19 or changes in use in accordance with the provisions of sec-  
20 tion 3 of this Act with respect to any patent heretofore issued  
21 under any Act upon application by a patentee qualified to  
22 obtain a conveyance under section 2 (a) of this Act. *If*  
23 *the Secretary, pursuant to such an application, authorizes*  
24 *such transfer or use, all reverter provisions and other limita-*  
25 *tions on transfer or use, under this or any other Act affecting*

1 *the lands involved, shall cease to be in effect twenty-five years*  
2 *after the Secretary authorizes the transfer or use for a*  
3 *changed or additional purpose under the provisions of this*  
4 *section.*

5       “SEC. 5. The Act of September 30, 1890, entitled ‘An  
6 Act to authorize entry of the public lands by incorporated  
7 cities and towns for cemetery and park purposes’, and the  
8 Act of October 17, 1940, entitled ‘An Act to authorize the  
9 Secretary of the Interior to sell or lease for park or recrea-  
10 tional purposes, and to sell for cemetery purposes, certain  
11 public lands in Alaska’, are hereby repealed.”



83<sup>d</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

**H. R. 1815**

[Report No. 353]

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# **A BILL**

To amend the Recreation Act of June 14, 1926,  
to include other public purposes and to per-  
mit nonprofit organizations to lease public  
lands for certain purposes.

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By Mr. D'EWARD

JANUARY 16, 1953

Referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular  
Affairs

MAY 7, 1953

Reported with amendments, committed to the Com-  
mittee of the Whole House on the State of the  
Union, and ordered to be printed







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued May 20, 1953

For actions of May 19, 1953

83rd-1st, No. 91

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

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**HIGHLIGHTS:** House debated agricultural appropriation bill. General debate was concluded, and bill is to be read for amendment today. Senate passed economic controls bill. Senate passed measure for Foreign Economic Policy Commission. Senate committees reported bills excluding major officials from leave law and creating Joint Budget Committee.

## HOUSE

1. **AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954.** Began debate on this bill, H. R. 5227 (pp. 5317-49). General debate was concluded, and the bill is to be read for amendment today.
2. **PUBLIC LANDS.** Passed as reported H. R. 2512, to amend the Small Tract Act of 1938 (authorizing lease or sale of 5 acres or less of public lands for certain purposes) so as to extend its application and facilitate its administration (p. 5297).  
Passed as reported H. R. 1815, to extend the scope of the Recreation Act, which authorizes Interior to sell or lease public lands to States and subdivisions for recreational uses (pp. 5298-9).
3. **FOREIGN AID.** Passed without amendment H. R. 2312, to repeal Public Law 820, 80th Congress, providing a revolving fund for the purchase of agricultural commodities and raw materials to be processed in occupied areas and sold (p. 5297).
4. **FOREIGN TRADE.** Rep. Rogers, Mass., spoke in favor of protection of domestic industry through adequate tariffs (pp. 5353-4).
5. **COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENT.** Rep. Tuck, Va., was elected to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 5294).
6. **ELECTRIFICATION.** Rep. Pfof claimed most Republicans are against "low-cost public power" (pp. 5305-6).
7. **EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS.** Rep. Brown, Ga., spoke against cuts in vocational-education items in the Labor-HEW appropriation bill (pp. 5351-3).
8. **LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954.** In reporting this bill, H. R. 5246 (see



Digest 90), the Appropriations Committee included the following statements in its report:

Mexican Farm Labor Program. "The committee has serious misgivings about this program, which guarantees to foreign agricultural workers coming into this country many things such as medical care for sickness or injury incurred on the job, minimum wages, adequate living quarters, etc., which are not guaranteed to our own citizens. It provides a labor recruitment program for farmers in one part of our country, while farmers on our East Coast pay for their own recruitment of laborers from outside the Continental United States. However, in view of the recent approval of an extension of the basic legislation by a large majority of the House of Representatives, the committee is recommending a continuation of appropriations. The bill includes \$1,150,000 for the first six months' operation of the program, plus \$100,000 for program liquidation if the agreement with Mexico, which expires December 31, 1953, is not extended. This is a reduction of \$490,000 from the request."

Education. "Promotion and further development of vocational education.-- The bill includes \$16,048,870, a reduction of \$2,624,391 from the request and from the appropriation for 1953... The committee is in agreement with the Bureau of the Budget and the Secretary in their belief that this program has matured to the point where its 'promotion and further development' should gradually be turned over to the States."

"Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts.-- The bill includes no amounts for this item. This is a reduction of \$2,501,500 from the estimate and \$2,480,000 from the 1953 appropriation."

Up-Grading. "The committee is very much concerned with the general tendency in both the Department of Labor and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare continually to up-grade jobs and to apply reductions in personnel primarily in the lower grades... If this trend continues, the committee will give serious consideration to placing a limitation in the bill next year to force correction."

Automobiles. "The committee has disallowed all requests for authority to purchase automobiles, either as additions to the fleet or as replacements."

Publications. "The committee strongly urges the new Secretary (of HEW) to maintain a closer control over the publications of the Department than has been maintained in the past."

SENATE

9. ECONOMIC CONTROLS. Passed with amendments S. 1081, providing for temporary economic controls, after substituting therefor a modified committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended. Adopted, 45-41, a Byrd amendment restricting the President's authority to impose standby wage-price controls unless Congress has declared war or has found that a grave national emergency exists; and a Young amendment establishing a formula for ceiling prices on farm products at not less than the parity. Rejected, 26-61, a Bricker amendment to eliminate the provisions for standby price-wage controls. (pp. 5260-85.)
10. INFORMATION. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment S. 971, to authorize films and related material for educational use to be transmitted through the mails at the rate provided for books (S. Rept. 293) (p. 5259).
11. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment H.R. 4654, to provide for the exemption from the Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951 of certain officers in the executive branch (S. Rept. 294) (p. 5259).



The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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

#### PROVIDING FOR PURCHASE OF PUBLIC LANDS FOR HOME AND OTHER SITES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2512) to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the purchase of public lands for home and other sites."

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

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the Delegate from Alaska answer a question please with regard to this bill? I note there are not up-to-date reports before the committee on this bill. However, similar bills passed the House in both the 80th and 81st Congresses. I wish to inquire of the gentleman whether or not there were complete reports in the 80th and 81st Congresses on the similar measure which passed the House.

Mr. BARTLETT. There were at that time.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the act entitled "An act to provide for the purchase of public lands for home and other sites," approved June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609), as amended by the act approved July 14, 1945 (59 Stat. 467; 43 U. S. C., sec. 682a), is amended to read as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, is authorized to sell or lease to any person or organization described in section 3 of this act a tract of not exceeding 5 acres of any vacant, unreserved public lands, public lands withdrawn by Executive Orders Nos. 6910 of November 26, 1934, and 6964 of February 5, 1935, for classification, or public lands withdrawn or reserved by the Secretary of the Interior for any purposes, which the Secretary may classify as chiefly valuable for residence, recreation, business, or community site purposes, if he finds that such sale or lease of the lands would not unreasonably interfere with the use of water for grazing purposes nor unduly impair the protection of watershed areas, in reasonably compact form and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, at a price to be determined by him, for such use: *Provided*, That no land may be sold hereunder unless it has been surveyed. No person or organization shall be permitted to purchase or lease more than one tract under the provision of this act, except upon a showing of good faith and reasons satisfactory to the Secretary.

"Sec. 2. No tract shall be sold for less than the cost of making any survey necessary to describe properly the land sold. Patents for all tracts purchased under the provisions of this act shall contain a reservation to the United States of the oil, gas, and all other mineral deposits, together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same under applicable law and such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe.

"Sec. 3. A lease may be issued or a sale made under this act to any of the following:

(a) An individual who is a citizen of the United States, or who has filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen as required by the naturalization laws; (b) a partnership or an association, each of the members of which is a citizen of the United States or has filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen; (c) a corporation, including nonprofit corporations, organized under the laws of the United States, or of any State or Territory thereof, and authorized to do business in the State or Territory in which the land is located; (d) a State, Territory, municipality, or other governmental subdivision.

"Sec. 4. Any employee of the Department of the Interior, stationed in Alaska, notwithstanding such employment, may, in the discretion of the Secretary, purchase or lease under this act one tract for residence or recreation purposes in the Territory of Alaska.

"Sec. 5. The authority to lease lands under this act shall extend to the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands situated in the State of Oregon and under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior."

With the following committee amendment:

Page 3, line 17, following the word "residence", add the following words: "or recreation."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### PURCHASE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2312) to repeal Public Law 820, 80th Congress (62 Stat. 1098), entitled "An act to provide a revolving fund for the purchase of agricultural commodities and raw materials to be processed in occupied areas and sold."

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That Public Law 820, 80th Congress (62 Stat. 1098), entitled "An act to provide a revolving fund for the purchase of agricultural commodities and raw materials to be processed in occupied areas and sold," is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect on June 30, 1953.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

(Mr. BROOKS of Louisiana asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

[Mr. BROOKS' of Louisiana remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

#### TARRANT COUNTY WATER CONTROL AND IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 1

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2314) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey to the Tarrant County Water Control and Improvement District No. 1 certain parcels of land in exchange for other lands and interests therein at the former United States Marine Corps Air Station, Eagle Mountain Lake, Tex.

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

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, an identical bill has already been passed by the other body. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1525) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey to the Tarrant County Water Control and Improvement District No. 1 certain parcels of land in exchange for other lands and interests therein at the former United States Marine Corps Air Station, Eagle Mountain Lake, Tex., an identical bill to H. R. 2314 in lieu of said House bill.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa? There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, in consideration of the conveyance to the United States of America by the Tarrant County Water Control and Improvement District No. 1, of fee simple title to two certain parcels of land and avigation easement rights in other lands described in section 2 hereof, the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to convey to the said Tarrant County Water Control and Improvement District No. 1, all right, title, and interest of the United States of America in and to three parcels of land at the former United States Marine Corps Air Station, Eagle Mountain Lake, Tex., comprising an aggregate of two hundred twenty-five and five one-hundredths acres, more or less, and indicated as sections 1, 2, and 3 of area D on Public Works Drawing No. 4847 approved February 10, 1950, a copy of which is on file in the Navy Department, reserving however, to the United States of America, avigation easement rights and such other rights in, to, and over said lands as the Secretary of the Navy may deem proper.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to accept the conveyance to the United States of America by the said Tarrant County Water Control and Improvement District No. 1 of fee simple title to two parcels of land at the said former United States Marine Corps Air Station, Eagle Mountain Lake, Tex., containing an aggregate area of two hundred forty-four and thirty one-hundredths acres, more or less, and indicated as areas A and B on said Public Works drawing No. 4847, together with perpetual avigation easement rights acceptable to the Secretary of the Navy over other lands of the said district lying in the flight clearance zone of the east-west runway of the said air station.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar bill, H. R. 2314, was laid on the table.

#### FORT BELVOIR, VA.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2315) to retrocede to the State of Virginia concurrent jurisdiction over certain highways within Fort Belvoir, Va.

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

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, a similar situation exists with regard to this bill. A Senate bill, S. 1549, which is identical to the House bill, has already been passed by the other body. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1549) to retrocede to the State



of Virginia concurrent jurisdiction over certain highways within Fort Belvoir, Va., in lieu of the House bill.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa? There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That there is hereby granted to the State of Virginia a retrocession of jurisdiction over portions of highways described below within the Fort Belvoir Military Reservation to the extent that all laws of the State and all laws of the United States shall be applicable thereon and the United States and the State shall exercise concurrent jurisdiction thereover: United States Highway No. 1 between the easterly and westerly boundaries of the reservation, Virginia Highway No. 617 from Accotink to the northwesterly boundary of the reservation, Virginia Highway No. 618 between United States Highway No. 1 and Virginia Highway No. 613, Virginia Highway No. 613 from its intersection with Virginia Highway No. 611 (also known as Telegraph Road) to its intersection with Virginia Highway No. 618, and over the following area: Beginning at the intersection of the center lines of Virginia Highway Nos. 613 and 617; thence westerly at right angles to the center line of Highway No. 617, four feet; thence north forty degrees west two hundred thirty-two and forty-seven one-hundredths feet to center of bridge; thence north fifty degrees east forty-four feet to a point in stream; thence south forty degrees east one hundred eighty-eight and forty-seven one-hundredths feet to a point in Highway No. 613; thence south five degrees west sixty-two and twenty-three one-hundredths feet to point of beginning. This legislation is to be effective only as to those portions of the highways and area indicated herein over which the United States has heretofore acquired exclusive jurisdiction and shall not affect portions of such highways and area, if any, over which exclusive or concurrent jurisdiction is now vested in the State of Virginia. The general location of the numbered highways and the bounded area are shown on a map designated: War Department, O. C. E., Construction Division, Real Estate, Fort Belvoir Layout Map, approved September 22, 1944, Drawing No. MAD 37, on file in the Office, Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army.

SEC. 2. The retrocession of jurisdiction provided for in section 1 of this act shall take effect upon the acceptance thereof by the Legislature of the State of Virginia.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill, H. R. 2315, was laid on the table.

#### SUPPLIES AND SERVICES TO FOREIGN NAVAL VESSELS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2317) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to furnish certain supplies and services to foreign vessels on a reimbursable basis, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, the Senate bill, S. 1524, which has been already passed by the other body is identical to H. R. 2317. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1524) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to furnish

certain supplies and services to foreign naval vessels on a reimbursable basis, and for other purposes, in lieu of the House bill.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa? There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Navy, under such regulations as he may prescribe, is authorized to furnish foreign naval vessels at United States ports and naval bases—

(1) routine port services such as pilotage, tugs, garbage removal, line handling, and utilities on a reimbursable basis without an advance of funds when such routine port services are furnished on a like basis to United States naval vessels at ports and naval bases of the country concerned;

(2) miscellaneous supplies such as fuel, provisions, spare parts, and general stores on a reimbursable basis without an advance of funds when a prior agreement conferring reciprocal rights on the United States and covering the reimbursement therefor has been negotiated with the country concerned; and

(3) supplies and services such as overhauling, repairs, and alterations, including the installation of equipment, when funds to cover the estimated cost thereof have been made available in advance.

SEC. 2. Payments for the supplies and services furnished pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2) of the first section of this act may be credited to current appropriations so as to be available for the same purposes as the appropriation initially charged.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill, H. R. 2317, was laid on the table.

#### JURISDICTION OVER CERTAIN HIGHWAYS IN FORT SILL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4554) to retrocede to the State of Oklahoma concurrent jurisdiction over the right-of-way for United States Highways 62 and 277 within the Fort Sill Military Reservation, Okla.

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

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that an identical Senate bill (S. 1641) which has already passed the Senate, be considered in lieu of the House bill.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

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

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That there is hereby granted to the State of Oklahoma a retrocession of jurisdiction over that part of the Fort Sill Military Reservation for which permission to use as a highway right-of-way for United States Highways 62 and 277, 80 feet in width, with necessary borrow pits, was granted to the State of Oklahoma by the Assistant Secretary of War by permit dated October 13, 1932. This retrocession of jurisdiction is granted to the extent that all laws of the State and all laws of the United States shall be applicable within the entire area

included within the said permit and the United States and the State shall exercise concurrent jurisdiction thereover.

SEC. 2. The retrocession of jurisdiction granted shall be effective upon the acceptance thereof by the Legislature of the State of Oklahoma.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill, H. R. 4554, was laid on the table.

#### TO AMEND RECREATION ACT OF JUNE 14, 1926

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1815) to amend the Recreation Act of June 14, 1926, to include other public purposes and to permit nonprofit organizations to lease public lands for certain purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the act approved June 14, 1926 (44 Stat. 741; 43 U. S. C., sec. 869), entitled "An act to authorize acquisition or use of public lands by States, counties, or municipalities for recreational purposes," is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. (a) The Secretary of the Interior upon application filed by a duly qualified applicant under section 2 of this act may, in the manner prescribed by this act, dispose of any public lands to a State, Territory, county, municipality, or other State, Territorial, or Federal instrumentality or political subdivision for any public purposes, or to a nonprofit corporation or nonprofit association for any recreational or any public purpose consistent with its articles of incorporation or other creating authority. Before the land may be disposed of under this act for a purpose other than a recreational purpose, it must be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the land is to be used for an established or definitely proposed project.

"(b) No more than 640 acres may be conveyed to any 1 grantee in any 1 calendar year.

"(c) Where the lands have been withdrawn in aid of a function of a Federal department or agency other than the Department of the Interior, or of a State, Territory, county, municipality, water district, or other local governmental subdivision or agency, the Secretary of the Interior may make disposals under this act only with the consent of such Federal department or agency, or of such State, Territory, or local governmental unit. Nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to lands in any national forest, national park, or national monument, or to any Indian lands, or lands set aside or held for the use or benefit of Indians, including lands over which jurisdiction has been transferred to the Department of the Interior by Executive order for the use of Indians. Nor shall any disposition be made under this act for any use authorized under any other law, except for a use authorized under the act of June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609; 43 U. S. C., sec. 682a), as amended.

"SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior may after due consideration as to the power value of the land, whether or not withdrawn therefor, (a) sell such land to the State, Territory, county, or other State, Territorial, or Federal instrumentality or political subdivision in which the lands are situated, or to a nearby municipal corporation in the same State or Territory, for the purpose for which the land has been classified, and conveyances of such land for historic-monument purposes under this subsection shall be made without monetary consideration, while conveyances for any other pur-



pose under this subsection shall be made at 50 percent of the appraised value of the property as determined by the Secretary; (b) lease such land to the State, Territory, county, or other State, Territorial, or Federal instrumentality or political subdivision in which the lands are situated, or to a nearby municipal corporation in the same State or Territory, for the purpose for which the land has been classified, at a reasonable annual rental, for a period up to 20 years, and, at the discretion of the Secretary, with a privilege of renewal for a like period, or (c) lease such land to a nonprofit corporation or nonprofit association at a reasonable annual rental, for a period up to 20 years, and, at the discretion of the Secretary, with a privilege of renewal for a like period. Each patent or lease so issued shall contain a reservation to the United States of all mineral deposits in the lands conveyed or leased and of the right to mine and remove the same, under applicable laws and regulations to be established by the Secretary. Each lease shall contain a provision for its termination upon a finding by the Secretary that the land has not been used by the lessee for the purpose specified in the lease for such period, not over 5 years, as may be specified in the lease, or that such land or any part thereof is being devoted to another use.

"SEC. 3. Title to lands conveyed by the Government under this act may not be transferred by the grantee or its successor except, with the consent of the Secretary of the Interior, to a transferee which would be a qualified grantee under section 2 (a) and subject to the acreage limitation contained in section 1 (b) of this act. A grantee or its successor may not change the use specified in the conveyance to another or additional use except, with the consent of the Secretary, to a use for which such grantee or its successor could obtain a conveyance under this act. If at any time after the lands are conveyed by the Government, the grantee or its successor attempts to transfer title to or control over these lands to another or the lands are devoted to a use other than that for which the lands were conveyed, without the consent of the Secretary, title to the lands shall revert to the United States.

"SEC. 4. The Secretary may authorize transfers of title or changes in use in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of this act with respect to any patent heretofore issued under any act upon application by a patentee qualified to obtain a conveyance under section 2 (a) of this act.

"SEC. 5. The act of September 30, 1890, entitled 'An act to authorize entry of the public lands by incorporated cities and towns for cemetery and park purposes,' and the act of October 17, 1940, entitled 'An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell or lease for park or recreational purposes, and to sell for cemetery purposes, certain public lands in Alaska,' are hereby repealed."

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 10, insert "The Secretary may classify public lands in Alaska for disposition under this act. Lands so classified may not be appropriated under any other public land law unless the Secretary revises such classification or authorizes the disposition of an interest in the lands under other applicable law. If, within 18 months following such classification, no application has been filed for the purpose for which the lands have been so classified, then the Secretary shall restore such lands to appropriation under the applicable public land laws."

Page 3, line 24, strike out "at 50 percent of the appraised value of the property as determined by the Secretary," and insert "at a price to be fixed by the Secretary of the

Interior through appraisal or otherwise, after taking into consideration the purpose for which the lands are to be used."

Page 5, line 15, insert "The provisions of this section, however, shall cease to be in effect as to any lands patented under this act 25 years after the issuance of patent for such lands."

Page 5, line 22, insert "If the Secretary, pursuant to such an application, authorizes such transfer or use, all reverter provisions and other limitations on transfer or use under this or any other act affecting the lands involved, shall cease to be in effect 25 years after the Secretary authorizes the transfer or use for a changed or additional purpose under the provisions of this section."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### TRANSFER OF LAND IN JOHNSON CITY, TENN.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1561) authorizing the transfer of certain property of the Veterans' Administration in Johnson City, Tenn., to the State of Tennessee.

The SPEAKER. Is their objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this bill, and also calendar No. 72, which involves the transfer of Federally-owned property to communities, without purchase by the communities, seems to be a new policy. I wonder if somebody from the committee might advise us as to what the policy of the committee is in recommending that Federal land be given to communities for specific purposes rather than having the communities purchase the property from the Government.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I yield to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The policy of the committee is that where there is no objection to it we do. In this instance, as I remember, the land from Ohio was given over to the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. That is Calendar No. 52.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Yes.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. In the case of the Johnson City property it is my understanding this will transfer 30 acres of land that the Veterans' Administration has control over, to the State of Tennessee.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. That is correct. It is to be used for an amusement park and the veterans would receive a great deal of benefit from that. It would be right next door.

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

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

Mr. EVINS. This matter, I may say to the gentleman has had the full consideration of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs. The Veterans' Administration offers no objection to the approval of this measure and the transferring of title

to this land. The tract sought to be transferred is to be used for a recreation park and also for the site of an armory. Therefore, public purposes would be utilized. In the event the tract is not developed or used for this purpose then it would be returned to the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. The only thing, I understand in other communities they will find need for a national guard building, for instance, and they will go out and buy the property on which to construct it. Here we have a couple of instances at least where, instead of going out and buying the property, Federal property is given to them.

Mr. EVINS. My State of Tennessee gave to the Federal Government a few years ago some 33,000 acres of land for use for an Air Force base. So there is constant interchange of lands for public purposes between the Federal Government and the States. This bill is sponsored by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. REECE], who represents the First District of Tennessee in which Johnson City is situated. It is my information that a similar bill was previously passed the House in another session of Congress and, as I have indicated, there is no objection by the Veterans' Administration. This land is to be used for park and recreation purposes and the veterans at that facility would gain the advantage of its use.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. The gentleman believes that in the case of these transfers it should be the policy that where the transfer is for the benefit, in this case, of the Veterans' Administration that it should be made?

Mr. EVINS. I would say to the gentleman from Wisconsin that the Veterans' Administration's interests are protected by a provision that it may be ceded back to the Federal Government if it is not used for the purposes indicated.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The Board of Managers who had been managing the Soldiers' Home transferred it to the Veterans' Administration. It was a transfer from one Government agency to another. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. EVINS] was helpful in securing the passage of the bill. The Committee on Veterans' Affairs was unanimous in voting for this measure—as was the Budget and the Veterans' Administration.

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

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.* That the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs be, and he is hereby, authorized to transfer to the State of Tennessee certain property of the Veterans' Administration situated in Johnson City, Tenn., and described as follows:

Commencing at a point located on the northwest corner of the property which will be known as corner numbered 1; thence running south two degrees no minutes west one thousand eight hundred fifty and eight-tenths feet to corner numbered 2; thence running south seventy-four degrees fifty-two minutes east six hundred and sixty-nine feet to corner numbered 3; thence running north two degrees no minutes east two thousand two hundred forty and three-tenths feet to corner numbered 4; thence running



south seventy-three degrees twenty-five minutes west two hundred fifty-two and three-tenths feet to corner numbered 5; thence running south sixteen degrees thirty-five minutes east twenty feet to corner numbered 6; thence running south seventy-three degrees twenty-five minutes west four hundred and thirty-four feet back to corner numbered 1, the origin point of this survey. This land includes approximately thirty and fifty-eight one-hundredths acres, and shall be conveyed together with all buildings, improvements thereon, and all appurtenances and utilities belonging or appertaining thereto, and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall execute and deliver in the name of the United States in its behalf any and all contracts, conveyances, or other instruments as may be necessary to effectuate the said transfer: *Provided further*, That there shall be reserved to the United States all minerals, including oil and gas, in the lands authorized for conveyance of this section.

SEC. 2. Such conveyance shall contain a provision that said property shall be used primarily for training of the National Guard and for other military purposes, and that if the State of Tennessee shall cease to use the property so conveyed for the purposes intended, then title thereto shall immediately revert to the United States, and in addition, all improvements made by the State of Tennessee during its occupancy shall vest in the United States without payment of compensation therefor.

SEC. 3. Such conveyance shall contain the further provision that whenever the Congress of the United States shall declare a state of war or other national emergency, or the President declares a state of emergency to exist, and upon the determination by the Secretary of National Defense that the property so conveyed is useful or necessary for military, air, or naval purposes, or in the interest of national defense, the United States shall have the right, without obligation to make payment of any kind, to reenter upon the property and use the same or any part thereof, including any and all improvements made by the State of Tennessee for the duration of such state of war or other national emergency and upon the cessation thereof plus 6 months said property is to revert to the State of Tennessee: *Provided, however*, That the United States shall have no obligation to restore the property in any way.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, beginning on line 7, strike out down to and including line 13, on page 2, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Approximately 30 acres of land comprising the westerly portion of the Veterans' Administration Center, the exact courses and distances of the perimeter of which shall be determined and approved by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. The State of Tennessee shall pay the cost of surveys as may be required by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs in determining the required legal description. The land."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### TRANSFER OF LAND TO CINCINNATI, OHIO

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4730) to provide for the conveyance by the United States to the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, of certain lands formerly owned by that city.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized and directed to convey to the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the following-described lots which were conveyed by the city of Cincinnati to the Government of the United States without monetary consideration by deed dated March 14, 1949: Situate in section 14, township 3, fractional range 2, State of Ohio, county of Hamilton, city of Cincinnati, and being all of lots numbered 159 and 178 of the Erkenbrecker Improvement Co.'s third subdivision as recorded in plat book 13, page 42, of the Hamilton County recorder's office.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, after line 3, insert a new section, as follows:

"SEC. 2. Such conveyance shall contain a provision that said property shall be used primarily for the purpose of providing a vehicular entrance to a playground area on a contiguous tract of land, and that, if the city of Cincinnati, Ohio shall cease to use the property so conveyed for the purposes intended, then title thereto shall immediately revert to the United States, and, in addition, all improvements made by the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, during its occupancy shall vest in the United States without payment of compensation therefor: *Provided*, That there shall be reserved to the United States all minerals, including oil and gas, in the lands authorized for conveyance by section 1."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### PREVENTION OF COLLISIONS AT SEA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2456) to amend the act of October 11, 1951, authorizing the President to proclaim regulations for preventing collisions at sea, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That rule 9 (e) of section 6 of the act of October 11, 1951 (65 Stat. 406), is amended by striking out the word "traveling" in the first line and inserting in lieu thereof the word "trawling."

SEC. 2. Rule 11 (c) of section 6 of the act of October 11, 1951 (65 Stat. 406), is amended by striking out the word "been" in the second line and inserting in lieu thereof the word "be."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### INSPECTION OF PLANTS, BOOKS, AND RECORDS OF DEFENSE CONTRACTORS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2313) to continue the effectiveness of the act of March 27, 1942, as extended, relating to the inspection and audit of plants, books, and records of defense contractors, for the duration of the national emergency proclaimed December 16, 1950, and 6 months thereafter.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the act of March 27, 1942 (56 Stat. 185, 186, ch. 199, secs. 1301-1304), as extended by subsection 1 (a) (2) of the Emergency Powers Continuation Act (Public Law 450, 82d Cong.), shall remain in full force and effect until 6 months after the termination of the national emergency proclaimed by the President on December 16, 1950 (Proc. 2914, 3 C. F. R., 71), notwithstanding any limitation by reference to war of the time during which the powers and authorizations therein granted may be exercised.

With the following committee amendments:

On line 6, following the second comma, insert "as amended."

On page 2, line 4, substitute a comma for the period and add "or until such earlier date as may be provided by the Congress by concurrent resolution or by the President."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### RETIREMENT OF CONGRESSIONAL EMPLOYEES WHO ARE PAID FROM SPECIAL FUNDS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4091) to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, so as to make the exclusion from such act of temporary employees of Congress inapplicable to such employees who are appointed at an annual rate of salary.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That so much of section 3 (c) of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, as precedes the colon therein is amended to read as follows:

"(c) The provisions of this act shall not apply to employees of the Senate or the House of Representatives whose employment is temporary or of uncertain duration unless such employees are appointed at an annual rate of salary."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MENOMINEE INDIAN TRIBE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2828) to amend the act of Congress of September 3, 1935 (49 Stat. 1085), as amended.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the act of September 3, 1935 (49 Stat. 1085), as amended, is hereby further amended to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to provide for the payment from trust funds credited to the Menominee Tribe of Indians pursuant to the determination provided by the act of September 3, 1935, of \$1,500 to each individual member of the Menominee Tribe of Indians on the Menominee tribal rolls as of December 31, 1952: *Provided*, That payments to minors and such members as are receiving welfare assistance through the social-security program or from the Menominee Tribe shall be made pursuant to regulations to be adopted by the Menominee General







83<sup>D</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 1815

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 20 (legislative day, MAY 15), 1953

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

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## AN ACT

To amend the Recreation Act of June 14, 1926, to include other public purposes and to permit nonprofit organizations to lease public lands for certain purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3 That the Act approved June 14, 1926 (44 Stat. 741; 43  
4 U. S. C., sec. 869), entitled "An Act to authorize acqui-  
5 tion or use of public lands by States, counties, or munici-  
6 palities for recreational purposes", is hereby amended to  
7 read as follows:

8       "SECTION 1. (a) The Secretary of the Interior upon  
9 application filed by a duly qualified applicant under section 2  
10 of this Act may, in the manner prescribed by this Act, dis-

1 pose of any public lands to a State, Territory, county, munici-  
2 pality, or other State, Territorial, or Federal instrumentality  
3 or political subdivision for any public purposes, or to a non-  
4 profit corporation or nonprofit association for any recreational  
5 or any public purpose consistent with its articles of incorpo-  
6 ration or other creating authority. Before the land may be  
7 disposed of under this Act for a purpose other than a  
8 recreational purpose, it must be shown to the satisfaction of  
9 the Secretary that the land is to be used for an established  
10 or definitely proposed project. The Secretary may classify  
11 public lands in Alaska for disposition under this Act. Lands  
12 so classified may not be appropriated under any other public  
13 land law unless the Secretary revises such classification or  
14 authorizes the disposition of an interest in the lands under  
15 other applicable law. If, within eighteen months following  
16 such classification, no application has been filed for the pur-  
17 pose for which the lands have been so classified, then the  
18 Secretary shall restore such lands to appropriation under the  
19 applicable public land laws.

20 “(b) No more than six hundred and forty acres may be  
21 conveyed to any one grantee in any one calendar year.

22 “(c) Where the lands have been withdrawn in aid of a  
23 function of a Federal department or agency other than the  
24 Department of the Interior, or of a State, Territory, county,  
25 municipality, water district, or other local governmental sub-



1 division or agency, the Secretary of the Interior may make  
2 disposals under this Act only with the consent of such Federal  
3 department or agency, or of such State, Territory, or local  
4 governmental unit. Nothing in this Act shall be construed  
5 to apply to lands in any national forest, national park, or  
6 national monument, or to any Indian lands, or lands set  
7 aside or held for the use or benefit of Indians, including  
8 lands over which jurisdiction has been transferred to the  
9 Department of the Interior by Executive order for the use of  
10 Indians. Nor shall any disposition be made under this Act  
11 for any use authorized under any other law, except for a use  
12 authorized under the Act of June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609;  
13 43 U. S. C., sec. 682a), as amended.

14 "SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior may after due  
15 consideration as to the power value of the land, whether or  
16 not withdrawn therefor, (a) sell such land to the State,  
17 Territory, county, or other State, Territorial, or Federal  
18 instrumentality or political subdivision in which the lands  
19 are situated, or to a nearby municipal corporation in the  
20 same State or Territory, for the purpose for which the land  
21 has been classified, and conveyances of such land for historic-  
22 monument purposes under this subsection shall be made  
23 without monetary consideration, while conveyances for any  
24 other purpose under this subsection shall be made at a  
25 price to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior through

1 appraisal or otherwise, after taking into consideration the  
2 purpose for which the lands are to be used; (b) lease such  
3 land to the State, Territory, county, or other State, Terri-  
4 torial, or Federal instrumentality or political subdivision  
5 in which the lands are situated, or to a nearby municipal  
6 corporation in the same State or Territory, for the pur-  
7 pose for which the land has been classified, at a reason-  
8 able annual rental, for a period up to twenty years, and,  
9 at the discretion of the Secretary, with a privilege of re-  
10 newal for a like period, or (c) lease such land to a non-  
11 profit corporation or nonprofit association at a reasonable  
12 annual rental, for a period up to twenty years, and, at the  
13 discretion of the Secretary, with a privilege of renewal for a  
14 like period. Each patent or lease so issued shall contain a  
15 reservation to the United States of all mineral deposits in  
16 the lands conveyed or leased and of the right to mine and  
17 remove the same, under applicable laws and regulations to be  
18 established by the Secretary. Each lease shall contain a pro-  
19 vision for its termination upon a finding by the Secretary  
20 that the land has not been used by the lessee for the purpose  
21 specified in the lease for such period, not over five years, as  
22 may be specified in the lease, or that such land or any part  
23 thereof is being devoted to another use.

24 "SEC. 3. Title to lands conveyed by the Government

1 under this Act may not be transferred by the grantee or its  
2 successor except, with the consent of the Secretary of the  
3 Interior, to a transferee which would be a qualified grantee  
4 under section 2 (a) and subject to the acreage limitation  
5 contained in section 1 (b) of this Act. A grantee or its  
6 successor may not change the use specified in the conveyance  
7 to another or additional use except, with the consent of the  
8 Secretary, to a use for which such grantee or its successor  
9 could obtain a conveyance under this Act. If at any time  
10 after the lands are conveyed by the Government, the grantee  
11 or its successor attempts to transfer title to or control over  
12 these lands to another or the lands are devoted to a use other  
13 than that for which the lands were conveyed, without the  
14 consent of the Secretary, title to the lands shall revert to the  
15 United States. The provisions of this section, however, shall  
16 cease to be in effect as to any lands patented under this Act  
17 twenty-five years after the issuance of patent for such lands.

18 "SEC. 4. The Secretary may authorize transfers of title  
19 or changes in use in accordance with the provisions of sec-  
20 tion 3 of this Act with respect to any patent heretofore issued  
21 under any Act upon application by a patentee qualified to  
22 obtain a conveyance under section 2 (a) of this Act. If  
23 the Secretary, pursuant to such an application, authorizes  
24 such transfer or use, all reverter provisions and other limita-

1 tions on transfer or use, under this or any other Act affecting  
2 the lands involved, shall cease to be in effect twenty-five  
3 years after the Secretary authorizes the transfer or use for  
4 a changed or additional purpose under the provisions of this  
5 section.

6       “SEC. 5. The Act of September 30, 1890, entitled ‘An  
7 Act to authorize entry of the public lands by incorporated  
8 cities and towns for cemetery and park purposes’, and the  
9 Act of October 17, 1940, entitled ‘An Act to authorize the  
10 Secretary of the Interior to sell or lease for park or recrea-  
11 tional purposes, and to sell for cemetery purposes, certain  
12 public lands in Alaska’, are hereby repealed.”

Passed the House of Representatives May 19, 1953.

Attest:

LYLE O. SNADER,

*Clerk.*





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## AN ACT

To amend the Recreation Act of June 14, 1926, to include other public purposes and to permit nonprofit organizations to lease public lands for certain purposes.

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MAY 20 (legislative day, MAY 15), 1953

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior  
and Insular Affairs







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued - March 31, 1954.

For actions of - March 30, 1954

83rd-2nd, No. 58

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

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**HIGHLIGHTS:** Both Houses received President's message on foreign economic policy. Both Houses completed congressional action on excise-tax reduction bill. House debated independent offices appropriation bill. Reps. Johnson, Wis., and Miller, Kans., urged temporary postponement of reduction in dairy price support program. Rep. Johnson, Wis., urged additional use of dairy products by armed forces. Sen. Humphrey recommended temporary continuation of 90% dairy price supports. Senate debated Hawaii-Alaska statehood. Sen. Aiken (for himself and Sens. Anderson and Ives) introduced and discussed bill to amend dairy price support program.

## HOUSE

1. **FOREIGN ECONOMIC POLICY.** Both Houses received the President's message on foreign economic policy (H. Doc. 360); to House Committee on Ways and Means and Senate Committee on Finance (pp. 3851-5). The message includes recommendations for a 3-year extension of the Trade Agreements Act with amendments to authorize (a) reduction of existing tariff rates on commodities selected by not more than 5% each year; (b) reduction, by not more than half over a 3-year period, of tariffs in effect on Jan. 1, 1945, on products which are not being imported or which are being imported only in negligible volume; and (c) reduction, over a 3-year period, to 50% ad valorem, or its equivalent, of any rate in excess of 50% ad valorem, or its equivalent; but with provision for withholding reductions in tariffs on products made by workers receiving wages which are substandard in the exporting country. The message also recommends customs simplification, encouragement of investment abroad, modification of the Buy American Act, termination of foreign economic aid as soon as feasible, and emphasis on technical assistance to foreign countries.

2. **TAXATION.** Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 8224, the excise-tax reduction bill (pp. 3822-30, 3855-60). This bill will now be sent to the President.

3. **INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955.** Continued debate on this bill,



H. R. 8583 (pp. 3860-96). A point of order by Rep. Andrews, to strike out the provisions requiring TVA to pay interest on Treasury investment and barring TVA control over resale rates on power, was sustained (p. 3892). Pending is an amendment by Rep. Andrews to increase TVA by \$85 million to provide for additional steam plants (pp. 3892-6).

4. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Rep. Johnson, Wis., urged increased use of dairy products by the armed forces (p. 3906).

Reps. Johnson, Wis., and Miller, Kans., recommended temporary postponement of the reduction in dairy price supports (pp. 3898-9).

5. FARM LOANS. Both Houses received from this Department a proposed bill to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act so as to provide for a variable interest rate, second mortgage security for loans under title I, and insurance of mortgages not exceeding the reasonable value of the farm; to House Agriculture Committee and Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee (pp. 3907, 3800).

Rep. Rogers, Mass., stated that changes in the interest rate under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act should be made by Congress and not by an administrative agency (pp. 3903-4).

As reported by the Banking and Currency Committee on Mar. 28, H. R. 7839, the general housing bill, includes a provision continuing the farm-housing title of the Housing Act of 1949 and authorizing \$10 million additional on or after July 1, 1954 (H. Rept. 1429).

#### SENATE

6. STATEHOOD. Continued debate on S. 49, the Hawaii-Alaska statehood bill, and agreed that, beginning Apr. 1, debate on amendments or motions shall be limited to 90 minutes and debate on the bill itself shall be limited to 1 hour (pp. 3814-22, 3830-4).

7. PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Humphrey criticized the reduction in dairy price supports and recommended a 4-month extension of 90% dairy supports in order to "permit Congress to decide the issue" (pp. 3812-4).

8. PUBLIC LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4984, to remove certain limitations on the sale or conveyance of land heretofore conveyed to Miles City, Mont., following its use for USDA research (S. Rept. 1140); and H. R. 3306, relating to reservation of mineral rights in land patented under the non-mineral laws (S. Rept. 1138) (p. 3802). The Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H. R. 1815, to amend the Recreation Act of 1926 to include other public purposes and to permit nonprofit organizations to lease public lands for certain purposes (p. D341).

9. SURPLUS COMMODITIES; FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Humphrey inserted a letter from Duckwall Bros., Inc. (fruit packers and shippers) favoring his bill, S. 3020, to expand overseas outlets for agricultural products (p. 3811).

10. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Johnson, Colo., inserted a Farmers Union local resolution favoring adequate REA appropriations (pp. 3801-2).

11. FOREIGN ECONOMIC POLICY. Sen. Bush commended the President's message on foreign economic policy (p. 3809).

12. FEES AND CHARGES. The "Daily Digest" states that the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee approved a committee resolution requesting the departments and agencies with which it deals to postpone until July 1, 1955, any increase in fees or charges pursuant to title V of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952 (p. D341).







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued April 1, 1954  
For actions of March 31, 1954  
83rd-2nd, No. 59

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee ordered reported bill increasing maximum travel and subsistence per diem allowance. House passed independent offices appropriation bill. House members debated reduction in dairy price supports.

## HOUSE

1. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 8583, rejecting several amendments to increase TVA funds (pp. 3975-4025).
2. PLANT PATENTING. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendment H. R. 5420, to amend the law relating to the patenting of plants (H. Rept. 1455)(p. 4055).
3. DAIRY PRICE SUPPORTS. Reps. Johnson, Wis., and Zablocki requested legislation to postpone the reduction in dairy supports (pp. 3971-4).  
Rep. Dawson, Utah, spoke in support of the Secretary's action in reducing dairy supports (p. 3975).
4. DISBURSING. The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7306, to make permanent the authorization for U. S. disbursing officers, for official purposes or for the convenience of Federal employees or contractors, to cash and negotiate checks and other instruments payable in U. S. and foreign currencies (H. Rept. 1457)(p. 4055).
5. SOCIAL SECURITY. Rep. Kean explained H. R. 7199, which includes a provision extending social-security benefits to farmers and additional farm workers (pp. 4029-33).

## SENATE

6. STATEHOOD. Continued debate on S. 49, the Hawaii-Alaska statehood bill (p. 3960).

7. PUBLIC LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments H. R. 1815, to amend the Recreation Act of 1926 to include other public purposes and to permit nonprofit organizations to lease public lands for certain purposes (S. Rept. 1146)(p. 3911).

The Government Operations Committee postponed indefinitely further action on S. 2432, to create a Department of Mineral Resources, and S. 901, providing for preference to former owners to purchase certain real property acquired under the reclamation laws (p. D346).

8. FORESTRY; RECLAMATION. Sen. Watkins spoke in defense of the Echo Park Dam project which would inundate some national-forest land (pp. 3961-2).

9. PRICE SUPPORTS. Sens. Anderson, Kefauver, Humphrey, and others discussed the reduction in dairy price supports, with Sens. Kefauver and Humphrey favoring a temporary extension of high supports and Sen. Anderson opposing an extension (pp. 3923-5, 3929-32, 3967-70).

10. APPROPRIATIONS. Sens. Stennis, Humphrey, and others commended the Administration for requesting substantial increases in appropriations for agricultural research and extension work and spoke in favor of increased funds for vocational education (pp. 3920-3).

Sen. Humphrey spoke against the proposed reductions in Forest Service appropriations and recommended increased funds for forestry (p. 3910).

11. TRAVEL. The Government Operations Committee "unanimously agreed" to report favorably S. 3200, to increase from \$9 to \$12 the maximum per-diem allowance for subsistence and travel expenses (p. D346).

12. DECENTRALIZATION. The Government Operations Committee indefinitely postponed further action on S. 691, to authorize decentralization of Government personnel (p. D346).

13. FARM AND FOOD PRICES. Sen. Maybank claimed that while farm prices keep going down, consumers pay more and more for food and that "this is largely caused by Secretary...Benson" (p. 3929).

14. PERSONNEL. Sen. Johnston, S. C., criticized the Administration's security-risk figures (p. 3918).

15. ECONOMIC SITUATION; FOREIGN TRADE. Sens. Malone, Anderson, and others discussed the present economic situation, including the effects of imports on the farm economy (pp. 3933-60).

16. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE. Sen. McCarran spoke in favor of his bill, S. 1708, to provide for Presidential appointment and Senate confirmation of hearing examiners, and claimed that until independence of hearing examiners can be achieved, the purposes of the Administrative Procedure Act cannot be realized (pp. 3925-8).

17. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Majority Leader Knowland stated that, if the statehood bill is completed Thurs., the Senate will recess until Mon., when the calendar will be called, to be followed by the road-authorization and lease-purchase bills (p. 3933).

COMMITTEE HEARINGS RELEASED BY GPO

18. ECONOMIC REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT, Jan. 1954. Joint Committee on the Economic Report.



AMENDING THE RECREATION ACT OF JUNE 14, 1926, TO INCLUDE OTHER PUBLIC PURPOSES AND TO PERMIT NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS TO LEASE PUBLIC LANDS FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES

MARCH 31 (legislative day, MARCH 1), 1954.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, submitted the following

## REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 1815]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1815) to amend the Recreation Act of June 14, 1926, to include other public purposes and to permit nonprofit organizations to lease public lands for certain purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

On page 2, lines 7 and 8, strike out "for a purpose other than a recreational purpose,".

On page 3, line 6, after "monument," insert the following "ornational wildlife refuge,".

On page 4, line 10, strike out "or (c)" and insert in lieu thereof the following:

(c) sell such land to a nonprofit corporation or nonprofit association, for the purpose for which the land has been classified, at a price to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior through appraisal or otherwise, after taking into consideration the purpose for which the lands are to be used, or (d).

On page 5, line 4, after "2 (a)" insert "or (c)".

On page 5, line 22, after "2 (a)" insert "or (c)".

Amend the title so as to read:

A bill to amend the Recreation Act of June 14, 1926, to include other public purposes and to permit nonprofit organizations to purchase or lease public lands for certain purposes.

### EXPLANATION OF THE BILL

The purpose of this bill is to broaden the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to sell or lease public lands to States or their political



subdivisions for recreational and other public purposes, and also to give the Secretary authority to sell or lease such lands to nonprofit organizations for such purposes.

The effects of the bill in the form in which it was passed by the House of Representatives are summarized in House Report No. 353, 83d Congress, 1st session, an extract from which is incorporated herein and made a part of this report.

#### EXTRACT FROM HOUSE REPORT NO. 353

Existing law permits the Department to sell or lease to States, counties, or municipalities isolated tracts of nonmineral public lands for recreational purposes only. H. R. 1815 would broaden that authority to include sale or lease of unreserved public lands to States, Territories, counties, municipalities, or other political subdivisions, for any public purpose and to nonprofit corporations and nonprofit associations for any recreational or other proper public purpose.

Most of the land involved in this bill consists of scattered, small tracts of little value that cannot be economically administered by the Department of the Interior. Unless the land is to be used for recreational purposes by a State or its political subdivision, disposal of the land now requires specific congressional authority. This has resulted in numerous minor bills, all requiring congressional attention. Enactment of this legislation would produce more efficient administration by the Department and eliminate congressional action on each individual tract of land to be transferred.

H. R. 1815 provides that if disposition of lands is to be made for other than recreational purposes, the Secretary of the Interior must have proof that the land will be used for an established or definitely proposed project. Lease would be made for a period not to exceed 20 years, and would be renewable at the discretion of the Secretary.

As amended by the committee, authorization is given the Secretary of the Interior to classify lands for disposition under the act; when so classified, such lands may not be appropriated under any other public-land law unless the Secretary revises such classification or authorizes the disposition of an interest under applicable law.

Provision is made for restoring such lands to appropriation under the applicable public-land laws if no application has been filed for benefits of this act within 18 months after classification.

H. R. 1815 also would amend the Recreation Act so as to eliminate duplication of certain pertinent provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934, as amended. Some of the general exchange provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act make superfluous certain provisions of the Recreation Act.

H. R. 1815 would drop the term "nonmineral" in describing the public lands subject to the act. The term is not necessary since the classification power will be adequate to insure that needed mineral lands will not be released by the Department. H. R. 1815 provides for reservation by the United States of all mineral rights.

The authorization to issue leases to nonprofit organizations is believed by the committee to be most desirable. Such organizations often have sought to lease public lands in order to establish camps and other projects, but because of his lack of authority, the Secretary heretofore has been unable to execute such leases.

#### EFFECTS OF SENATE COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

However, the bill as passed by the House contained no authority for the sale of any such lands to any nonprofit organizations. It is a curious fact that there is no provision of law under which any part of the public domain can be sold to a private nonprofit corporation or association for any purpose no matter how desirable. Yet in certain parts of the country there is very little land available for purchase other than public domain land. That is particularly true in the Territory of Alaska where 99.9 percent of the total land area is owned by the Federal Government. As a result, the Congress and its committees have found it necessary each year to consider and act upon

numerous private bills authorizing the sale of a particular tract of land to a particular nonprofit organization. Last year the Congress passed three such private bills, and there are about a dozen now pending.

Your committee has therefore amended this bill to permit the Secretary of the Interior to make such sales to nonprofit organizations without the necessity for private bills in each case.

The committee has not attempted to set any definite formula to be used by the Secretary of the Interior in setting the price to be charged on the sale of such lands. It is the feeling of the committee that in general such conveyances should be made at very reasonable prices, particularly in Alaska, in order to facilitate the passage of land into private title, in accordance with our longstanding tradition of disposing of public lands to those who can use them effectively.

Your committee has also adopted two amendments recommended by the Department of the Interior. The favorable reports of the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture and of the Bureau of the Budget are set forth below and further explain the purpose of the legislation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington 25, D. C., March 5, 1954.

HON. HUGH BUTLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,  
United States Senate, Washington 25, D. C.*

MY DEAR SENATOR BUTLER: This is in reply to the request of your committee for a report on H. R. 1815, a bill to amend the Recreation Act of June 14, 1926, to include other public purposes and to permit nonprofit organizations to lease public lands for certain purposes, which passed the House of Representatives on May 19, 1953.

I recommend that H. R. 1815 be enacted, but suggest certain amendments.

By the Recreation Act of June 14, 1926 (43 U. S. C., sec. 869), the Congress authorized the Secretary of the Interior, upon petition by the duly constituted State or county officials, to withdraw unreserved nonmineral public lands which have been classified by him as chiefly valuable for recreational purposes and which are not desired for Federal administration, and to exchange such lands with the State for an equal quantity or value of lands granted by Congress to the State, or to sell or lease such lands to States, counties, and adjacent municipalities.

In the main, H. R. 1815 would amend the Recreation Act of June 14, 1926, *supra*, so as to enlarge the authorized purposes for which the disposals may be made to "any public purposes," and so as to authorize the issuance of leases to a nonprofit corporation or nonprofit association for any recreational use or public purpose consistent with its articles of incorporation or other creating authority, for a term of not over 20 years with provision for renewal at the discretion of the Secretary. Where the disposition is to be made for purposes other than recreational, it must be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the land is to be used for an established or definitely proposed project.

The enactment of H. R. 1815 would help considerably in meeting certain specific problems in the administration of public lands. We recognize, however, the importance of making sure that lands which are better utilized in private ownership are not kept off the tax rolls by transfers to local Government agencies. In my opinion, public lands should not be disposed of to a local Government agency if such agency has only vague plans for possible utilization of the lands some time in the indefinite future. The first complete sentence on page 2 of H. R. 1815 provides that lands may be disposed of "for a purpose other than a recreational purpose" only if the land is to be used for "an established or definitely proposed project." Under this language, this Department can avoid encouraging transfers of public lands for projects which are not definitely programmed for prompt action. The Department could require the proposed beneficiary to show that it has taken such action as may be practical to secure needed local authorization for the project, to make definite plans for the type of facilities to be developed, and to make adequate funds available before title to the lands is actually transferred.



We believe that recreational projects should also be required to meet the standard of being "established or definitely proposed" and this is now our policy. Consequently, in order to avoid any possible implication that the bill is intended to change this policy, the exception to that requirement appearing in lines 7 and 8 of page 2 should be eliminated by deleting the words "for a purpose other than a recreational purpose."

In many cases, however, the need for this legislation is clear. A typical situation in which there is such need occurs where isolated tracts of Federal land occupy a key geographical position with respect to a State or local project. Federal lands lying within some existing or proposed State or local program area may be unsuited for Federal use, and yet be of great importance to the success of the State or local project. This situation arises frequently when tracts once used for military or Indian agency purposes are no longer needed for such purposes and lie within or adjacent to the lands of States, counties, or municipal corporations (including Indian municipal corporations) which are in a position to utilize the tracts in question for municipal or other public purposes. H. R. 1815 would provide for these situations. It would also authorize disposals to Federal instrumentalities.

The enactment of general legislation would make unnecessary many of the special laws which, in each session of Congress, are introduced to authorize disposal of particular tracts of land to States, counties, and municipalities for public uses other than recreational use. For want of any general authority to make such disposals under the public land laws, Congress has had the burden of giving detailed attention to each special bill. This Department, moreover, has had the double burden, first, of investigating the merits of each such special bill for a report to Congress, and, second, of determining before issuance of patent whether the applicant has complied with the requirements of the special law. The enactment of the general authority contained in H. R. 1815 to dispose of lands for public projects, whether or not recreational in character, would help reduce the load of special legislation which burdens the congressional calendar and the work of executive departments.

The authorization to issue leases to nonprofit organizations would also fill a special need. Such organizations have sought to lease public lands in order to establish camps and for other projects; but, because of its lack of authority, the Department has heretofore been unable to issue such leases.

H. R. 1815 would also recast the Recreation Act, *supra*, to eliminate duplication of the pertinent provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), as amended June 26, 1936 (49 Stat. 1976; 43 U. S. C., sec. 315). Since section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act contains general exchange provisions, such provisions may well be eliminated from the Recreation Act as superfluous. The express requirement of classification prior to disposition is also omitted, in view of the classification provisions now contained in section 7 of the Taylor Grazing Act, which would be applicable to the 1926 act, as thus amended. Since section 7 does not apply to Alaska, a classification provision for Alaska is retained. The provision will prevent the defeat of the proposed disposition of a particular tract under the Recreation Act by locations, entries, or the acquisition of other interests after such classification. The bill provides that if public lands in Alaska are classified for disposition under this act, and no application is filed within 18 months after such application, the Secretary must restore such lands to appropriation under the public land laws.

H. R. 1815 would drop the term "nonmineral" in describing the public lands subject to the Recreation Act, *supra*. The term has no real value, for two reasons. The classification power will be adequate to insure exclusion of needed mineral lands from disposition under that act. The presence of a mineral reservation clause clearly makes it unnecessary to restrict the operation of the Recreation Act to nonmineral lands.

The last section of H. R. 1815 would repeal the acts of September 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 502; 43 U. S. C., sec. 729), and October 17, 1940 (54 Stat. 1192; 48 U. S. C., sec. 363), since the disposition powers to be granted under the bill would include those granted under the two mentioned statutes to sell or lease public lands to cities or towns for park, cemetery, or recreational use.

Certain special provisions have been included to place certain important statutory limitations on disposals under the bill, which various interested groups and governmental agencies have urged be adopted.

A provision of section 1 would contain the limitation that no more than 640 acres may be conveyed to any one grantee in any 1 calendar year. This Department, however, would not convey as much as 640 acres to a grantee in a year unless a need for such amount is clearly shown.



Section 1 would also make it clear that H. R. 1815 is intended to authorize the disposal of withdrawn lands only if the Government agency having jurisdiction over the lands consents to such disposal. Another provision would wholly exclude from the operation of the bill national forests, national parks and monuments, and Indian lands.

A still further provision in section 1 would restrict the purposes for which lands may be disposed of under H. R. 1815 by providing that no disposition shall "be made under this act for any use authorized under any other law, except for a use authorized under the act of June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609; 43 U. S. C., sec. 682a), as amended." That act authorizes the disposition of small tracts of public lands for home, cabin, camp, health, convalescent, recreational, or business sites.

This section of H. R. 1815 would also require the Secretary of the Interior to take into account the possible power value of the lands whether or not they have been reserved or classified for power purposes, before authorizing any disposal of them under H. R. 1815. This provision was made at the suggestion of the Federal Power Commission.

Section 2 of H. R. 1815 would provide that land disposals thereunder should be made only upon the filing of an application for the land by a qualified purchaser or lessee. Section 2 also provides that the lands shall be sold at a price to be fixed by the Secretary through appraisal or otherwise after taking into consideration the purpose for which the lands are to be used. This conforms to the terms of the present Recreation Act, *supra*, as interpreted by applicable regulations (43 C. F. R. 254.5 (a)).

In view of the fact that a purchaser of public lands under H. R. 1815 would often not be required to pay the full value of the lands, a provision like that in the bill for reverter of the lands to the United States in the event the grantee attempts to alienate them or to divert them to a use other than that for which they have been granted seems fully justified. Section 3 of H. R. 1815 would substitute a new reverter clause for the one now contained in the Recreation Act, *supra*, to safeguard the use of the land conveyed without the rigidity of the existing reverter clause, which permanently restricts the lands conveyed to a single use and is difficult and expensive to administer. The Department could, under this provision, permit other uses of the lands or transfers of title thereto, where such action would be in the public interest and promote beneficial utilization of the lands.

Finally, section 4 would permit past grantees under the Recreation Act, *supra*, or under other public land laws, to take advantage of the more flexible provisions described in the preceding paragraph. Twenty-five years after the issuance of a patent under section 3 of H. R. 1815, if enacted, or after a transfer or change of use is authorized under section 4 of the bill in favor of an applicant qualified under section 2 (a), the conditions in the patent and the provision for reversion would become ineffective.

The enactment of this measure should help promote maximum utilization and development of the public lands and the resources on such lands. I would recommend, however, the adoption of two amendments. One is to exclude national wildlife refuges from the bill. These have the same degree of permanency as national forests, national parks, and other areas excluded from the bill. The other amendment would strengthen the "established project" standard in subsection 1 (a) of the bill. These amendments could be made:

- (1) By striking out the following words on lines 7 and 8 of page 2 of the bill: "for a purpose other than a recreational purpose.";
- (2) By inserting on page 3, line 6, after the word "monument", the following language: "national wildlife refuge."

I note that your committee is considering a proposed amendment to H. R. 1815 to permit the sale of lands to a nonprofit corporation or association. It seems appropriate to indicate at this time that this Department believes such an amendment would be of distinct advantage in promoting maximum utilization of the public lands.

Because of the urgency of your request for our views, this letter is being forwarded without prior advice from the Bureau of the Budget. Consequently, we are unable to inform you of the relationship of our views to the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

ORME LEWIS,  
*Assistant Secretary of the Interior.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
Washington 25, D. C., August 18, 1953.

HON. HUGH BUTLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,*  
*United States Senate.*

DEAR SENATOR BUTLER: This is in reply to your request of May 21 for a report on H. R. 1815, a bill to amend the Recreation Act of June 14, 1926, to include other public purposes and to permit nonprofit organizations to lease public lands for certain purposes.

The bill would broaden the application of the act of June 14, 1926, by permitting the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of any public lands to a State, Territory, Federal instrumentality, or political subdivision for any public purposes or to a nonprofit corporation or nonprofit association for any recreational or any public purpose consistent with its articles of incorporation or other creating authority, under certain specified conditions. It also would authorize the classification and disposition of public lands in Alaska.

The interest of this Department in several hundred thousand acres of public land withdrawn for departmental research projects, administrative uses, and other purposes would be adequately protected by the provision in section 1 (c) which requires the consent of the Federal department or agency to disposal of lands withdrawn in the aid of a function of such department or agency. The bill would not apply to lands in national forests.

This Department has no objection to the enactment of H. R. 1815.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that, from the standpoint of the program of the President, there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

TRUE D. MORSE,  
*Under Secretary.*

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,  
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,  
Washington 25, D. C., July 20, 1953.

HON. HUGH BUTLER,  
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,*  
*Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Reference is made to your request for the views of this office with respect to H. R. 1815, to amend the Recreation Act of June 14, 1926, to include other public purposes and to permit nonprofit organizations to lease public lands for certain purposes, which passed the House of Representatives on May 19, 1953.

The measure would broaden the scope of the Recreation Act which authorizes the sale or lease of public lands to States or their political subdivisions for recreational uses. This authority would be enlarged to include sale or lease of public lands to States, Territories, municipalities, and other political subdivisions for any public purpose and to lease such lands to nonprofit corporations and nonprofit associations for recreational or other public purpose.

This office would have no objection to the enactment of this bill.

Sincerely yours,

ROWLAND HUGHES,  
*Assistant Director.*

#### 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, H. R. 1815, as reported are shown as follows (existing law is set forth in the lefthand column and proposed changes in existing law are set forth in the righthand column):



## EXISTING LAW

(44 Stat. 741; 43 U. S. C., sec. 869)

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in his discretion, to withhold from all forms of appropriation unreserved nonmineral public lands, which have been classified by him as chiefly valuable for recreational purposes and are not desired for Federal administration, but only after a petition requesting such withdrawal has been signed and filed by the duly constituted authorities of the States or of the county or counties within which the lands are located, and to accept title on behalf of the United States from any States in and to lands granted by Congress to such State, and in exchange therefor to patent to such State an equal quantity or value of surveyed land so withheld and classified, any patent so issued to contain a reservation to the United States of all mineral deposits in the land conveyed and of the right to mine and remove same, under regulations to be established by the Secretary, and a provision for reversion of title to the United States upon a finding by the Secretary of the Interior that for a period of five consecutive years such land has not been used by the State for park or recreational purposes, or that such land or any part thereof is being devoted to other use: *Provided*, That lands so withheld and classified may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, be also held subject to purchase and may be purchased by the State or county in which the lands are situated, or by an adjacent municipality in the same State, at a price to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, through appraisal or otherwise, subject to the same reservation of mineral deposits and the same provision for reversion of title as are prescribed for conveyances to the States in consummation of exchanges authorized, or be held subject to lease and may be leased to such States, counties, or municipalities for recreational use at a reasonable annual rental for a period of twenty years, with privilege of renewal for a like period. And the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make all necessary rules and regulations for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this section into effect: *Provided, further*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall for each year make a report to Congress giving in detail a list of lands exchanged under the provisions of this section.

## PROPOSED LAW

SECTION 1. (a) The Secretary of the Interior upon application filed by a duly qualified applicant under section 2 of this Act may, in the manner prescribed by this Act, dispose of any public lands to a State, Territory, county, municipality, or other State, Territorial, or Federal instrumentality or political subdivision for any public purposes, or to a nonprofit corporation or nonprofit association for any recreational or any public purpose consistent with its articles of incorporation or other creating authority. Before the land may be disposed of under this Act it must be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the land is to be used for an established or definitely proposed project. The Secretary may classify public lands in Alaska for disposition under this Act. Lands so classified may not be appropriated under any other public land law unless the Secretary revises such classification or authorizes the disposition of an interest in the lands under other applicable law. If, within eighteen months following such classification, no application has been filed for the purpose for which the lands have been so classified, then the Secretary shall restore such lands to appropriation under the applicable public land laws.

(b) No more than 640 acres may be conveyed to any one grantee in any one calendar year.

(c) Where the lands have been withdrawn in aid of a function of a Federal department or agency other than the Department of the Interior, or of a State, Territory, county, municipality, water district, or other local governmental subdivision or agency, the Secretary of the Interior may make disposals under this Act only with the consent of such Federal department or agency, or of such State, Territory, or local governmental unit. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to apply to lands in any national forest, national park, or national monument, or national wildlife refuge, or to any Indian lands, or lands set aside or held for the use or benefit of Indians, including lands over which jurisdiction has been transferred to the Department of the Interior by Executive order for the use of Indians. Nor shall any disposition be made under this Act for any use authorized under any other law, except for a use authorized under the Act of June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609; 43 U. S. C., sec. 682a), as amended.



## EXISTING LAW

## PROPOSED LAW

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior may after due consideration as to the power value of the land, whether or not withdrawn therefor, (a) sell such land to the State, Territory, county, or other State, Territorial, or Federal instrumentality or political subdivision in which the lands are situated, or to a nearby municipal corporation in the same State or Territory, for the purpose for which the land has been classified, and conveyances of such land for historic-monument purposes under this subsection shall be made without monetary consideration, while conveyances for any other purpose under this subsection shall be made at a price to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior through appraisal or otherwise, after taking into consideration the purpose for which the lands are to be used; (b) lease such land to the State, Territory, county, or other State, Territorial, or Federal instrumentality or political subdivision in which the lands are situated, or to a nearby municipal corporation in the same State or Territory, for the purpose for which the land has been classified, at a reasonable annual rental, for a period up to twenty years, and, at the discretion of the Secretary, with a privilege of renewal for a like period, (c) sell such land to a nonprofit corporation or nonprofit association, for the purpose for which the land has been classified, at a price to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior through appraisal or otherwise, after taking into consideration the purpose for which the lands are to be used, or (d) lease such land to a nonprofit corporation or nonprofit association at a reasonable annual rental, for a period up to twenty years, and, at the discretion of the Secretary, with a privilege of renewal for a like period. Each patent or lease so issued shall contain a reservation to the United States of all mineral deposits in the lands conveyed or leased and of the right to mine and remove the same, under applicable laws and regulations to be established by the Secretary. Each lease shall contain a provision for its termination upon a finding by the Secretary that the land has not been used by the lessee for the purpose specified in the lease for such period, not over five years, as may be specified in the lease, or that such land or any part thereof is being devoted to another use.

SEC. 3. Title to lands conveyed by the Government under this Act may not be transferred by the grantee or its successor except, with the consent of the Secretary of the Interior, to a transferee which would be a qualified grantee under

## EXISTING LAW

Act of September 30, 1890

(26 Stat. 502)

That incorporated cities and towns shall have the right under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, to purchase for cemetery and park purposes not exceeding one-quarter section of public lands not reserved for public use, such lands to be within three miles of such cities or towns: *Provided*, That when such city or town is situated within a mining district, the land proposed to be taken under this Act shall be considered as mineral lands, and patent to such land shall not authorize such city or town to extract mineral therefrom, but all such mineral shall be reserved to the United States, and such reservation shall be entered in such patent.

## PROPOSED LAW

section 2 (a) or (c) and subject to the acreage limitation contained in section 1 (b) of this Act. A grantee or its successor may not change the use specified in the conveyance to another or additional use except, with the consent of the Secretary, to a use for which such grantee or its successor could obtain a conveyance under this Act. If at any time after the lands are conveyed by the Government, the grantee or its successor attempts to transfer title to or control over these lands to another or the lands are devoted to a use other than that for which the lands were conveyed, without the consent of the Secretary, title to the lands shall revert to the United States. The provisions of this section, however, shall cease to be in effect as to any lands patented under this Act twenty-five years after the issuance of patent for such lands.

SEC. 4. The Secretary may authorize transfers of title or changes in use in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of this Act with respect to any patent heretofore issued under any Act upon application by a patentee qualified to obtain a conveyance under section 2 (a) or (c) of this Act. If the Secretary, pursuant to such an application, authorizes such transfer or use, all reverter provisions and other limitations on transfer or use under this or any other Act affecting the lands involved, shall cease to be in effect twenty-five years after the Secretary authorizes the transfer or use for a changed or additional purpose under the provisions of this section.

SEC. 5. The Act of September 30, 1890, entitled "An Act to authorize entry of the public lands by incorporated cities and towns for cemetery and park purposes", and the Act of October 17, 1940, entitled "An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell or lease for park or recreational purposes, and to sell for cemetery purposes, certain public lands in Alaska", are hereby repealed.

## EXISTING LAW

Act of October 17, 1940

(54 Stat. 1192)

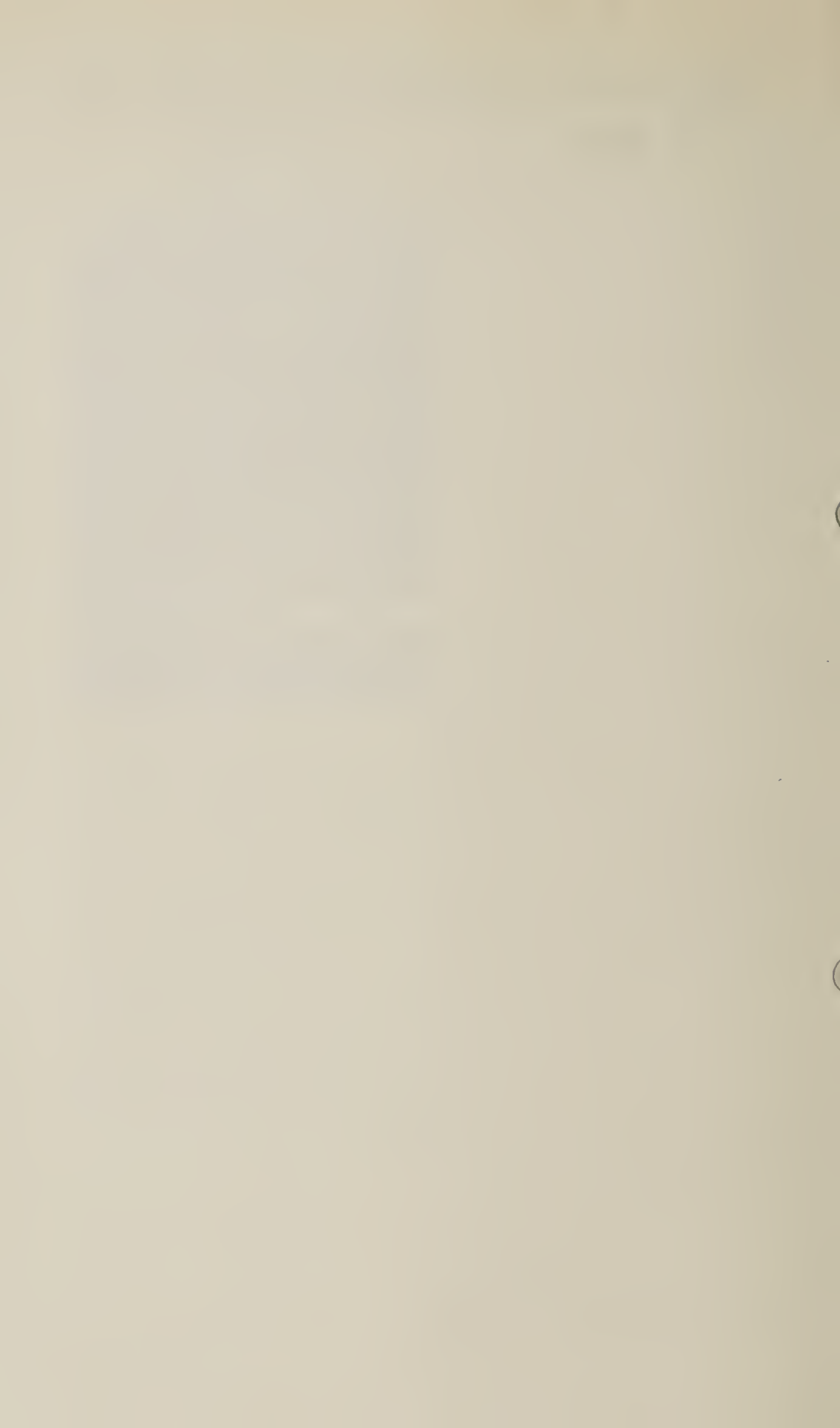
## PROPOSED LAW

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to appraise and sell, or to lease, to any incorporated city or town in Alaska, for park or recreational purposes, not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres of vacant and unreserved public lands in the Territory, which, in his opinion, are reasonably accessible to such city or town, and to appraise and sell to any such city or town, for cemetery purposes, not to exceed eighty acres of such land: *Provided*, That each patent issued under the provisions of this Act shall contain a reservation to the United States of the coal and other mineral deposits in the land conveyed, together with the right to prospect for, mine, and remove the same, under rules and regulations issued by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 2. From and after the date of enactment of this Act, the Act of September 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 502), shall not apply to the Territory of Alaska.







Calendar No. 1146

83<sup>D</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 1815

[Report No. 1146]

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 20 (legislative day, MAY 15), 1953

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

MARCH 31 (legislative day, MARCH 1), 1954

Reported by Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

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## AN ACT

To amend the Recreation Act of June 14, 1926, to include other public purposes and to permit nonprofit organizations to lease public lands for certain purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That the Act approved June 14, 1926 (44 Stat. 741; 43  
4       U. S. C., sec. 869), entitled "An Act to authorize acqui-  
5       sition or use of public lands by States, counties, or munic-  
6       ipalities for recreational purposes", is hereby amended to  
7       read as follows:

8       "SECTION 1. (a) The Secretary of the Interior upon  
9       application filed by a duly qualified applicant under section 2



1 of this Act may, in the manner prescribed by this Act, dis-  
2 pose of any public lands to a State, Territory, county, munici-  
3 pality, or other State, Territorial, or Federal instrumentality  
4 or political subdivision for any public purposes, or to a non-  
5 profit corporation or nonprofit association for any recreational  
6 or any public purpose consistent with its articles of incorpo-  
7 ration or other creating authority. Before the land may be  
8 disposed of under this Act ~~for a purpose other than a~~  
9 ~~recreational purpose~~, it must be shown to the satisfaction of  
10 the Secretary that the land is to be used for an established  
11 or definitely proposed project. The Secretary may classify  
12 public lands in Alaska for disposition under this Act. Lands  
13 so classified may not be appropriated under any other public  
14 land law unless the Secretary revises such classification or  
15 authorizes the disposition of an interest in the lands under  
16 other applicable law. If, within eighteen months following  
17 such classification, no application has been filed for the pur-  
18 pose for which the lands have been so classified, then the  
19 Secretary shall restore such lands to appropriation under the  
20 applicable public land laws.

21 (b) No more than six hundred and forty acres may be  
22 conveyed to any one grantee in any one calendar year.

23 (c) Where the lands have been withdrawn in aid of a  
24 function of a Federal department or agency other than the  
25 Department of the Interior, or of a State, Territory, county,

1 municipality, water district, or other local governmental sub-  
2 division or agency, the Secretary of the Interior may make  
3 disposals under this Act only with the consent of such Federal  
4 department or agency, or of such State, Territory, or local  
5 governmental unit. Nothing in this Act shall be construed  
6 to apply to lands in any national forest, national park, or  
7 national monument, or *national wildlife refuge*, or to any  
8 Indian lands, or lands set aside or held for the use or benefit  
9 of Indians, including lands over which jurisdiction has been  
10 transferred to the Department of the Interior by Executive  
11 order for the use of Indians. Nor shall any disposition be  
12 made under this Act for any use authorized under any other  
13 law, except for a use authorized under the Act of June 1,  
14 1938 (52 Stat. 609; 43 U. S. C., sec. 682a), as amended.

15 "SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior may after due  
16 consideration as to the power value of the land, whether or  
17 not withdrawn therefor, (a) sell such land to the State,  
18 Territory, county, or other State, Territorial, or Federal  
19 instrumentality or political subdivision in which the lands  
20 are situated, or to a nearby municipal corporation in the  
21 same State or Territory, for the purpose for which the land  
22 has been classified, and conveyances of such land for historic-  
23 monument purposes under this subsection shall be made  
24 without monetary consideration, while conveyances for any  
25 other purpose under this subsection shall be made at a

1 price to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior through  
2 appraisal or otherwise, after taking into consideration the  
3 purpose for which the lands are to be used; (b) lease such  
4 land to the State, Territory, county, or other State, Terri-  
5 torial, or Federal instrumentality or political subdivision  
6 in which the lands are situated, or to a nearby municipal  
7 corporation in the same State or Territory, for the pur-  
8 pose for which the land has been classified, at a reason-  
9 able annual rental, for a period up to twenty years, and,  
10 at the discretion of the Secretary, with a privilege of re-  
11 newal for a like period, ~~or (c)~~ *(c) sell such land to a non-*  
12 *profit corporation or nonprofit association, for the purpose*  
13 *for which the land has been classified, at a price to be fixed*  
14 *by the Secretary of the Interior through appraisal or other-*  
15 *wise, after taking into consideration the purpose for which the*  
16 *lands are to be used, or (d) lease such land to a non-*  
17 *profit corporation or nonprofit association at a reasonable*  
18 *annual rental, for a period up to twenty years, and, at the*  
19 *discretion of the Secretary, with a privilege of renewal for a*  
20 *like period. Each patent or lease so issued shall contain a*  
21 *reservation to the United States of all mineral deposits in*  
22 *the lands conveyed or leased and of the right to mine and*  
23 *remove the same, under applicable laws and regulations to be*  
24 *established by the Secretary. Each lease shall contain a pro-*  
25 *vision for its termination upon a finding by the Secretary*



1 that the land has not been used by the lessee for the purpose  
2 specified in the lease for such period, not over five years, as  
3 may be specified in the lease, or that such land or any part  
4 thereof is being devoted to another use.

5 "SEC. 3. Title to lands conveyed by the Government  
6 under this Act may not be transferred by the grantee or its  
7 successor except, with the consent of the Secretary of the  
8 Interior, to a transferee which would be a qualified grantee  
9 under section 2 (a) *or* (c) and subject to the acreage limita-  
10 tion contained in section 1 (b) of this Act. A grantee or its  
11 successor may not change the use specified in the conveyance  
12 to another or additional use except, with the consent of the  
13 Secretary, to a use for which such grantee or its successor  
14 could obtain a conveyance under this Act. If at any time  
15 after the lands are conveyed by the Government, the grantee  
16 or its successor attempts to transfer title to or control over  
17 these lands to another or the lands are devoted to a use other  
18 than that for which the lands were conveyed, without the  
19 consent of the Secretary, title to the lands shall revert to the  
20 United States. The provisions of this section, however, shall  
21 cease to be in effect as to any lands patented under this Act  
22 twenty-five years after the issuance of patent for such lands.

23 "SEC. 4. The Secretary may authorize transfers of title  
24 or changes in use in accordance with the provisions of section  
25 3 of this Act with respect to any patent heretofore issued

1 under any Act upon application by a patentee qualified to  
2 obtain a conveyance under section 2 (a) *or* (c) of this Act.  
3 If the Secretary, pursuant to such an application, authorizes  
4 such transfer or use, all reverter provisions and other limita-  
5 tions on transfer or use, under this or any other Act affecting  
6 the lands involved, shall cease to be in effect twenty-five  
7 years after the Secretary authorizes the transfer or use for  
8 a changed or additional purpose under the provisions of this  
9 section.

10 "SEC. 5. The Act of September 30, 1890, entitled 'An  
11 Act to authorize entry of the public lands by incorporated  
12 cities and towns for cemetery and park purposes', and the  
13 Act of October 17, 1940, entitled 'An Act to authorize the  
14 Secretary of the Interior to sell or lease for park or recrea-  
15 tional purposes, and to sell for cemetery purposes, certain  
16 public lands in Alaska', are hereby repealed."

Amend the title so as to read: "An Act to amend the  
Recreation Act of June 14, 1926, to include other public  
purposes and to permit nonprofit organizations to purchase  
or lease public lands for certain purposes."

Passed the House of Representatives May 19, 1953.

Attest:

LYLE O. SNADER,

*Clerk.*





83<sup>d</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>d</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 1815

[Report No. 1146]

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## AN ACT

To amend the Recreation Act of June 14, 1926, to include other public purposes and to permit nonprofit organizations to lease public lands for certain purposes.

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MAY 20 (legislative day, MAY 15), 1953

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior  
and Insular Affairs

MARCH 31 (legislative day, MARCH 1), 1954

Reported with amendments







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued April 21, 1954  
For actions of April 20, 1954  
83rd-2nd, No. 72

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed buildings lease-purchase bill. Senate debated Carlson personnel bill and wool bill. Senate committee reported third supplemental appropriation bill. Senate committee voted to report bills to distribute CCC seeds to land agencies and to increase tobacco-excess penalties. Sen. Young defended high price supports.

## SENATE

1. BUILDINGS. Passed, 47-30, with amendments H. R. 6342, to authorize GSA to enter into lease-purchase agreements for construction of public buildings. Senate conferees were appointed. (pp. 5013-28.)
2. PERSONNEL. Began debate on S. 2665, the Government employees' fringe benefits bill. Agreed to all committee amendments except the one relating to the number of super-grade positions. Action on this amendment was postponed at the request of Sen. Byrd. (pp. 5028, 5032-3.)
3. WOOL PRICE SUPPORTS. Began debate on S. 2911, to provide additional authority for wool price supports, etc. (pp. 5029-34).
4. THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 8481 (S. Rept. 1216)(p. 5005). Sen. Bridges gave notice of an amendment to provide \$15,000,000 additional under the Agricultural Conservation Program for emergency wind control measures (p.5006).
5. SEEDS; TOBACCO. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) with amendment S. 2987, to provide for transfer of surplus CCC seeds to Forest Service and BLM, and without amendment S. 3050, to increase the penalty on excess marketing of tobacco (p. D429).
6. PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Young defended high price supports and the effectiveness of production controls and inserted a letter from the Under Secretary on this subject (pp. 5010-13).
7. SUGAR. Sen. Aiken said opposition to the International Sugar Agreement has been found to be applicable to the U. S. Sugar Act, not the Agreement (p. 5034).
8. PUBLIC LANDS. Sen. Butler, Nebr., reported additional amendments from the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee to H. R. 1815, to amend the Recreation Act of 1926 regarding use of public lands (p. 5005).

BILLS INTRODUCED

9. POULTRY; TAXATION. S. 3331, by Sen. Upton, to amend the Internal Revenue Code to include as property used in trade or business poultry held for breeding purposes; to Finance Committee (p. 5005).
10. TRADE AGREEMENTS. H. R. 8860 (see Digest 70) extends the President's authority to enter into reciprocal trade agreements from June 12, 1954, through June 30, 1957. It prohibits agreements (1) increasing the duty for any article to a rate more than 50% above the 1945 rate, (2) transferring any article between the dutiable and free lists, (3) decreasing the rate on any article more than 50% below the 1945 rate, or (4) decreasing the rate for any article more than certain alternative limits, in order to carry out an agreement entered into on or after June 12, 1954. It empowers the President to terminate a proclamation at any time in whole or in part.

ITEM IN APPENDIX

11. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Rep. Wagen, Calif., inserted a Calif. Legislature resolution favoring distribution of surplus dairy products to the armed forces, public institutions, the needy, and for school lunches (p. A2943).

COMMITTEE HEARINGS RELEASED BY GPO

12. AIR FORCE APPROPRIATIONS, 1955. H. Appropriations Committee.

COMMITTEE HEARING ANNOUNCEMENTS: Overall farm-program proposals, S. Agriculture (Secretary to testify), Apr. 21. Emergency farm loans, S. Agriculture (Scott, MacLeaish, and Smith to testify), Apr. 23. Surplus disposal bills, H. Agriculture (Davis to testify), Apr. 27. Overall farm-program proposals, H. Agriculture (Secretary to testify), May 5 and 6.



# H. R. 1815

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 20 (legislative day, APRIL 14), 1954

Ordered to be printed

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## ADDITIONAL AMENDMENT

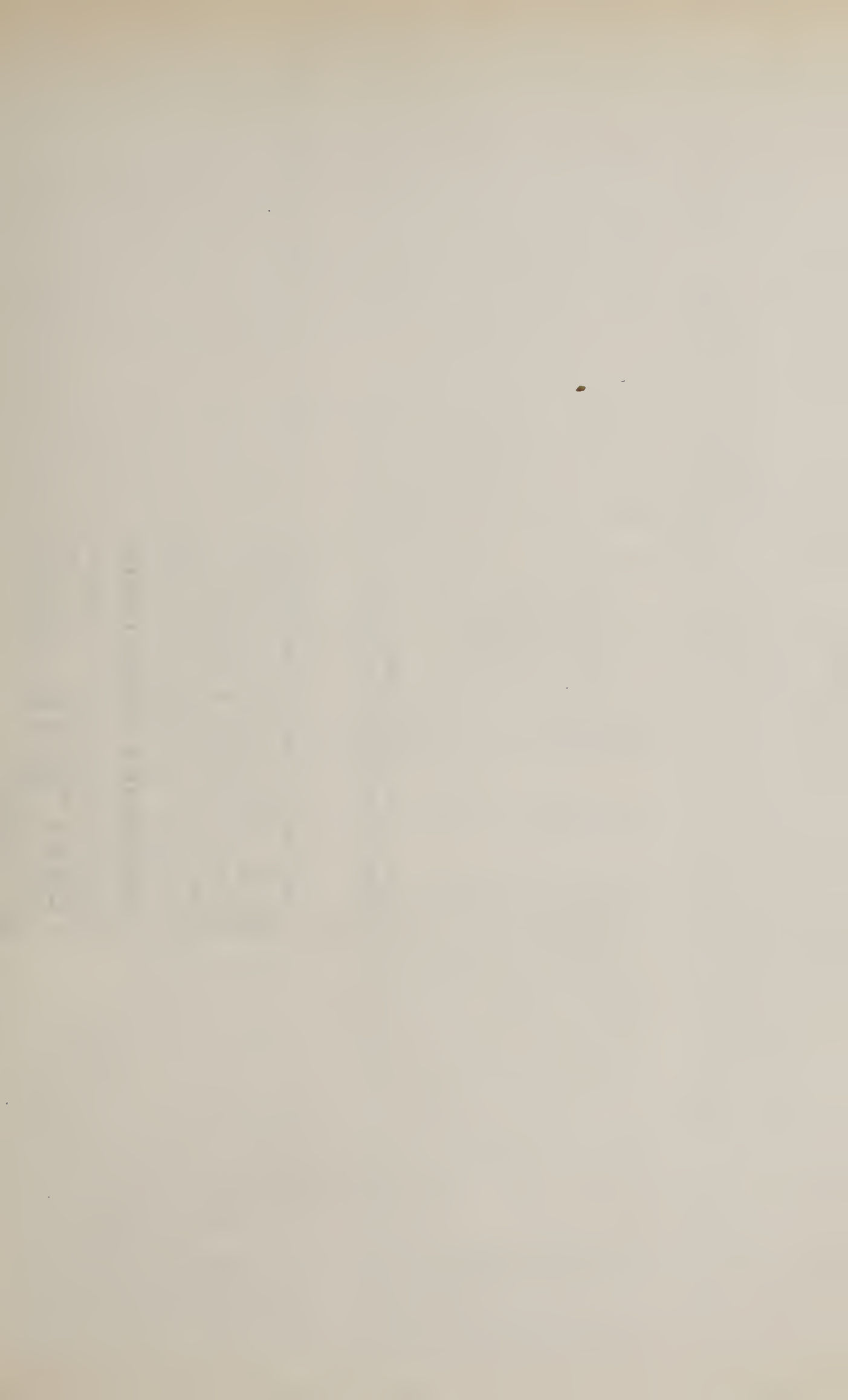
Reported by Mr. Butler of Nebraska, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to the bill (H. R. 1815) to amend the Recreation Act of June 14, 1926, to include other public purposes and to permit nonprofit organizations to lease public lands for certain purposes, viz: On page 3, between lines 14 and 15, insert the following:

1       (d) (1) No disposition to a nonprofit corporation or  
2 nonprofit association under the provisions of this Act, which  
3 involves a sale of land with an estimated value of \$5,000  
4 or more, or a lease of land with an estimated annual rental  
5 value of \$5,000 or more, shall be made until the Secretary  
6 of the Interior has (A) if the Congress is in session, made  
7 a report with respect to such proposed disposition to the  
8 Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the Senate  
9 and of the House of Representatives and such report is  
10 before such committees for 14 calendar days without either



1 such committee adopting a resolution disapproving such  
2 disposition, or (B) if the Congress is not in session, mailed  
3 a report with respect to such proposed disposition to the  
4 District of Columbia office of each member of such com-  
5 mittees and 14 days have elapsed since the date of such  
6 mailing without any such member disapproving such dis-  
7 position. In the event such a resolution is adopted such  
8 disposition shall not be made until the committee adopting  
9 such resolution agrees to such disposition, or in the event of  
10 disapproval by one or more such members as provided for  
11 above such disposition shall not be made until the Secretary  
12 of the Interior has received the approval of the chairman and  
13 ranking minority member of the committee whose member  
14 expressed such disapproval. A recital in any instrument  
15 of conveyance or lease to the effect that the provisions of  
16 this paragraph have been complied with or that the con-  
17 veyance or lease is not affected by such provisions shall be  
18 held to be conclusive evidence thereof.

19 (2) The Secretary of the Interior shall make quarterly  
20 reports to such committees listing any such dispositions which  
21 involve a sale of land with an estimated value of less than  
22 \$5,000, or a lease of land with an estimated annual rental  
23 value of less than \$5,000.



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**ADDITIONAL AMENDMENT**

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Reported by Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to the bill (H. R. 1815) to amend the Recreation Act of June 14, 1926, to include other public purposes and to permit nonprofit organizations to lease public lands for certain purposes.

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APRIL 20 (legislative day, APRIL 14), 1954

Ordered to be printed



ator JOHN W. BRICKER, of Ohio, and many other Senators, including the Honorable PRICE DANIEL, but no favorable or satisfactory action has so far been taken thereon; and

Whereas it is evident that under the decisions, treaties, and agreements mentioned above the rights and powers of the sovereign States and the constitutional rights and liberties of the people of the United States have already been violated and are in great danger of further encroachment and possible destruction by unwarranted and injudicious exercise of the so-called treaty-making power; and that this danger is enhanced by the multitude of treaties, conventions, and international compacts and agreements which have been and probably will be proposed by the United Nations and other international associations: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate of the State of Texas (the House of Representatives concurring):*

SECTION 1. That the Legislature of the State of Texas hereby petitions the Congress of the United States that during its present session it submit to the States for ratification a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the purpose of limiting the treaty-making power so that, if ratified by the States (1) no provision of a treaty or other international compact or agreement which conflicts with the Constitution of the United States shall have any force or effect; (2) no international compact or agreement which has not been concurred in by the Senate, as provided in article II of the Constitution, shall be, or have the dignity or legal effect of, a treaty under article VI of the Constitution; (3) no treaty or other international compact or agreement shall be effective as internal law within the United States except to the extent it may be made so by an act of Congress enacted to enforce or implement the same; (4) no treaty shall be concurred in by the Senate except by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of a quorum of the Senate, on which the yeas and nays shall be entered on the Journal; and (5) the Constitution shall not be in any way or to any extent altered or amended except by one of the methods provided in article V thereof.

SEC. 2. Promptly after the passage of this resolution the secretary of the senate shall transmit a certified copy of this resolution to each of the following:

(a) The Vice President and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States; and

(b) The members of the Texas delegation in the Congress of the United States.

BEN RAMSEY,  
*President of the Senate.*  
REUBEN E. SENTERFIT,  
*Speaker of the House.*

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. BRIDGES, from the Committee on Appropriations:

H. R. 8481. A bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 1216).

By Mr. BUTLER, of Nebraska, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

S. 1301. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Lucy Yarlott Othermedicine; without amendment (Rept. No. 1217);

S. 2670. A bill to provide for the termination of Federal supervision over the property of certain tribes, bands, and colonies of Indians in the State of Utah and the individual members thereof, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 1218); and

S. 2742. A bill to amend the act of August 21, 1951, relating to certain payments out of Ute Indian tribal funds; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1219).

#### AMENDMENT OF RECREATION ACT, 1926—ADDITIONAL AMENDMENTS

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, reported additional amendments to the bill (H. R. 1815) to amend the Recreation Act of June 14, 1926, to include other public purposes and to permit nonprofit organizations to lease public lands for certain purposes, which were ordered to be printed.

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. MURRAY:

S. 3326. A bill for the relief of P. H. McConnell; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARLSON:

S. 3327. A bill for the relief of Rev. Lorenzo Rodriguez Blanco and Rev. Alejandro Negrodo Lazaro; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNG:

S. 3328. A bill for the relief of Ermanna Leeb; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CASE (by request):

S. 3329. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Police and Firemen's Salary Act of 1953 to correct certain inequities; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BARRETT:

S. 3330. A bill for the relief of Shafick E. Alfi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. UPTON:

S. 3331. A bill to amend section 117 (j) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code to include as property used in the trade or business poultry held for breeding purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

#### CONSTRUCTION OF HIGHWAYS—CORRECTION IN ENROLLMENT OF BILL

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, I submit a concurrent resolution for the purpose of correcting the spelling of one word in the Federal-aid highway bill which was recently passed. I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—and I shall not object—this is a resolution to change the word "than" to "then." I have discussed the question with the minority leader. It is purely a typographical error which should be corrected.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, as I understand, the resolution is for the purpose of correcting a typographical error.

Mr. CASE. That is correct. The bill referred to funds "then appropriated," but the printer made it read "than appropriated."

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PAYNE in the chair). Is there objection to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 78) was considered and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That in the enrollment of the bill (H. R. 8127) to amend and supplement the Federal-Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355), as amended and supplemented, to authorize appropriations for continuing the construction of highways, and for other purposes, the Clerk of the House is authorized and directed to make the following correction:*

In section 22 (a) of the bill in the last sentence, strike out the word "than" and insert in lieu thereof the word "then."

#### INITIATION OF STEPS TO BRING BEFORE UNITED NATIONS THE THREAT TO PEACE CAUSED BY INDOCHINA WAR

Mr. GILLETTE. Mr. President, I submit for appropriate reference a resolution which, if adopted, will constitute a request by the United States Senate that the President "promptly initiate steps to bring before the United Nations the threat to international peace and security arising from the war in the Associated States of Indochina" and that he also take such further steps as are proper to bring into action the provisions of chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, which relates to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace, and acts of aggression.

Mr. President, it is astonishing, it is almost beyond belief, that in all the discussions and debate, in all the public statements and appearances before committees of Congress by high Government officials, relative to the war in Indochina, there has not been any but the most indirect and cursory mention of the United Nations; there has not been any reported consideration of the role of the United Nations with respect to this threat to world peace; there has not been any indication of any intention to make use of the machinery of the United Nations to restore and maintain international peace and security in Indochina. This is the most extraordinary and inexplicable omission I have seen in years.

The first purpose of the United Nations, as set forth in article 1 of the charter, is "to maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace," and so forth.

Article 2 of the charter prescribes the seven principles which the members of the United Nations are to follow, the second of which reads:

All members, in order to insure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfill in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present charter.

The seventh principle under article 2 is of particular significance in relation to the Indochina crisis. Its first clause reads:

Nothing contained in the present charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the members to submit such matters to settlement under the present charter.

I call the Senate's attention, however, to the second clause, which reads:



But this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under chapter VII.

Chapter VII, of course, governs action by the United Nations "with respect to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace, and acts of aggression."

Mr. President, if the war in Indochina at one time was a matter "essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state," that time has long since passed. If the war in Indochina at one time did not constitute a threat to international peace and security, that time has also long since passed.

The war in Indochina has become the most critical threat to international peace and security now facing the nations of the world. Its development, intensification, and prolongation have made it the matter of the deepest concern for the governments of all the major, and most of the lesser, powers on earth.

I need not detail here the manifold evidence of the international character of this war or of the worldwide concern over the threat it constitutes to peace; this evidence has been available to every newspaper reader every day for months.

This war will ultimately have to come before the United Nations. I propose, in the resolution, that the United States take the initiative in bringing it before the United Nations. I propose that the United States do this in conformance with its own obligations under the charter, in recognition of the international facts of life, and so that our Nation will stand before the world as the champion of both peace and freedom, having demonstrated its willingness to exhaust every possible avenue of peaceful settlement and to make use of all proper measures to restore international peace and security in Indochina.

As I indicated in my remarks in this body on April 5, I believe the Communist regime of China must be called before the bar of world opinion at the United Nations and charged with threatening the peace, breaching the peace, and committing acts of aggression. Let the Communists try to defend themselves against this charge, and let world opinion judge who is responsible for this latest attempt to expand Communist dominion.

Mr. President, the Vice President of the United States has been quoted as saying American troops may ultimately have to be sent to Indochina. I do not intend to discuss that question today. But I will say, Mr. President, if that black day should ever arrive, let it have been established beyond peradventure of a doubt that the United States was obliged to resort to this final, tragic step only after every other possible means of restoring peace and suppressing aggression had been exhausted. If, God forbid, our Government is finally led to take this step, let it do so for the right reasons, in the right way, and for the right objectives.

The only right reason would be to meet an aggression that could be met in no other way. The only right way would be through the established machinery of the

United Nations. And the only right objectives would be to restore and maintain peace and security, and to guarantee to the peoples of Indochina and of south-east Asia their right to work out their destiny in freedom and independence, secure from the threat of totalitarian conquest from within or without.

The resolution (S. Res. 232), submitted by Mr. GILLETTE, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as follows:

Whereas the war in Indochina constitutes a threat to the peace and security of south-east Asia and ultimately of the entire world; and

Whereas the Government of the United States through its Secretary of State and with the endorsement of its President has declared that the "whole free community" of nations should take "united action" in the face of this threat to international peace and security; and

Whereas the Government of the United States has clearly and repeatedly declared that its policy is based on the Charter of the United Nations; and

Whereas article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations declares that the first purpose of the United Nations is "To maintain international peace and security, and to that end to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace": Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That pursuant to its responsibilities under the second paragraph of section 2 of article II of the Constitution of the United States, and in conformance with the obligations of the United States under article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Senate requests and urges the President of the United States promptly to initiate steps to bring before the United Nations the threat to international peace and security arising from the war in the Associated States of Indochina; and

That, in order to secure the fullest possible cooperation of the members of the United Nations in the adoption and implementation of effective collective measures to remove and suppress the threat to world peace in Indochina, the Senate also requests that the President take such further steps as are proper under the seventh principle of article 2 of the Charter to bring into action, relative to the threats to world peace arising from the war in Indochina, the provisions of chapter VII of the Charter.

#### EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY TO INVESTIGATE FUEL RESERVES AND THE FORMULATION OF A FUEL POLICY

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, reported an original resolution (S. Res. 233), which was placed on the calendar, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the authority of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, under Senate Resolution 45, Eighty-third Congress, agreed to February 20, 1953 (providing for a study and investigation of the fuel reserves and to formulate a fuel policy of the United States), is hereby continued during the period beginning on February 1, 1954, and ending on January 31, 1955.

#### NOTICES OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENTS

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 8481) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: Page , after line , insert the following:

##### "AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

"For an additional amount for 'agricultural conservation program,' in addition to the program authorized under this head for 1954, under the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1954, \$15 million to remain available until December 31, 1955, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make payments to farmers who carry out emergency wind erosion control measures under the 1954 agricultural conservation program, including payments for such protective measures carried out by farmers on adjacent or nearby lands of other farmers, in counties designated by the Governors of the respective States with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture as subject to damage by excessive wind erosion during 1954: *Provided*, That the payments for such emergency wind erosion control measures shall not exceed the cost per acre of the practices or a total of \$1 per acre, whichever is smaller, and that such payment may be made only upon a finding by the county agricultural stabilization and conservation committee that the land treated by control measures has been subject to excessive wind erosion in 1954 and is in danger of further such erosion during 1954, and certification by the county committee that the recommended control measures have been performed: *Provided further*, That this appropriation may be expended without regard to the adjustments required under section 8 (e) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590h (e)), and may be distributed among States and individual farmers without regard to any other provision of law."

Mr. BRIDGES also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 8481, making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

Mr. BRIDGES submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 8481) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: Page —, between lines — and —, insert the following:

"Subsection (b) of section 404 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (52 Stat. 993; 49 U. S. C. 484 (b)), is hereby amended by inserting at the end thereof the following: '*Provided*, That nothing in this or any other act shall prevent the carriage, storage, or handling of property free or at reduced rates for the Department of Defense, or the transportation of persons free or at reduced rates for the Department of Defense.'"

Mr. BRIDGES also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by







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## OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

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For actions of April 23, 1954  
83rd-2nd, No. 75

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated wool bill and amendment to continue 90% price supports. Sen. Johnson (Tex.) spoke in favor of more ACP funds.

### SENATE

- 1. PRICE SUPPORTS.** Continued debate on S. 2911, the wool price supports bill, and the Ellender amendment to continue mandatory price supports at 90% of parity on certain commodities for two additional years (pp. 5122-54, 5159).  
Sen. Wiley inserted a newspaper advertisement signed by Wis. Businessmen favoring high price supports "for all farm commodities" (pp. 5119-20).  
Sen. Humphrey inserted an Old Mill Farmers Union Local (Minn.) resolution urging Congress to extend and improve the farm price-support laws (p. 5115).
- 2. APPROPRIATIONS.** Sen. Johnson (Tex.) spoke in favor of Sen. Bridges' amendment to H. R. 8481, the third supplemental appropriation bill, 1954, to provide \$15,000,000 additional under the Agricultural Conservation Program for emergency wind control measures (pp. 5155-6).  
R. E. A. Sen. Humphrey inserted a Minn. Farmers Union Local No. 1 resolution requesting the Administration to "revaluate its present policies and promote the Rural Electrification Administration as a great national asset" (p. 5115).
- 4. FLOOD CONTROL.** The Public Works Committee reported with amendment H. R. 8377, authorizing funds for Columbia River Basin flood-control projects (S. Rept. 1245) (p. 5116).  
Sen. Humphrey inserted a Board of Commissioners' (Clay County, Minn.) resolution favoring an overall flood-control plan for the entire Red River Valley (pp. 5115-6).
- 5. PUBLIC LANDS.** Passed as reported H. R. 1815, to amend the Recreation Act of June 14, 1926, so as to broaden the Interior Department's authority to make lands available for public purposes to States and local governments, or to nonprofit organizations intending to use such lands for public purposes. Sens. Butler (Nebr.), Millikin, Cordon, Murray, and Anderson were appointed conferees. (pp. 5156-8).

6. RECESSED until Mon., Apr. 26 (p. 5159). The "Daily Digest" states that the Legislative Program will be as follows: Mon., wool bill and possibly the third supplemental appropriation bill, Tues., the wool bill is expected to be completed, and during balance of the week the International Sugar Agreement, and the Carlson personnel bill will be considered (p. D443).

COMMITTEE HEARINGS RELEASED BY GPO

7. COFFEE. S. 1386, regulation of coffee futures trading, S. Agriculture and Forestry Committee.

BILLS INTRODUCED

8. MARKETING ACT. S. 3342, by Sen. Johnson, Colo., to amend the Agricultural Marketing Act in order to revise the definition of cooperative association contained therein; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 5116).

BILL APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

9. RESEARCH. S. 1456, to authorize the Gorgas Memorial Institute to accept funds from Latin American governments for its maintenance. Approved April 19, 1954 (P. L. 339).

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COMMITTEE HEARING ANNOUNCEMENT FOR APR. 26: USDA appropriations, S. Appropriations, FOR APR. 27: Surplus disposal bills, H. Agriculture (Davis to testify). Reclamation loans by Interior, H. Interior. FOR APR. 28: Emergency farm loans, and overall farm-program proposals, S. Agriculture (exec).

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For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654. or send to Room 105A.

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the Senate Calendar. No smokescreen, no so-called substitute will be allowed to divert us. Senators are going to vote this legislation—up or down—with their individual yeas and nays. The American people request this.

I challenge the opposition to cite one single impartial group which is not in favor of H. R. 116. The fireworks manufacturers and their lobbyists are against it, but I ask, who else is against it?

I send to the desk now an excerpt from an editorial entitled "Blood Money" published in the Chicago Sun-Times of April 19, 1954, and the text of several additional messages which have poured into my office urging enactment of this legislation.

I ask unanimous consent that they be printed at this point in the body of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, to be preceded by excerpts from an editorial from the Chicago Sun-Times of April 19, 1954.

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

#### BLOOD MONEY

Mothers of youngsters who have been blinded or crippled by fireworks must wonder why the United States Senate delays passing the Church bill, which would prevent the shipment of fireworks into States where their sale at retail is forbidden. Illinois is one such State. Wisconsin is another.

The answer is a familiar one: The fireworks manufacturers maintain a lobby in Washington. A lobby uses all means of persuasion to induce lawmakers to see things its way.

The fireworks industry can easily afford to pay \* \* \* a fee. Its profits from the sale of fireworks to youngsters will be cut to the bone if the Church bill passes Congress. It is in a last-ditch fight.

The mothers and fathers of America would form a more effective lobby \* \* \* if they would let the Senators know that they want the lives and sight of their youngsters saved, not the profits of the fireworks companies.

#### GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS,

Washington, D. C., April 20, 1954.

Senator ALEXANDER WILEY,  
Senate of the United States,  
Judiciary Committee,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I have just read in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of April 19 your very splendid and forceful statement regarding H. R. 116.

We, the women of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, totaling 5½ million women in the United States, wish to congratulate you on your fearlessness and earnestness, and want you to know we are supporting your action regarding this bill. Our women are constantly in communication with their respective Senators and Representatives concerning it. It is our sincere hope that this bill passes and stops the murder and maiming of the children of our country before the coming July 4, 1954.

Sincerely,

SALLY BUTLER,  
Director, Legislative Research.

WISCONSIN OPTOMETRIC ASSOCIATION,  
Madison, Wis., April 20, 1954.  
The Honorable ALEXANDER WILEY,  
United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR WILEY: It has come to my attention that the fireworks bill, H. R. 116, has now been favorably reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee. Needless to say, the optometrists of Wisconsin are well

pleased with this action and are now hoping for passage of the bill in the Senate.

The members of the Wisconsin Optometric Association have all been informed of your recent letter to me in regard to your splendid support of this legislation and I have had many favorable comments from them. Incidentally our local radio station WJMC, through its Mutual affiliation, made specific mention of your endorsement of H. R. 116 on one of its evening news programs a few weeks ago and stated that you had received many letters from eye doctors, among others, urging your support of the measure. We feel certain that almost all optometrists throughout the Nation feel as we do in hoping for the passage of this bill.

Again, on behalf of the Wisconsin optometrists, I wish to thank you for your support of H. R. 116 thus far and we hope you will be able to lend your influence still further and promote its passage into law.

Respectfully yours,  
EDWARD M. JACOBSON, O. D.,  
Director, Department of National  
Affairs.

MADISON, WIS., April 19, 1954.

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY,  
United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR WILEY: On behalf of the members of the Wisconsin branch of Service Star Legion, Inc., I wish to thank you for the fine support you have given us in your fight for the Church bill.

Sincerely yours,  
MRS. CLARENCE E. LEE,  
State Legislative Chairman.

#### URGENT NEED OF FUNDS FOR SOIL CONSERVATION IN THE SOUTH- WEST

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, the people of the Southwest are very grateful to the Senate Appropriations Committee for opening the way to prompt action against soil erosion.

I understand that the Committee has authorized my good friend, the Senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], to offer an amendment to the appropriation bill which will be before the Senate next Monday.

The amendment would authorize an increase of soil conservation funds by \$15 million. The money would be used to fight the wind erosion that could so quickly turn one of the most fertile sections of our Nation into a barren wasteland.

Mr. President, this is a badly needed step. My colleagues from the Southwest are familiar with the terrible conditions that have followed the many months of drought. They realize that a precious national asset is being eaten away.

In my own State of Texas, the first 3 months of this year produced only 35 percent of normal rainfall. It was the worst first-quarter year in our history.

Those from water-rich regions of our country will find it difficult to appreciate the full extent of this tragedy. Many Americans take water for granted—like the air that they breathe. But in the great Southwest, water is life—and the suffering is felt keenly when it is scarce.

Over the past few weeks, Texas has felt the beneficial effects of rain. Practically every part of our State has had rain—some parts too much rain. But we still have a long way to go to recover

from the hot-dry months that preceded the current showers.

The money that I mentioned earlier would be very helpful in protecting our State against further ravages. It would permit the deep-plowing type of operation that turns up bottom soil which still retains some moisture. In that way, our fields would have some protection.

Naturally, I am going to support the measure. I testified for it before the Appropriations Committee. It is a measure which would affect not only my State, but also the large group of States that have suffered from drought.

I hope all of my colleagues will see fit to take the same stand.

I hope they will also see the wisdom of a long-range program to develop the soil and water resources of the great Southwest. This is not a regional problem. It is a national problem—a national problem of great magnitude.

Throughout the history of the Southwest, there has been an underlying note of tragedy. It can be summed up in six words—too much sun; too much water. In other words, we either bake in the heat or fight back raging flood waters.

For many years, this was the concern only of the people who lived in that territory. They fought their own courageous battles against the elements and somehow survived despite the odds.

But our rapidly growing population has focused attention on the new and increasing importance of the Southwest. It is becoming increasingly apparent that we will have to depend upon that region for the food and fiber—and the industrial production—to keep pace with the increase in our human resources.

In 1950, 462 million farmland acres fed our Nation. The experts tell us it will take 577 million acres by 1975, and 684 million acres by the year 2000.

Mr. President, that acreage is simply not available from new sources. The production can be obtained only by the most careful work in reclamation and conservation and the most intensive effort to increase output.

From every standpoint, that means we must learn to conserve our water resources—store up water or starve.

The problem is not impossible to solve. There is plenty of water available. The technical skill is available. It is not necessary to point to the need.

Only one ingredient is lacking. It is a common plan upon which we can all agree.

Just a few weeks ago, practically all of Texas was baking under the glaring sun. The situation changed dramatically and suddenly. Areas that had been without water for months, unexpectedly felt the impact of floods.

The floods came, destroyed property, washed away precious topsoil and then—to a great extent—were wasted by flowing into the gulf.

There we have the perfect illustration of the water problem—too much water where it is not needed; not enough water where it is needed.

A number of surveys have been made; a number of plans have been suggested. One of the overall surveys was made at my request by the Austin office of the



Bureau of Reclamation. At the present time, I am urging action on a bill now before Congress to aid in the construction of small, upstream dams—dams located at the points where floods usually start.

But all the plans and surveys end in a formula which is easy to understand, the floods must be trapped behind dams before they do so much damage. The water must then be stored in reservoirs, from which it can be released gradually in times of drought.

Within a few days, the Governor of our State is coming to Washington to confer with the President on this vital issue. We shall also have meetings with the county officials of our State.

They have many problems—problems of rehabilitation. Some means must be found to provide credit for ranchers and farmers who have lost so heavily during the drought months. Some means must be found of rehabilitating land which has suffered so badly.

But above all, I hope there emerges from this situation long-range plans to tackle the real problem. Steps must be taken now to repair the damage. But we must not stop there. We must also take the steps that are needed to ward off future disaster.

Mr. President, I rose today to call attention to a situation of national importance. When the bill comes before the Senate next week, I hope the amendment will have the support of all my colleagues.

#### ISSUANCE OF PATENT TO THE STATE OF IDAHO FOR CERTAIN LAND

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1137, H. R. 998.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 998) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent to the State of Idaho for certain land.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from New Jersey.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska. Mr. President, the bill under consideration was reported by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, of which I have the distinction of being chairman. The bill especially concerns the State of Idaho, and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK], who is now attending a committee meeting in the Senate Office Building, cannot be present. For that reason I shall make a very short explanation of the bill for the benefit of the Senators who are present.

The bill is necessary in order to recognize the equities of a group of settlers in the State of Idaho who entered certain lands under the provisions of the Carey Act, and have made valuable improvements and complied with the terms of that act so far as it was possible for them to do so.

Under the Carey Act certain lands were set aside for irrigation, with the provision that settlers who entered those lands and complied with the terms of the act would receive title to the lands. In this particular case, the settlers have complied with all the requirements and have received final certificates from the State, proving their compliance with the terms of the act. However, there was at first insufficient water for the lands included in this project, and for that reason patent was never issued.

The bill provides for issuance of a patent to the State, so that the State in turn may give title to the holders of these final certificates. The bill is restricted to those lands for which final certificates have been issued. No cost to the Federal Government is involved.

The House committee accepted the amendment proposed by the Interior Department restricting this bill to those lands for which final certificates had been issued. Therefore, the Senate committee has made no further amendments.

The Interior Department and the Budget Bureau have approved the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill (H. R. 998) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### ABOLISHMENT OF SHOSHONE CAVERN NATIONAL MONUMENT

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1144, House bill 6251.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 6251) to authorize the abolishment of the Shoshone Cavern National Monument and the transfer of the land therein to the city of Cody, Wyo., for public recreational use, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from New Jersey.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska. Mr. President, this is also a bill which was reported by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and one in which both the Senators from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT and Mr. HUNT] are especially interested, but they are both absent from the Senate at this time. Therefore, I shall make a brief explanation for the benefit of the Senators who are present.

The purpose of the bill is to abolish the present Shoshone Cavern National Monument and to transfer the land to the city of Cody, Wyo., for public recreational use.

The area called the Shoshone National Monument was reserved by President Taft almost 45 years ago, but it has

never been developed for public use by the Federal Government. Since it does not seem likely that the Federal Government will be able to open this area up to the public, the city of Cody, Wyo., has agreed to undertake that function at the expense of the city. For that reason, no compensation from the city is to be required by the Federal Government for the land. However, the bill provides that the land shall revert to the Federal Government if the city fails to divert the land to public purposes.

The land amounts to 210 acres. No cost to the Federal Government is involved. The bill is approved by the Interior Department and the Budget Bureau.

No amendments were made by the committee. However, the bill should be amended by adding the word "and" at the end of line 17 on page 2. I propose that as an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment proposed by the Senator from Nebraska.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 2, at the end of line 17, after the word "act", it is proposed to insert the word "and."

The amendment was agreed to.

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.

#### AUTHORITY TO MAKE CERTAIN LANDS AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1146, H. R. 1815.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 1815) to amend the Recreation Act of June 14, 1926, to include other public purposes and to permit nonprofit organizations to lease public lands for certain purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from New Jersey.

The motion was agreed to and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with amendments, on page 2, line 8, after the word "Act", to strike out "for a purpose other than a recreational purpose,"; on page 3, line 7, after the word "monument", to insert "or national wildlife refuge"; on page 4, line 11, after the word "period", to strike out "or (c)" and insert "(c) sell such land to a nonprofit corporation or nonprofit association, for the purpose for which the land has been classified, at a price to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior through appraisal or otherwise, after taking into consideration the purpose for which the lands are to be used, or (d)"; on page 5, line 9, after "2 (a)", to insert "or (c)", and on page 6, line 2, after "2 (a)", to insert "or (c)."

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska. Mr. President, the bill, which originated, as indicated, in the House of Representatives, was referred to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs. The purpose



of the bill is to amend an existing law, known as the Recreation Act, so as to broaden the authority of the Department of the Interior to make lands available for public purposes to States and local governments, or to nonprofit organizations which intend to use them for public purposes.

Under present law, the Secretary of the Interior now has the authority to sell or lease such lands to State and local governments, only for recreational purposes. It has been our experience that many times a State or local government must have the use of a tract of Federally owned land for some public purpose, other than a recreational purpose, and there is no existing law under which such a local government can secure title. Also private nonprofit organizations frequently have need of public lands, but under existing law there is no way by which they can secure title.

This bill would simply expand the authority now contained in the Recreational Act, so as to permit such transactions to occur.

Any sales of land under this act will be made at a price to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, through appraisal or otherwise. That is the language contained in the existing law, and the same language is retained in the pending bill.

The proposed act will have general application, but it is of particular importance to Alaska, where almost all the land is owned by the Federal Government. At present, when any local governmental unit or nonprofit organization in Alaska desires to secure a piece of land, it must present a private bill to Congress, and action on such a private bill generally requires from 1 to 2 years. This situation is a definite deterrent to the plans of any local government unit or nonprofit organization in Alaska which desires to carry on a program in the public interest. By means of the proposed law, it is hoped that the need for most of these private bills can be eliminated, and desirable land transactions can be put through promptly.

The committee has attempted to write appropriate safeguards into the bill. At the suggestion of the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON], an amendment has been approved by the committee to exempt the O. & C. lands in Oregon from the application of the bill. The committee also approved an amendment, proposed by the junior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], requiring committee approval of any large transactions under the bill, and requiring regular reports by the Secretary of the Interior on all disposals of land under the bill.

I hope the Senate will approve the bill as a means of eliminating unnecessary redtape which requires the action of the Senate on a multitude of private bills.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT], who is necessarily absent, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the body of the RECORD a statement prepared by the Senator from Wyoming regarding the pending bill. Prior to his departure, the Senator from Wyoming had prepared this statement in support of House bill 1815, and had in-

tended making these remarks had the bill been called up for debate before he left the city.

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

STATEMENT BY SENATOR HUNT

The bill before us this afternoon, H. R. 1815, offers the Senate an opportunity to promote and encourage the investment of local funds in the construction of recreational facilities in our public lands States. I shall support it and urge its passage upon the Senate.

The bill enables the Department of the Interior to sell and remove from its records certain isolated tracts of land by disposal to States or their political subdivisions, and to nonprofit organizations, provided these lands will be used for recreational purposes.

We have a case at hand in the progressive community of Worland, Wyo., situated in the center of the Big Horn Basin of my State. The population of Worland and the surrounding area is approximately 8,000 people. It is rich in agriculture and ranching, and since World War II has become an important oil center. It is a prosperous and fast-growing area, and the people who live there are a credit to Wyoming and the Nation.

The citizens of Worland have ambitious plans, which includes the desire to develop a 160-acre tract of land which lies just outside the city limits. This land belongs to the Bureau of Land Management of the Department of the Interior. I cannot speak too highly of the fine cooperation which has been afforded me by Bureau officials in the efforts we have made to secure this land for the town of Worland. They've gone as far as they can under existing law, and have assured me that they will speedily approve the Worland petition to purchase the land as soon as Congress enacts H. R. 1815.

The town of Worland will develop this 160 acres of land in this manner—and I think those of you who are listening will agree that their plan is excellent—they will build an 18-hole municipal golf course, a wading pool for the children, tennis and badminton courts, picnic facilities, a skeet shoot, and parking facilities.

The town has engaged professional assistance in planning and developing the area, but because this 160-acre tract has been declared prospectively valuable for oil and gas, the Interior Department cannot approve the application of Worland to purchase it.

Not only has the town of Worland indicated that it has no desire to lay claim to any of the minerals which might lie beneath this land, but it has agreed to pay the appraised value of the land—\$10 an acre—in order that it might proceed with its development as a recreational area.

The people of Worland are to be congratulated for their foresight and industry in their desire to provide adequate recreational facilities for its citizens and for anyone who might pass through that community en route to Yellowstone National Park or to the many scenic areas in that immediate vicinity. When completed I venture to say the Worland recreational facility will be a model which other communities will want to consider for their own construction. Certainly it will be a lasting monument to collective local initiative and teamwork for the good of the community.

Coming as I do from the public-lands State of Wyoming, it is difficult for me to understand even the slightest hesitancy on the part of any Member of Congress to approving a measure of this kind. The Federal Government owns nearly — percent of the State of Wyoming. It collects thousands of dollars in royalties from oil development practically a stone's throw away from Worland. And yet, when this community seeks

to buy—not to receive as a gift—160 acres of land just outside the city limits, it finds itself stymied.

I say that we should immediately and overwhelmingly pass H. R. 1815, and permit these good people to go ahead with their fine plans.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GOLDWATER in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the committee amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is informed that two additional committee amendments have been reported; and they will be stated at this time.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 3, in line 7, after the word "refuge", it is proposed to insert the following:

or the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands in the State of Oregon, or the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands in the State of Oregon,.

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 3, between lines 14 and 15, it is proposed to insert the following:

(d) (1) No disposition to a nonprofit corporation or nonprofit association under the provisions of this act, which involves a sale of land with an estimated value of \$5,000 or more, or a lease of land with an estimated annual rental value of \$5,000 or more, shall be made until the Secretary of the Interior has (A) if the Congress is in session, made a report with respect to such proposed disposition to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the Senate and of the House of Representatives and such report is before such committees for 14 calendar days without either such committee adopting a resolution disapproving such disposition, or (B) if the Congress is not in session, mailed a report with respect to such proposed disposition to the District of Columbia office of each member of such committees and 14 days have elapsed since the date of such mailing without any such member disapproving such disposition. In the event such a resolution is adopted such disposition shall not be made until the committee adopting such resolution agrees to such disposition, or in the event of disapproval by one or more such members as provided for above such disposition shall not be made until the Secretary of the Interior has received the approval of the chairman and ranking minority member of the committee whose member expressed such disapproval. A recital in any instrument of conveyance or lease to the effect that the provisions of this paragraph have been complied with or that the conveyance or lease is not affected by such provisions shall be held to be conclusive evidence thereof.

(2) The Secretary of the Interior shall make quarterly reports to such committees listing any such dispositions which involve a sale of land with an estimated value of less than \$5,000, or a lease of land with an estimated annual rental value of less than \$5,000.

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 amendments and third reading of the bill.

The amendments were 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 Recreation Act of June 14, 1926, to include other public purposes and to permit nonprofit organizations to purchase or lease public lands for certain purposes."

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska. Mr. President, although I am of the opinion that the House will accept the amendments which have been adopted by the Senate, yet in case the House desires to have a conference on the amendments, I now move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference thereon with the House of Representatives, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska, Mr. MILLIKIN, Mr. CORDON, and Mr. ANDERSON, conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### MURRY BROPHY

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I rise to pay a brief word of tribute to a very good friend of mine and a very good friend of the junior Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], who at this time is the Presiding Officer of the Senate. I refer to the late Murry Brophy, who passed away this week. His funeral was held day before yesterday, and interment was in Arlington Cemetery.

Murry Brophy, of Phoenix, Ariz., was an American of outstanding accomplishments. Mrs. Mundt and I have known Mr. and Mrs. Brophy for several years. Mr. Brophy had an illustrious career. He was born in Buffalo, N. Y., on December 25, 1898. He was a graduate of the University of California, and also of the Colorado School of Mines. He served in the infantry during World War I, from 1917 to 1919. For many years he was engaged in the real estate, radio, and oil business, sometimes in Montana, sometimes in California, and sometimes in Arizona.

In 1941, Murry Brophy was called to Washington by William J. Donovan, to assist in special investigative work overseas. From December 7, 1941, he was assigned to plan and erect all the communication and radio facilities throughout the world for the Office of the Coordinator of Information, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and, later, the Office of War Information, in conjunction with the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Mr. Brophy recently has been associated with the Government, in the capacity of a special consultant to the Senate Appropriations Committee and to the House Appropriations Committee. Within the past 18 months or 2 years, he made 3 investigative trips overseas, for the Government, largely in connection with very important work regarding the exchange-of-persons program and the Voice of America program.

Last year Mr. Brophy was a consultant to the Senate Appropriations Committee, serving part of the time with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON], on the recent studies they made abroad. Beginning on April 1, Mr. Brophy had accepted a 2

months' assignment as consultant to Ambassador Hugh Gibson, Director of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. He also had served as consultant, without compensation, to the United States Information Agency, having been appointed by Mr. Streibert in either December or January.

Mr. and Mrs. Brophy had just returned from their last trip overseas, where they had visited several installations and attended several conferences with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON].

Very unexpectedly, Mr. Brophy was stricken in his hotel in Washington; and he passed away last week.

Mr. President, I rise to call to the attention of the Senate and the country the patriotic services of this completely unselfish American, who, time after time, to my personal knowledge, served the public and the Government without compensation to himself.

I desire to extend to Mrs. Brophy my most sincere condolences on her husband's untimely passing.

#### INVESTIGATION OF HOUSING

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate Resolution 229, Calendar No. 1231, to authorize the Committee on Banking and Currency to investigate housing.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution (S. Res. 229) to authorize the Committee on Banking and Currency to investigate housing, which had been reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency with an amendment, and subsequently had been reported from the Committee on Rules and Administration with additional amendments.

The amendment of the Committee on Banking and Currency was, on page 1, line 3, after the word "under", to strike out "section 102 (d) 4 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946" and to insert "rule XXV (1) (d) 4 of the Standing Rules of the Senate."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendments of the Committee on Rules and Administration were, on page 1, line 3, after "section 134", to insert "(a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 and"; on page 2, line 1, after the word "authorized", to insert "until January 31, 1955"; and in line 6, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$250,000 (in addition to amounts heretofore made available for such purposes)" and to insert "\$150,000", so as to make the resolution read:

*Resolved*, That in holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by section 134 (a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 and pursuant to its jurisdiction under rule XXV (1) (d) 4 of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on Banking and Currency, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized until January 31, 1955, to make such expenditures, and to employ upon a temporary basis such investigators, and such technical, clerical, and other assistants, as it deems advisable.

SEC. 2. The expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$150,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

The additional amendments were agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution is open to further amendment.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, this resolution will authorize the initiation of a study and investigation by the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency of Federal housing programs in the United States, the major purpose of which will be to recommend appropriate legislation to establish safeguards in the field of Federal housing.

As the Chair has said, there are four amendments. Two of these were added by the Committee on Rules and Administration. One provided for a cutoff date of January 31, 1955, and the other reduced the amount requested for the investigation from \$250,000 to \$150,000—a reduction of \$100,000. The other two amendments perfect the form of the resolution.

I have before me a letter from the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency. I send it to the desk and ask that it be placed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks. The letter explains the need for the resolution.

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

UNITED STATES SENATE,  
COMMITTEE ON BANKING  
AND CURRENCY,  
April 19, 1954.

HON. WILLIAM E. JENNER,  
Chairman, Committee on Rules and  
Administration, United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR JENNER: Today I have reported favorably to the Senate from this committee Senate Resolution 229, introduced on April 14 by me on behalf of the entire membership of the Committee on Banking and Currency. In due course this resolution will be referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

The resolution requests authorization for this committee or any duly authorized subcommittee to expend funds in an amount not exceeding \$250,000. These funds are to be used in holding hearings, reporting the same, and making investigations as authorized by section 134 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, pursuant to the committee's jurisdiction under section 102 (d) 4 of that act, as amended, and to employ such assistants as it deems advisable in connection with such investigations.

Section 102 (d) 4 of that act provides that there shall be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency all proposed legislation and other matters relating to public and private housing.

Complaints have been received by the committee concerning the operation of certain of the Federal housing programs, which indicate the urgent need for an immediate, intensive, and comprehensive study of the housing programs being administered under the supervision of the Federal Government. Such action is required to carry out the mandate laid upon this committee by section 136 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. That section requires the exercise of watchfulness over the execution by the administrative agencies concerned of any laws the subject matter of which is within its jurisdiction, in order to assist the Congress in appraising the administration of the laws







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued May 4, 1954  
For actions of May 3, 1954  
83rd-2nd, No. 80

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**HIGHLIGHTS:** Senate committee reported emergency farm loans bill. House committee reported bill to amend Standard Container Act. House sent 3rd supplemental appropriation bill to conference. Sen. Humphrey recommended food stamp plan and additional incentives for grain storage facilities. Rep. Harrison, Mebr., outlined FAS efforts to develop new markets.

## SENATE

- 1. FARM LOANS.** The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments S. 3245, to provide for a new emergency loan program of up to \$15 million for farmers and stockmen through Dec. 1954 (S. Rept. 1277)(p. 5499).
- 2. SURPLUS COMMODITIES; GRAIN STORAGE.** Sen. Humphrey spoke in favor of a food stamp plan and recommended that additional incentives be provided for grain storage facilities on farms (pp. 5551-2).
- 3. EXTENSION SERVICE.** Sen. Humphrey commended the Extension Service record regarding home demonstration work (pp. 5550-1).
- 4. FOREIGN AID.** Both Houses received from the President the report on lend-lease operations for the calendar year 1953 (H. Doc. 366)(pp. 5498, 5555).
- 5. TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY.** Sen. Kefauver commended this agency and charged that a lobbyist was effective in reducing its funds (pp. 5547-50).
- 6. TRANSPORTATION.** The D. C. Committee submitted a report on its study of transportation facilities in D. C. (S. Rept. 1274)(p. 5498).
- 7. EXPENDITURES.** Sen. Byrd inserted a summary of unexpended balances, etc. (p. 5502).
- 8. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS.** Sen. Bowring was assigned to the Post Office and Civil



Service, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and Labor and Public Welfare Committees (p. 5497).

9. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. It was agreed that the Senate will consider bills on the calendar today (pp. 5508-9).

#### HOUSE

10. CONTAINERS. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendment H. R. 8357, to amend the Standard Container Act of 1928 so as to provide for a 3/8 bushel basket for fruits and vegetables (H. Rept. 1550) (p. 5588).
11. THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Reps. Taber, Wigglesworth, Clevenger, Cannon, and Rooney were appointed conferees on this bill, H. R. 8481 (p. 5555). Senate conferees were appointed Apr. 28.
12. EXTENSION SERVICE. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 300, to provide for sale of a tract of Veterans' Administration land to Kerr County, Tex., for agricultural extension activities (pp. 5558-9).
13. STATISTICS. Passed without amendment H. R. 8487, to provide that the censuses of manufactures, mineral industries, and other businesses (including the distributive trades), which were to have been taken in 1954 for 1953, shall be taken instead in 1955 for 1954 (p. 5559).
14. PUBLIC LANDS. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 1815, to amend the Recreation Act regarding public lands (p. 5560). Senate conferees have been appointed.
15. PUERTO RICO. Rep. Bow spoke in favor of H. Res. 512, to provide for a study of the social and economic relationship of the U. S. and Puerto Rico (pp. 5585-6).
16. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Rep. Rabaut spoke in support of this project (pp. 5586-7).
17. ELECTRIFICATION. Received from the Federal Power Commission a report, "Statistics of Electric Utilities in the United States, 1952, Publicly Owned" (p. 5587).
18. COMPTROLLER GENERAL. Rep. Bonner commended the record of Lindsay C. Warren as Comptroller General (pp. 5561-2).

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

19. SMALL BUSINESS. S. 3386, by Sen. Johnson, Tex. (for himself and Sen. Daniel), to provide for small-business loans in the drought areas; to Banking and Currency Committee (p. 5500). Remarks of author (p. 5500).
20. FARM PROBLEMS. H. Res. 524, by Rep. Smith, Wis., creating a select committee to study farm problems; to Rules Committee (p. 5588).
21. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. H. R. 8971, by Rep. Phillips, to encourage disposal of agricultural surpluses and to improve the foreign relations of the U. S.; to Agriculture Committee (p. 5588).
22. FOREIGN AID. H. R. 8966, by Rep. Buchanan, to provide that parcel post packages for Korean relief be sent free of postage; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 5588).
23. RECLAMATION. H. R. 8964, by Rep. Hunter, to authorize the San Luis division of



be transferred to and vested in such foundation; Therefore be it

*Resolved, etc.,* That the Administrator of General Services is authorized and directed to convey to the Texas Hill Country Development Foundation, Inc., of Kerrville, Tex., all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to certain land constituting a portion of the tract of land on which is located the Veterans' Administration hospital in Kerr County, Tex. The land to be conveyed under authority of this act (which has been declared to be surplus to the requirements of the United States) is that land the Veterans' Administration reported to the General Services Administration as excess under date of November 2, 1951 (Holding Agency No. VA-134) purportedly comprising 90 acres, more or less, located in Kerr County; *Provided*, That the purchase price shall be the sum of \$16,500; *Provided further*, That the proceeds of the sale shall be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. The Administrator of General Services shall describe in the deed of conveyance the exact portion of such hospital site transferred by metes and bounds from a land survey to be furnished by the Texas Hill Country Development Foundation, Inc., and satisfactory to the General Services Administration.

Such deed of conveyance (a) shall provide that such real property shall be used and maintained by the Texas Hill Country Development Foundation for the purposes heretofore set forth for a period of not less than 25 years, and, in the event such property ceases to be used or maintained for such purposes during such period, all or any portion of such property shall in its then existing condition, at the option of the United States, revert to the United States, provided said restriction shall not extend beyond said period; and (b) may contain such additional terms, reservations, restrictions, and conditions as may be determined by the Administrator to be necessary to safeguard the interests of the United States.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MAIL-MESSENGER SERVICE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2263) to authorize the Postmaster General to readjust the compensation of holders of contracts for the performance of mail-messenger service.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the act entitled "An act authorizing the employment of mail messengers in the postal service," approved March 3, 1887 (39 U. S. C., sec. 578), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"The Postmaster General may, in his discretion and under such regulations as he may prescribe, readjust the compensation of the holder of any contract for the performance of mail-messenger service on account of increased or decreased costs occasioned by changed conditions which could not reasonably have been anticipated at the time such contract was made."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### TRANSPORTATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF MAILS ON MOTOR-VEHICLE ROUTES

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2773) to amend the act entitled "An act to pro-

vide for the transportation and distribution of mails on motor-vehicle routes," approved July 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 756).

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

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

There was no objection.

#### HANDLING OF POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5913) to simplify the handling of postage on newspapers and periodicals.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the provision of section 25 (20 Stat. 361, as amended; 39 U. S. C. 286), requiring the manual affixing of postage stamps to certain types of publications with second-class entry be amended by striking the following words: "by stamps affixed."

The effective date of this amendment shall be October 1, 1953.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 8, strike out: "The effective date of this amendment shall be October 1, 1953." and insert:

"SEC. 2. This act shall take effect thirty days after enactment."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### CENSUSES OF MANUFACTURES AND OTHER BUSINESSES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8487) to amend the act of June 19, 1948, to provide for censuses of manufactures, mineral industries, and other businesses, relating to the year 1954.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 1 (a) of the act of June 19, 1948 (62 Stat. 478), is amended by the addition of the following proviso: "Provided further, That the censuses of manufactures, of mineral industries, and of other businesses, including the distributive trades and service establishments, directed to be taken in the year 1954 relating to the year 1953, shall be taken instead in the year 1955 relating to year 1954."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### SISKIYOU JOINT UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT, SISKIYOU COUNTY, CALIF.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6975) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain lands to the Siskiyou Joint Union High School District, Siskiyou County, Calif.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to convey by quitclaim deed to the Siskiyou Joint Union High School District, California, all

right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the following described land in Siskiyou County, Calif., containing an area of twenty-seven and fifty-eight one-hundredths acres, more or less:

(a) All that northerly portion of lot 4 of section 1, township 47 north, range 4 east, Mount Diablo meridian, beginning at the section corner common to sections 1 and 2, township and range aforesaid; thence north eighty-nine degrees fifty-six minutes east along the northerly boundary of township aforesaid a distance of one thousand three hundred twenty and sixty-six one-hundredths feet to the corner common to lots 3 and 4, township and range aforesaid; thence south no degrees one minute east a distance of five hundred and eighty feet to a point on the easterly boundary of aforesaid lot 4; thence south eighty-nine degrees fifty-six minutes west a distance of one thousand three hundred twenty and sixty-six one-hundredths feet to a point on the westerly boundary of section 1, township and range aforesaid; thence north no degrees one minute west a distance of five hundred and eighty feet to the point of beginning; containing seventeen and fifty-eight one-hundredths acres, more or less.

(b) All of the south half of the south half of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 35, township 48 north, range 4 east, Mount Diablo meridian; containing ten acres, more or less, subject to existing rights-of-way for highways, roads, railroads, canals, laterals, ditches, pipelines, electrical transmission lines, and telephone and telegraph lines, containing two and twenty-two one-hundredths acres.

SEC. 2. The land conveyed pursuant to the provisions of this act shall be used only for public school purposes, and the conveyance herein authorized shall be made upon the express condition that if the land is abandoned for such use for a period of 2 years or more or if the land shall be used for other purposes, the conveyance shall be held to be forfeited and the title shall revert to the United States. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to determine the facts and declare such forfeiture and reversion and such determination and declaration shall be final and conclusive.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 22, following the word "less", change the comma to a period and start a new paragraph and insert preceding the word "subject" the words "The conveyance hereinafter authorized shall be."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. That completes the call of the Consent Calendar.

#### SHOSHONE CAVERN NATIONAL MONUMENT

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 6251) to authorize the abolishment of the Shoshone Cavern National Monument and the transfer of the land therein to the city of Cody, Wyo., for public recreational use, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment 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 18, after "act", insert "and."



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

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### AMENDMENT OF RECREATION ACT OF JUNE 14, 1926

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 1815) to amend the Recreation Act of June 14, 1926, to include other public purposes and to permit nonprofit organizations to lease public lands for certain purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. D'EWART, SAYLOR, HARRISON of Wyoming, REGAN, and ASPINALL.

#### CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the permanent RECORD on page 5474 in the third column, line 26, which is the fifth line of my remarks in debate to change the word "Indonesia" to "Indochina."

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

There was no objection.

#### WHERE IS THAT NEW BOLD FOREIGN POLICY?

(Mr. LANHAM asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, where, oh where, Mr. Speaker, is our so-called bold new foreign policy? Only a few weeks ago the present administration was boasting of its bold new foreign policy and was talking of instant and massive retaliation against aggressors. For lack of a bold policy Dien Bien Phu is going and with it probably all of Indochina. If any portion of that unhappy land is saved from the free world, it will require more vigorous and positive action than has been forthcoming from the administration. Like an ostrich with its head in the sand the present administration has shut its eyes to the real situation in Indochina and members of the Foreign Affairs Committee have been lulled with soothing predictions of the early triumph of the Navarre plan in Indochina. It took a severe twist of the tail of the ostrich with its head buried in the sand to get the head raised long enough to really look at the world as it is. Whereupon the administration began dashing around in all directions at once. The confusion caused by lifting its head from the sand has made the administration with its foreign policy appear anything but bold and aggressive.

We were told by the Vice President that troops would be sent to Indochina under certain conditions, only to have this statement refuted by the President and Mr. Dulles. Of course, we had been previously told that Indochina and with it southeast Asia were so important that the United States could not permit them to fall to the Communists and we were promised whatever action was necessary to prevent such a fate. It is apparent now that if the administration believed that Indochina was so important, it has meekly resigned itself to the loss of these associated states and proposed abject surrender to the inevitable at Geneva, by the President's statement that some "practical" solution must be found at the conference table. Meaning either the division of Indochina or a coalition government, either of which will mean ultimate triumph of communism in that portion of the world which has been declared to be of such vital importance to the free world. The last 10 days has certainly brought disillusionment and disgust to those of us who expected bold and timely action to save Indochina. Has the free world swapped an umbrella for a golf club?

In one breath the French were assured that necessary aid would be forthcoming in their struggle in Indochina, only to be denied that aid when its need was so urgently stressed by a representative of the French Government who came to America and twisted the ostrich's tail so violently that its head had to be jerked from the sand for awhile for a frenzied facing of the realities of life in Indochina. Is there any wonder that France has now resigned itself to some sort of compromise agreement in Indochina that will prove to all of Asia that the Communists are the winners in that titanic struggle? It was said a few weeks and months ago that the present administration had seized the initiative throughout the world in the struggle against communism, but where is that initiative now? Gone with the winds of expediency and politics.

And all the while there goes on in another body the sorriest spectacle of our generation when one member of that party and the top leaders in our armed services are pitted one against the other, each trying to prove the other unworthy of belief and unworthy of the confidence of the American people. They are proving that the Republican Party is impotent to govern.

The old saying that Nero fiddled while Rome burned could well be applied to our Department of State, our executive department, and the armed services engaged in what the Vice President himself calls a ridiculous spectacle, while Indochina and all of southeast Asia is being lost to the free world. Because it is believed that a certain Member of the other body would be a vast help to the Republican Party in the fall elections, not only have many Republican Members of the other body feared and quailed at the threat which this one man poses to that body, but the Executive himself has refused to take up the fight and, in plain language, rebuke this man who seeks to bestride us like a colos-

sus. The rules of this body prevent my using the name of the Member of the other body who has exercised such diabolical cleverness in getting under his control the members of his own party. But there are no rules that prevent the President of the United States from speaking out boldly against the usurpation of power and authority which this Member of the other body has seized from the Chief Executive.

The present investigation has not been flattering to the Secretary of the Army, for it seems that he, too, has been fearful of the other principal in this disgraceful spectacle, and has sought to appease him. As Walter Lippmann asks, "Does one have to be 'yellow' to keep from being called a Red?"

In view of the disclosures brought about by the investigation now being carried on as a three-ring circus in the other body and the action of those in authority in connection with the Geneva Conference and the tragic situation in Indochina, this administration may well be called the administration of appeasement—appeasement in the other body and appeasement of our mortal enemy in Indochina. We are doomed unless our leadership rises to its responsibilities, calls a halt to the disgraceful and disgusting spectacle in the other body, and stiffens its backbone to meet the threat to the free world with something other than vacillation, timidity, and appeasement.

The President and the administration shied away from taking the bold steps which if taken in time might have saved Dien Bien Phu. Now it will fall, and already the Government's policy seems to be to try to save by appeasement only the remnants of that unhappy country.

#### A BATTLE FOR MEN'S MINDS

After all, the struggle in Indochina is not alone a military one. It is at the same time a struggle between colonialism and freedom. Reluctantly France has at last agreed to freedom for the associated states of Indochina. But it may be that this agreement comes too late. The Communists have been crafty and very effective in picturing the struggle there between the Viet Minh forces and the French Vietnamese as a struggle for the freedom of the associated states of Indochina from French colonialism. The free world which includes France and the United States has not used successfully the powerful appeal of guaranteed freedom for Indochina. We have been hesitant and inarticulate, and therefore it has been easy for the Communists to convince the natives of Indochina that we were on the side of French colonialism. The freedom promised by the Communists is only a snare and a delusion, but it has its appeal to people who have a vision of freedom and who are animated by the nationalist spirit that is sweeping all of Asia. Besides, the peoples of the Orient are suspicious of the white man and do not trust the promises of the French. It is to be regretted that the free world has not learned to capitalize upon this nationalist spirit and this longing for freedom as the Communists







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued May 18, 1954  
For actions of May 17, 1954  
83rd-2nd, No. 90

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported bills to amend Water Facilities Act and approve Southeastern Forest Fire Compact. Senate committee reported Farrington nomination to CCC Board. Senate passed bill on land management in Eden project, Wyo. Senate passed bill to modify Flammable Fabrics Act. House committee reported emergency farm loans bill. Reps. Jones and Hoffman criticized ASC committee operations in Mo. and Mich.

## SENATE

1. WATER FACILITIES LOANS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments S. 3137, to increase the limit on individual loans under the Water Facilities Act and to make the Act applicable to the entire country (S. Rept. 1371)(p. 6258). Sen. Aiken gave a list of additional cosponsors of the bill (pp. 6258-9).
2. FORESTRY. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 2786, granting the consent and approval of Congress to the Southeastern Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact (S. Rept. 1372)(p. 6258).
3. CCC NOMINATION. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported the nomination of Robert L. Farrington to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation (p. 6271).
4. HOLIDAY. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7786, to change the name of Armistice Day to "Veterans' Day" (S. Rept. 1359)(p. 6258).
5. SOIL CONSERVATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 7057, to authorize the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior to transfer, exchange, and dispose of land in the Eden project, Wyo. (p. 6282). This bill will now be sent to the President.
6. PUBLIC LANDS. Passed without amendment H. R. 6186, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to grant a preference right to users of withdrawn public lands for grazing purposes when the lands are restored from the withdrawal (p. 6286). This bill will now be sent to the President.



H. R. 2512, to modernize the Small Tract Act, was placed at the foot of the calendar at the request of Sen. Smathers (p. 6287).

7. FLAMMABLE FABRICS. Passed without amendment S. 3379, to amend the Flammable Fabrics Act so as to exempt fabrics and wearing apparel which are not highly flammable (pp. 6284-5).
8. RECLAMATION. Passed with amendments S. 118, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Washita River Basin reclamation project, Okla. (pp. 6279-82).
9. CIVIL DEFENSE. Passed with amendment H. R. 7308, which (as amended) would extend through June 30, 1958, the emergency powers of the Administrator of Civil Defense (p. 6290).
10. VIRGIN ISLANDS. Passed with amendments S. 3378, to revise the Organic Act of the Virgin Islands (pp. 6292-7). The bill includes amendments to the animal and poultry quarantine laws (see Digest 88). H. R. 5181, as reported in the House on May 13, contains similar amendments.
11. EDUCATION. Sen. Wiley spoke in favor of adequate funds to carry out the George-Barden Act regarding vocational education in agriculture, etc. (p. 6267).
12. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Sen. Bush defended the Federal Reserve Board against recent criticism by Rep. Patman (pp. 6267-8).
13. ELECTRIFICATION. S. 3090, to authorize transmission and disposition of electric energy generated at Falcon Dam, was discussed and passed over at the request of Sen. Morse (p. 6292).

#### HOUSE

14. FARM LOANS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 8748, to eliminate the requirement that economic disaster loans be restricted to areas designated by the President, and make additional funds available for economic emergency loans (H. Rept. 1604) (p. 6348).  
Received a proposed bill from FCA to authorize the Central Bank for Cooperatives and the regional banks for cooperatives to issue consolidated debentures; to Agriculture Committee (p. 6348).
15. PUBLIC LANDS. Received the conference report on H. R. 1815, to amend the Recreation Act of June 14, 1926, so as to broaden the Interior Department's authority to make lands available for public purposes to States and local governments, or to nonprofit organizations intending to use such lands for public purposes (H. Rept. 1605) (pp. 6316-7).  
Passed as reported H. R. 7111, to authorize the grant or retrocession to a State of concurrent jurisdiction over Federal lands as may be necessary for roads and other rights-of-way (pp. 6321-2).
16. RECLAMATION. A subcommittee approved for reporting to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee H. R. 236, authorizing construction of the Fryingpan-Arkansas project, Colo., and H. R. 8520, to provide for construction by Interior of the Ainsworth, Lavaça Flats, Mirage Flats, Extension, and O'Neill irrigation developments as units of the Missouri River Basin project (p. 6539).

AMENDING THE RECREATION ACT OF JUNE 14, 1926

—————  
MAY 17, 1954.—Ordered to be printed  
—————

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 1815]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1815) amending the Recreation Act of June 14, 1926, to include other public purposes and to permit nonprofit organizations to lease public lands for certain purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 3.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 5, and 6 and the amendment to the title, and agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Strike the words "or otherwise"; and the Senate agree to the same.

WESLEY A. D'EWART,

JOHN P. SAYLOR,

KEN REGAN,

WAYNE N. ASPINALL,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

HUGH BUTLER,

EUGENE D. MILLIKIN,

By B

GUY CORDON,

JAMES E. MURRAY,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*



STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART  
OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1815) amending the Recreation Act of June 14, 1926, to include other public purposes and to permit nonprofit organizations to lease public lands for certain purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendment No. 1: Requires any grantee or lessee under the bill to show a definite purpose for any tract of land, before the land is conveyed or leased.

Amendment No. 2: Exempts wildlife refuges, the revested Oregon & California Railroad grant lands in the State of Oregon, and the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon, from the application of this act.

Amendment No. 3: As approved by the Senate, this amendment would have given either the House or Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee a veto over any proposed disposal of land valued at \$5,000 or more. The Senate conferees receded from this amendment, concurring in the opinion of the House conferees that it would represent an infringement by the Congress over the normal functions of the Executive.

Amendment No. 4: Provides authority for sale of lands, particularly in Alaska, to nonprofit organizations and deserving charitable groups. This will expedite sale of land in such cases and will eliminate the necessity for a private bill in each individual instance. The amendment has been amended by striking the words "or otherwise" from the phrase "appraisal or otherwise".

Amendments Nos. 5 and 6: Perfecting amendments made necessary by the adoption of amendment No. 4.

The title has been amended to better explain the purpose of the bill.

WESLEY A. D'EWART,  
JOHN P. SAYLOR,  
KEN REGAN,  
WAYNE N. ASPINALL,  
*Managers on the Part of the House.*

It is in the direct line of American policy to give support and aid to these countries in maintaining the independence they are acquiring and to see that that independence is not wiped away by the new imperialism that comes out of Moscow and Peking.

Our diplomacy has successfully kept this area out of Communist enslavement. The problems we face are extremely complex and are of great difficulty. To meet them successfully is going to require great patience, great forbearance, and great determination. Let all of us—all Senators, on both sides of the aisle—work together, in helping the United States work with other countries.

#### RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. What is the pleasure of the Senate?

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, under the order previously entered, I now move that the Senate stand in recess until tomorrow, at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess, the recess being, under the order previously entered, until tomorrow, Tuesday, May 18, 1954, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate May 17 (legislative day of May 13), 1954:

#### DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Lampton Berry, of Mississippi, for reappointment in the Foreign Service as a Foreign Service officer of class 1, a consul general, and a secretary in the diplomatic service of the United States of America, in accordance with the provisions of section 520 (a) of the Foreign Service Act of 1946.

The following-named persons for appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 3, consuls, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

John Crawford Brooks, of California.  
Jack M. Fleischer, of Wisconsin.  
John Hay, of Virginia.  
Richard N. Meyer, of Maryland.

The following-named persons for appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 4, consuls, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Stephen J. Campbell, of California.  
Rupert Pröhme, of California.  
Albert A. Rabida, of Colorado.

The following-named persons for appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 6, vice consuls of career, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

James E. Akins, of Ohio.  
George M. Barbis, of California.  
Robert T. Burns, of Indiana.  
Roy O. Carlson, of Illinois.  
Joseph H. Cunningham, of Nebraska.  
Harold L. Davey, of Nebraska.  
John L. De Ornellas, of Alabama.  
John T. Dreyfuss, of California.  
James D. Farrell, of Kansas.  
Samuel R. Gammon III, of Texas.  
H. Kent Goodspeed, of California.  
Chadwick Johnson, of Massachusetts.

C. Dirck Keyser, of New Jersey.  
Miss Paulina C. Kreger, of Ohio.  
P. Wesley Kriebel, of Pennsylvania.  
Samuel W. Lewis, of Texas.  
Joe Lill, of Kansas.  
Alan W. Lukens, of Pennsylvania.  
Miss Ruth A. McLendon, of Texas.  
Julian F. MacDonald, Jr., of Ohio.  
H. Freeman Matthews, Jr., of Virginia.  
Philip C. Narten, of Ohio.  
Joseph B. Norbury, Jr., of New York.  
Frank V. Ortiz, Jr., of New Mexico.  
Raymond L. Perkins, Jr., of Colorado.  
Birney A. Stokes, of New Jersey.  
Richard D. Vine, of New York.  
William Marshall Wright, of Arkansas.  
Charles T. York, of New York.

#### CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 17 (legislative day of May 13), 1954:

##### COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS

Gustav F. Doscher, Jr., of South Carolina, to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 16, with headquarters at Charleston, S. C.

##### PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The following candidates for appointment in the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service, effective date of acceptance:

J. D. Leggett to be surgeon.  
Earl S. Schaefer to be assistant scientist.  
William B. De Witt to be senior assistant sanitarian.



# House of Representatives

MONDAY, MAY 17, 1954

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Dr. Paul N. Garber, bishop of the Richmond area of the Methodist Church, Richmond, Va., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, we would express our thanks for our national heritage and especially for those noble forefathers of days gone by who laid the firm foundations of our Republic. We are grateful that they proclaimed the sacred principle that all men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

We are grateful, our Heavenly Father, that our mothers and fathers believed in vital religion and that in the building of our Republic they made divine resources the chief cornerstone.

And so today we pray that we of this generation may be worthy sons and daughters of our forebears. May we be loyal at all times to our noble heritage of democracy and religion.

Be very near, our Heavenly Father, to each and every Member of our Congress. Give them courage, give them strength, and give them wisdom in their great field of service. May they in the language of the Scriptures serve their own generation by the will of God.

Forgive us when we make mistakes and at last save us, we pray in the name of our Saviour. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, May 13, 1954, was read and approved.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 235. Concurrent resolution requesting the President of the United States to return to the House of Representatives H. R. 1769 for reenrollment.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 197. Concurrent resolution favoring the granting of the status of permanent residence to certain aliens.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1303. An act to provide for the expeditious naturalization of former citizens of the

United States who have lost United States citizenship by voting in a political election or plebiscite held in occupied Japan;

S. 2802. An act to further encourage the distribution of fishery products, and for other purposes; and

S. 3245. An act to provide emergency credit.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 7893. An act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, Export-Import Bank of Washington, and Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill; requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. CARLSON, Mr. KILGORE, Mr. MAYBANK, and Mr. MCCLELLAN to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Vice President has appointed Mr. CARLSON and Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers referred to in the report of the Archivist of the United States numbered 54-13.

## ANNIVERSARY OF NORWAY'S INDEPENDENCE DAY

(Mr. TALLE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TALLE. Mr. Speaker, this is Norway's Independence Day; and on this significant occasion, I want to pay tribute to a remarkable people. In their own country they call it "den syttende Mai," meaning the 17th of May, which to the Norwegian people has the same meaning as the Fourth of July in our own country.

The Norwegian people are remarkable because of their intense love of liberty. I need not belabor that point because it is a universally accepted fact. That spirit pervades their writings of today. It goes back through the Middle Ages. It is recorded in the songs of the Skalds who accompanied their soldiers to battle. That same spirit is portrayed in the carvings called Runes, the pictographs that appear on stones of ancient times.

In addition to their remarkable love of liberty they have the accompanying virtue of possessing a tremendous respect for law. There is nothing that brings to a Norwegian or to the descendants of Norwegians a greater feeling of shame, genuine shame, than to go to jail. These are virtues which the American people understand and share. They are among the virtues that were extolled in the beautiful sentiments expressed by the Chaplain in our opening services today.

So on this occasion, in this brief time, I want to salute the Norwegian people and to say in their own language: Lykke med dagen. That means in free translation: May this be a truly joyful day for you.

## AMENDING THE RECREATION ACT OF JUNE 14, 1926

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 1815) to amend the Recreation Act of June 14, 1926, to include other public purposes and to permit nonprofit organizations to lease public lands for certain purposes.

### CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 1605)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1815) amending the Recreation Act of June 14, 1926, to include other public purposes and to permit nonprofit organizations to lease public lands for certain purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 3.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 5, and 6 and the amendment to the title, and agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Strike the words "or otherwise"; and the Senate agree to the same.

WESLEY A. D'EWART,  
JOHN P. SAYLOR,  
KEN REGAN,  
WAYNE N. ASPINALL,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

HUGH BUTLER,  
EUGENE D. MILLIKIN,  
By B.

GUY CORDON,  
JAMES E. MURRAY,

*Managers on the Part of the Senate.*

### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1815) amending the Recreation Act of June 14, 1926, to include other public purposes and to permit nonprofit organizations to lease public lands for certain purposes, submit the following



statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendment No. 1: Requires any grantee or lessee under the bill to show a definite purpose for any tract of land, before the land is conveyed or leased.

Amendment No. 2: Exempts wildlife refuges, the revested Oregon & California Railroad grant lands in the State of Oregon, and the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Oregon, from the application of this act.

Amendment No. 3: As approved by the Senate, this amendment would have given either the House or Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee a veto over any proposed disposal of land valued at \$5,000 or more. The Senate conferees receded from this amendment, concurring in the opinion of the House conferees that it would represent an infringement by the Congress over the normal functions of the Executive.

Amendment No. 4: Provides authority for sale of lands, particularly in Alaska, to non-profit organizations and deserving charitable groups. This will expedite sale of land in such cases and will eliminate the necessity for a private bill in each individual instance. The amendment has been amended by striking the words "or otherwise" from the phrase "appraisal or otherwise".

Amendments Nos. 5 and 6: Perfecting amendments made necessary by the adoption of amendment No. 4.

The title has been amended to better explain the purpose of the bill.

WESLEY A. D'EWART,  
JOHN P. SAYLOR,  
KEN REGAN,

WAYNE N. ASPINALL,

*Managers on the Part of the House.*

#### SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mrs. FRANCES P. BOLTON (at the request of Mr. ARENDS) was given permission to address the House for 30 minutes on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, following any special orders heretofore entered.

#### BILL TO AMEND TARIFF ACT

(Mr. HUNTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930.

This bill is designed to restore to Congress the final responsibility for any adjustments made in the tariff.

To this end the bill would empower the Tariff Commission under stated conditions to increase or reduce or to establish rates of duty, or to impose, modify, or withdraw import quotas, subject only to congressional veto.

The stated aim of the bill is to establish imports on a fair competitive basis, first, by avoiding import injury to domestic producers; and, second, by providing means of reducing excessive rates to the peril point—that is, to the point below which import injury would occur. This might include complete removal of a duty.

The adjustment of any tariff rate could be initiated in a manner very similar to the present initiation of an escape clause action. This has to date been confined to applicant industries that have alleged serious injury from imports.

Under the present bill, producers who suffer injury from import competition could apply to the Tariff Commission for a tariff adjustment. The Commission would make an investigation, hold hearings and, if convinced of the need for relief, would issue a tariff adjustment order, consisting of a change in the tariff or of a quota limitation or both.

The tariff adjustment order would go to Congress where it would lie for a period of 60 days. If the order were not voted down by either House during that period it would go into effect.

Export or import interests who feel that a particular rate of duty is too high could likewise apply to the Tariff Commission, under the same procedure, and if the Commission found the rate to be too high, it would issue an order reducing it to the peril point. From there the procedure would be the same.

It is to be noted that the system proposed by the bill would not lead to any general increase or reduction of the tariff. Rate changes would be made or quotas would only be imposed or modified after investigation of individual cases. If an existing rate were satisfactory or no application were made to have it modified there would be no occasion for an investigation and there would be no modification. Thus, only a limited number of rates would be changed—increased or reduced—per year. The Tariff Commission would be given 9 months to conclude any one investigation.

There is no similarity in this procedure to or remote connection with the old system of logrolling when Congress itself wrote the rates.

The principal change between this method of changing the tariff and the present system lies in changing the final authority in a tariff modification from the executive to the legislative branch. Also the tariff would no longer be used as an instrument of diplomacy or as a means of bargaining for concessions from other countries.

The Congress, through the provisions of this bill, would lay down guides to the Tariff Commission for its use in judging whether import injury or lack of fair import competition exists. Eleven points of evidence of injury are set forth as a guide.

While the executive branch would no longer have the final word in a tariff adjustment, the bill nevertheless provides that the Department of State might, if it so desired, send to Congress a statement setting forth its views on any tariff adjustment order. The National Security Council would likewise be given a voice in the determination of cases to the extent of having a representative sit with the Tariff Commission during hearings.

The bill would give statutory standing to the rates now owing their existence to a trade-agreement concession. Therefore, there would be no increase in any rate of duty upon expiration of the existing trade-agreements law. All existing trade agreements would remain in effect in accordance with their own terms until or unless expressly abrogated.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade—GATT—would expire on June 30, 1955, unless it were previously specifically approved by Congress.

The overall objective of this bill is to assure the largest volume of imports that may be absorbed by this country without causing import injury. It provides the machinery by which our tariff may be adjusted, item by item in individually investigated cases, to bring about such a maximum volume of trade.

#### MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

(Mr. JONAS of North Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONAS of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to announce to the House that tomorrow the President of the United States will visit Charlotte, N. C., and participate in a Freedom Day celebration commemorating the 179th anniversary of the signing of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

The signing of that declaration of independence from the mother country by patriots of Mecklenburg County, N. C., occurred on May 20, 1775.

Should there be any speculation over why we have scheduled this celebration 2 days in advance of the actual anniversary of the event, I will merely say that if the patriots of Mecklenburg County could precede the July 4, 1776, Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia by 14 months, no point surely will be made of the fact that we moved our program up 2 days to meet the convenience of one of the principal participants.

The date of the celebration is not significant anyway. The event to be commemorated gives significance to the occasion. That event in this instance was a declaration of independence from Great Britain by a convention of patriots duly assembled on May 20, 1775.

On the previous day, an express rider had arrived in Charlotte bringing word that British troops under command of Major Pitcairn had, on April 17, 1775, fired upon the minutemen on the village green at Lexington, killing 6 and wounding 4 others.

The message brought by that express rider had been dispatched by the Committee of Public Safety of Watertown and was directed, "To all friends of American liberty." The messenger was directed to "alarm the country."

Prof. Archibald Henderson, of the University of North Carolina, described the progress of that messenger as follows:

Like a crusader with flaming cross, stirring to irrepressible enthusiasm the ardent loyalty of a people, came a rider—a rider from bleeding Lexington in faraway New England. This courier, as in mad, hot haste, he galloped southward on his continental ride, bore in his hand no flaming cross but only a simple letter, eloquent in its simplicity. And yet, this news was the electric spark which in its train set aglow the patriotic spirit of a people and culminated in the figurant fire of Mecklenburg.



The news that blood of innocent Americans had been spilled without provocation by British troops at Lexington inflamed the delegates to the Mecklenburg Convention. A committee of three was appointed to draw up appropriate resolutions. The committee worked long into the night and it was about 2 a. m. the following morning—May 20, 1775—before the report was ready to be read to the convention.

The report was contained in five resolutions and amounted to a declaration of independence. It was promptly adopted by the convention without change and was then subscribed by 27 delegates.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I include the text of the declaration:

THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF  
INDEPENDENCE, MAY 20, 1775

*Resolved*, First, that whosoever directly or indirectly abets, or in any way, form, or manner, countenances the unchartered and dangerous invasion of our rights, as claimed by Great Britain, is an enemy to this country, to America, and to the inherent and unalienable rights of man.

*Resolved*, Second, that we the citizens of Mecklenburg County, do hereby dissolve the political bands, which have connected us with the mother country, and hereby absolve ourselves from all allegiance to the British crown, and abjure all political connection, contract, or association with that nation, who have wantonly trampled on our rights and liberties, and inhumanly shed the blood of American patriots at Lexington.

*Resolved*, Third, that we do hereby declare ourselves a free and independent people; are and of right ought to be, a sovereign and self-governing association, under the control of no power, other than that of our God, and the general government of the Congress; to the maintenance of which independence, we solemnly pledge to each other, our mutual cooperation, our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honors.

*Resolved*, Fourth, that as we acknowledge the existence and control of no law, nor legal officer, civil or military, within this county, we do hereby ordain and adopt as a rule of life, all, each and every of our former laws: wherein, nevertheless the crown of Great Britain never can be considered as holding rights, privileges, immunities, or authority therein.

*Resolved*, Fifth, that it is further decreed, that, all, each, and every military officer in this county, is hereby reinstated in his former command and authority, he acting conformably to these regulations. And that every member present of this delegation shall henceforth be a civil officer, viz: a justice of the peace, in the character of a committeeman, to issue process, hear and determine all matters of controversy, according to said adopted laws; and to preserve peace, union, and harmony in said county; and to use every exertion to spread the love of country and fire of freedom throughout America, until a more general and organized government be established in this province.

Abraham Alexander, Chairman; John McKnitt Alexander, Secretary; Ephiam Brevard; Hezekiah J. Balch; John Phifer; James Harris; William Kennon; John Ford; Richard Barry; Henry Downe; Ezra Alexander; William Graham; John Quincy; Hezekiah Alexander; Adam Alexander; Charles Alexander; Zaccheus Wilson, Sr.; Waightstill Avery; Benjamin Patton; Matthew McClure; Neil Morrison; Robert Irwin; John Flenniken; David Reese; John Davidson; Richard Harris, Sr.; Thomas Polk.

No one in North Carolina claims that we have a monopoly on patriotism. Men in Virginia, New England, and elsewhere in the Colonies, were imbued with the same spirit of liberty and craving for self-government that motivated our North Carolina ancestors. But we are entitled to take some natural pride in the fact that our forefathers were the first Americans to undertake to dissolve the bands that bound them to the mother country and declared themselves, and I quote, "a free and independent people—are and of right ought to be a sovereign and self-governing association, under the control of no power other than that of God and the general government of the Congress."

An impartial appraisal of the character and spirit of our North Carolina forefathers will be found in Washington Irving's Biography of Washington, where, in speaking of the invasion of North Carolina by Lord Cornwallis, he wrote:

It was an enterprise in which much difficulty was to be apprehended, both from the character of the people and the country. The original settlers were from various parts, most of them men who had experienced political or religious oppression, and brought with them a quick sensibility to wrong, a stern appreciation of their rights, and an indomitable spirit of freedom and independence. \* \* \* The early history of the colony abounds with instances of this spirit among its people. "They always behaved insolently to their Governors," complains Governor Burrington in 1731, 'some, they have driven out of the country—at other times they set up a government of their own choice, supported by men under arms.' It was in fact the spirit of popular liberty and self-government which stirred within them, and gave birth to the glorious axiom: the rights of the many against the exactions of the few. It was this spirit that gave rise to the Confederacy called the Regulation, formed to withstand the abuses of power; and the first blood shed in our country in resistance to arbitrary taxation was at Alamance in this province, in a conflict between the Regulators and Governor Tryon. Above all it should never be forgotten that at Mecklenburg, in the heart of North Carolina, was fulminated the first Declaration of Independence of the British Crown upwards of a year before a like declaration by Congress.

For the third time in my generation a President of the United States is going down to Charlotte, N. C., to pay his respects to those brave men who placed the first stone in the foundation upon which this great country has been built. President William H. Taft honored us by his presence and participation in the 1909 celebration. President Woodrow Wilson did likewise in 1916. And now President Dwight D. Eisenhower is going down to help us celebrate the 179th anniversary of this glorious episode in American history. President Eisenhower will receive a warm and cordial welcome tomorrow at Charlotte, where American liberty was first declared, where it has ever been cherished, and where it always will be defended so long as men love freedom.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

(Mr. JONES of Missouri asked and was given permission to address the House

for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include a letter and an editorial.)

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, it seems that the Department of Agriculture, apparently with the consent of the Secretary of Agriculture, is continuing to flaunt the desires of Congress and the intentions of Congress through the operation of the ASC in Missouri.

I have here a letter from a constituent of mine who, among other things, remarks as follows:

A new wrinkle has been added to the ASC organization here in Missouri. As you probably know, all county committeemen are restricted to a certain number of days per month. I think members of county committees are allowed either 2 or 3 days.

In the past when funds were tight, many county committeemen served without pay in order to carry out their assignments. Now the order has been issued from Columbia that decisions made by county committeemen on days when they are not on the Federal payroll, will not be considered valid and official.

In New Madrid County one of the county committee members offered to serve without pay in order to set up the cotton measuring program. He was informed by Kinkaid (the fieldman) that he would not be allowed to make any decision on any matter except during the 2 or 3 days per month that he is on the Federal payroll. In other words, this leaves the State Committee in complete charge of the county program, and even though county committeemen are willing to serve without pay, they are being shoved aside in order to make way for straight line orders from Washington and Columbia to the county office manager.

The committee system under Benson's reign is losing all of its effectiveness. In fact, it's just a farce, as county committeemen no longer have any authority or control over the programs they are supposed to administer.

Also the Department of Agriculture has inaugurated something new out there in their attempts to fire one of the county committees elected by the farmers of the county and whom the farmers felt were qualified to administer the program.

The committee in Callaway County is resisting the efforts of the State ASC committee, and the efforts of the Department of Agriculture to oust them from their positions to which the members were elected by the farmers of that county, who apparently are still behind the committee. A hearing was ordered, and believe it or not the Department of Agriculture ordered that the public and the press be barred from these hearings. But, I think the following editorial from the Friday, May 14 edition of the Columbia Daily Tribune describes the situation much better than I could:

SO THEY WERE AFRAID

The Missouri Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee's amazing flouting of the constitutional rights of the people of Callaway county in its proceedings before and since the ousting of the Kingdom's duly elected county ASC committee becomes more and more amazing as Department of Agriculture officials in Washington try to explain away the denial of free speech, the denial of freedom of the press and the denial of freedom of assembly in connection with the affair.

When the Tribune sought, through the Associated Press, an explanation of the high-







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued May 21, 1954  
For actions of May 20, 1954  
83rd-2nd, No. 93

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed O&C land jurisdiction bill. Both Houses received Kaplan Committee report on retirement policy. House committee voted for social-security coverage of farmers.

## SENATE

1. O&C LAND. Passed as reported S. 2225, relating to administrative jurisdiction over certain land in Oreg. Rejected, 18-52, a force amendment to transfer these lands to the Interior Department. The bill, as passed, was printed in the Record. (pp. 6513-21.) The bill provides for continued administration of the controverted lands by the Forest Service, with accounting of funds heretofore or hereafter received to be the same as for other O&C land receipts, and eliminates jurisdictional problems in the area by consolidation of the checker-board administrative areas of the Agriculture and Interior Departments through exchanges.
2. RETIREMENT. Both Houses received the report of the Committee on Retirement Policy for Federal Personnel; to Post Office and Civil Service Committees (Pt. 3 of S. Doc. 89)(pp. 6510, 6567).
3. TARIFFS. Sen. Malone spoke in favor of additional protective tariffs (pp. 6538-42).
4. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM, as announced by Sen. Knowland: Today, voting age; Mon., calendar of bills; Tues., Army civil appropriations (p. 6538).

## HOUSE

5. PUBLIC LANDS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 1815; to amend the Recreation Act of June 14, 1926, so as to broaden the Interior Department's authority to make lands available for public purposes to States and local governments, or to nonprofit organizations intending to use such lands for



public purposes (p. 6546). The Senate has not yet received this conference report.

6. TRAVEL; TRANSPORTATION. Concurred in the Senate amendment to H. R. 2225, making appropriations chargeable for payment of reimbursement of general average contributions for losses incurred at sea in connection with the transporting of baggage and household goods of military or civilian personnel of the Government (p. 6563). This bill will now be sent to the President.
7. CIVIL DEFENSE. Concurred in the Senate amendment to H. R. 7308, to extend through June 30, 1958, the emergency powers of the Administrator of Civil Defense (p. 6563). This bill will now be sent to the President.
8. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Rep. Patman criticized the operations of the Federal Reserve System's Open Market Committee which he claimed caused the interest rates to go up and which "almost ruined our country" (pp. 6558-61).
9. SOCIAL SECURITY. On May 19 the Ways and Means Committee tentatively agreed to extend old age and survivors insurance coverage to several additional groups including farmers. The "Daily Digest" includes the following statement of the Committee regarding inclusion of farmers under OASI:  
"Present law provides for the exclusion from the definition of "net earnings from self-employment" for purposes of coverage under OASI, income derived from any trade or business which, if carried on in an employee capacity, would constitute agricultural labor. This exclusion is repealed under the proposal adopted by the committee and a new provision adopted which covers farm operators on the same basis as other self-employed persons, except that farmers whose annual gross earnings are \$1,800 or less may report either their actual earnings or 50 percent of their gross earnings. Farmers whose annual gross earnings are over \$1,800 may report either their actual net earnings or, if these earnings are less than \$900, they may report \$900. This provision will extend OASI coverage to 3.6 million persons." (pp. 6561-2.)
10. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 24 (p. 6567). Legislative Program as announced by Majority Leader Halleck: Mon., D. C. bills; Tues., legislative-judiciary appropriation bill; Wed. and Thurs., if reported, military public works bill; Fri., receive Ethiopian Emperor (p. 6550).

#### ITEMS IN APPENDIX

11. F.H.A. Rep. Andersen inserted his speech in the House in connection with the debate on the USDA appropriation bill in which he praised the FHA program as "one of the great programs for agriculture" (p. A3750).
12. FOREIGN TRADE, TARIFFS. Rep. Tollefson inserted a newspaper editorial favoring restriction of cheaply produced foreign imports (p. A3723).  
Rep. Lane inserted a newspaper article claiming that reciprocal trade agreements and low tariffs have hurt the wool textile industry (p. A3753).
13. TRANSPORTATION. Rep. Miller (Md.) inserted Ridgley Todd's (director, Vegetable Growers Assn. of America) statement favoring H. R. 3203; the trip-leasing bill (pp. A3728-9).



sources which are strategic and which are in short supply. All of us should concern ourselves about this problem. Our chief concern should be whether we have enough of such resources, or how soon we can get them here. I know that, as a member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the Senator from Nevada has long been interested in this subject. I think he is the best expert in the Senate with respect to mining and mineral production. I wish to congratulate him on the work he is doing in this particular field, because it is essential to our very existence.

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, in closing, I should like to say that the testimony of outstanding military strategists has been that the successful transportation of such materials across major oceans would be highly problematical; that the dependable sources of supply will be located in the Western Hemisphere; that the Western Hemisphere can be defended. Therefore, such opinions may help us separate our objectives if we should enter into another war. All the speeches which have been made in the past two decades, and which are still being made, to the effect that we must defend certain territories across

major oceans in order to be able to secure materials will be exploded.

Mr. SMATHERS. I should like to thank the Senator from Nevada, and try to make it clear once again that I do not think he is advocating—certainly I personally am not advocating—what might be called Western Hemisphere isolationism. We are not advocating that at all. What I think the Senator from Nevada is saying, and what I am trying to say, is that we should watch where we are putting our emphasis. We should put emphasis on those countries closest to us. We should begin to worry because of the possibility that countries which have stood with us in the past may not do so in the future. They may not have the necessary materials to enable them to do so. We may be reduced to a defense of this hemisphere. That may happen, and we should be ready to deal with such a situation in the event it should develop.

Mr. MALONE. Without wishing to extend the discussion of the subject unduly, I think what was really meant by the experts is that we should protect those areas of the world which we desire to protect and can protect. We must build long-range planes. At the

moment we do not have the material to build planes of higher efficiency that will cover the areas necessary to attain such an objective. If this country is to protect parts of Europe, Africa, and the Far East, it will have to be done from the United States. In the event of war, at first we could only protect our own transportation lines in the Western Hemisphere, and then we would gradually enlarge the areas covered as we gained air superiority. So far as sending foot soldiers to foreign areas is concerned, all the testimony before the committee is that they would be on the way to the salt mines or would be dead within a week.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

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#### RECESS

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, under the order previously entered, I move that the Senate now stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 2 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess, the recess being, under the order previously entered, until tomorrow, Friday, May 21, 1954, at 12 o'clock meridian.



# House of Representatives

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1954

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Most merciful and gracious God, we rejoice that Thou art able and always willing to help us solve our problems and conquer our difficulties.

Grant that we may not be scornful of our duties and callous to our responsibilities or cynical in our attitudes toward life when the candle of hope burns low and our faith has in it so little of trust and adventure.

May our confidence in Thee and in the triumph of righteousness never become eclipsed when evil and sinister forces threaten to destroy the peace and security of the world.

Show us how we may bridge the chasms which divide the members of the human family, and how we may break down those barriers of pride and prejudice which keep men and nations from doing their very best for one another.

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

## THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 3090. An act to authorize the transmission and disposition by the Secretary of the Interior of electrical energy generated at Falcon Dam on the Rio Grande.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 8583. An act making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. CORDON, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. MAYBANK, Mr. HILL, and Mr. ELLENDER to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

## WHO IS SHIELDING SUBVERSIVES IN THE ARMY?

(Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to address the

House for 1 minute and to revise and expend his remarks and include a newspaper article.)

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, Maj. Gen. C. H. Gerhardt, a retired Army intelligence officer, issued a statement on last Saturday, in which he charged that 24 civilian employees of the Second Army at Fort Meade, Md., were on a subversive list but undoubtedly were protected by someone within the Department of the Army.

If this is true, Mr. Speaker, then the Armed Services Committee of this House should compel the attendance of this retired officer at a hearing where all the facts within his knowledge could be ascertained.

Mr. Speaker, General Gerhardt charged and I quote:

In the cases of some of these civilians, we would carry the removal proceedings successfully through every stage upward, only to have these cases, in every instance, reversed by the President's Loyalty Security Review Board.

Now, that is a serious charge and the House of Representatives is entitled to know the composition of the President's Loyalty Security Review Board and they should be summoned to testify before a House committee also.

Mr. Speaker, is it true as has been charged that this review board is composed of holdovers from the previous administration? At least, the public is entitled to know who they are and whether or not the charges made by General Gerhardt are true.

I repeat that this is a matter that the proper House committee should investigate.

The newspaper article is as follows:

**SUBVERSIVES KEPT ON AT FORT MEADE, SAYS GENERAL GERHARDT**

A retired Army intelligence major general charged yesterday that the loyalty security review boards have been keeping subversives on the payroll at Fort Meade, Md.

Maj. Gen. C. H. Gerhardt, said in Miami, Fla., that 24 civilian employees of the Second Army headquarters at Fort Meade had been shielded.

"In the case of some of these civilians," he said in an interview with the Miami Herald, "we would carry the removal proceedings successfully through every stage upward, only to have these cases—in every instance—reversed by the President's Loyalty Security Review Board."

"SOMETHING TO BUSINESS"

The general, who retired 18 months ago after 5 years as Second Army intelligence officer, said it took him 2 years to realize fully that "there really was something to this infiltration business."

He said he didn't know whether any subsequent action was taken on the cases and did not identify any of the persons.

The Army had no immediate comment.

Senator McCARTHY, Republican, of Wisconsin, has been contending during hearings on his row with the Army that the review

board was keeping Communists in office. The Army has rejected the Wisconsin Republican's request that board members be called as witnesses before his Investigations Subcommittee on grounds that they are quasi-judicial officials and should not be questioned on loyalty matters.

## THREE REPUBLICANS TESTIFY

Last week three Republican members of the subcommittee inquiring into the Army-McCarthy row took the witness stand to testify an attempt to summon five members of the Army review board was closely connected with charges that the Senator and his counsel, Roy Cohn, exerted undue pressure to obtain preferential treatment for Pvt. G. David Schine.

Senator McCARTHY could not be reached for comment on the Gerhardt statement.

## AMENDING ACT OF SEPTEMBER 3, 1935

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 2828) to amend the act of Congress of September 3, 1935 (49 Stat. 1085), as amended, with Senate amendments thereto, insist on disagreement with the Senate amendments, and ask for a further conference with the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: MESSRS. D'EWART, HARRISON of Wyoming, BERRY, ENGLE, and ASPINALL.

## AMENDING RECREATION ACT OF JUNE 14, 1926

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 1815) amending the Recreation Act of June 14, 1926, to include other public purposes and to permit nonprofit organizations to lease public lands for certain purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the conference report.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of May 17, 1954.)

The conference report was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## ONE NATION UNDER GOD

(Mr. ANGELL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced today in the House a House joint resolution which has for its purpose the amendment of the pledge of allegiance to the flag by inserting the words "under God," which will make the phrase read, "one nation under God, indivisible."







# Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued May 24, 1954

For actions of May 21, 1954

83rd-2nd, No. 94

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE  
(For Department Staff Only)

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**HIGHLIGHTS:** Senate subcommittee voted to report watershed protection bill. Sen. Williams inserted and discussed list of grain-storage violation cases and commended Secretary Benson's efforts to prosecute them. Sen. Malone spoke against extension of Trade Agreements Act. House committee ordered reported bills to expand Water Facilities Act, and increase excess-tobacco penalty.

### SENATE

1. **SOIL CONSERVATION.** A subcommittee voted to report to the Agriculture and Forestry Committee S. 2549, to provide for cooperation with States and local agencies in watershed development (pp. D565-6).
2. **GRAIN STORAGE.** Sen. Williams inserted and discussed a list of CCC grain-storage violation cases and commended Secretary Benson for his efforts to prosecute those responsible for the irregular conversions. At Sen. Williams' request a GAO report of investigation into irregularities in storage of grain at Schoolcraft, Mich., was referred to the Agriculture and Forestry Committee (pp. 6579-83.)
3. **FOREIGN TRADE.** Sen. Malone spoke against extension of the Trade Agreements Act (pp. 6588-9).
4. **PUBLIC LANDS.** Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 1815, to amend the Recreation Act of June 14, 1926, so as to broaden the Interior Department's authority to make lands available for public purposes to States and local governments, or to nonprofit organizations intending to use such lands for public purposes (p. 6600). This bill will now be sent to the President.  
Sen. Hennings inserted a petition and recommendations by the Directors, Cedar Creek Grazing Assn. (Mo.) favoring continuation of the Cedar Creek Forest and Pasture project, Mo. (p. 6572).
5. **ARMY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955.** As reported (see Digest 92) this bill, H. R. 8367, provides an increase of \$53,024,800 over the House-passed bill for the Corps of Engineers. This is an increase of \$19,037,800 above the estimate.



Excerpts from the Committee Report:

Water resources program:

"The committee is informed that agreement has been reached among the Departments of the Army and Interior, and the Federal Power Commission on principles and procedures to be followed by all three agencies in the matter of cost allocations. This is an important step in the right direction, and the agencies involved are to be commended for their accomplishment. On the other hand, there is still much to be accomplished in the field of uniform methods and procedures, particularly in the field of the computation of benefits and costs. It is hoped that the executive agencies continue their efforts toward standardization of methods and procedures so that when water resource projects are submitted to the committee by any of the Federal agencies involved in water resource development, the committee can have some assurance that a standard yardstick has been used in the evaluation of all of the water resource projects submitted to any of the subcommittees on appropriations.

"It is quite obvious to the committee that the discussions between the Departments of the Army and Interior at the Secretarial level have resulted in important agreements, and have provided better coordination among the agencies of these Departments. The Chief of Engineers reported to the committee that controversies which loomed so large in recent years have been largely eliminated or are well on their way toward amicable settlement. The committee is further encouraged by the report of a memorandum of understanding on the Arkansas-White-Red Rivers survey signed by the Secretaries of Interior, Agriculture, and Army, which, among other things, sets up a committee of Assistant Secretaries to assure full and continuous cooperation.

"This type of collaboration should do much toward the development of a sound national water policy by the agencies that are concerned with the problems.

"The committee again desires to point out that in its examination of the estimates of some of the comprehensive projects there still seems to be a tendency to overlook the interrelated features of such projects. It is the view of the committee that the prolongation of the construction period of such projects is uneconomical and that the schedules should be gradually adjusted so that the funding of those now under construction may be geared to the most efficient and economical schedule. The committee feels that some progress has been made in this direction and believes that further progress can be made next year.

"The committee desires to again point out that the backlog of authorized preliminary examination and survey reports is such that the appropriation of funds alone is not going to solve the problem of bringing this phase of the Corps' program into line with an overall water resource program. Last year the committee called the Corps' attention to the need for a study of the present methods and procedures for conducting surveys with a view to reducing the amount of work involved and still provide the information required for adequate review of the studies, and reliable information upon which the Congress can act in connection with the authorization of worthy projects.

"The Chief of Engineers pointed up this problem during the hearings when he stated that the budget estimate provided for only about 6 percent of the remaining cost of the authorized surveys.

"The committee notes that some progress has been made with respect to better supervision of the survey program. The instructions that have been issued to the field by the Corps of Engineers are intended as the initial step in the revision of their methods and procedures for carrying out preliminary examinations and surveys. With the implementation of these instructions some economies can be expected in this program in fiscal year 1955. The committee



point of view of age, I should like to state why I shall vote against the proposed amendment to the Constitution.

It is my feeling that the States should decide for themselves whether or not they wish to grant to young men and women 18 years of age the right to vote. I am entirely convinced that there are a great many 18-year-olds in every State in the Union who are well qualified to vote; I am likewise convinced that every one of those young people would be even better qualified if they were to wait until they are 21 before casting their first ballot. They would have greater maturity and greater ability to judge public issues if they were required to wait until they had attained the full age of majority.

The Legislature of the State of Louisiana is now in session. If the legislature of that State, which I have the honor in part to represent, feels that 18-year-olds should vote, it has every right to enact legislation to that end. For my part I am willing to abide by the judgment of the legislature.

It seems to me that the greatest service the Congress could render in this connection would be to give the States advice on the basis of which they could better reach a decision, either to ratify an amendment to the Constitution or to enact legislation giving 18-year-olds the right to vote.

Perhaps Congress could serve a useful purpose by appointing a committee to study the question, with the aid of psychologists and leaders in the field of education and various other fields, in order to provide the Congress with better information on this subject. However, we do not have such information before us. We do not have the benefit of the guidance which we would like to have in voting on this question. I hope that in the future Congress may study the subject, and that thorough hearings may be held, in order that both the Congress and the State legislatures may have all the information which will be desirable when such a proposal as this is acted upon by State legislatures in the future.

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

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Gillette	Martin
Barrett	Green	Maybank
Bowring	Hayden	Millikin
Butler, Nebr.	Hendrickson	Monroney
Byrd	Hennings	Pastore
Capehart	Hickenlooper	Payne
Carlson	Holland	Robertson
Case	Ives	Russell
Daniel	Jackson	Smathers
Dirksen	Johnson, Colo.	Stennis
Dworshak	Johnson, Tex.	Symington
Eastland	Kennedy	Thye
Ferguson	Knowland	Upton
Frear	Langer	Watkins
Fulbright	Long	Williams
George	Mansfield	

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. BOWRING in the chair). A quorum is not present.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I move that the Sergeant at Arms be directed to request the attendance of absent Senators.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Sergeant at Arms will execute the order of the Senate.

After a little delay, Mr. BUSH, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. HILL, Mr. HUNT, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. NEELY, Mr. POTTER, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. YOUNG entered the Chamber and answered to their names.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

The question is on the passage of Senate Joint Resolution 53. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska (when his name was called). On this vote I have a pair with the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] and the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL]. If they were present and voting they would vote "yea." If I were permitted to vote, I would vote "nay." I withhold my vote.

The rollcall was concluded.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BURLER], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. WELKER] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. BEALL], the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER], the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PURTELL], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPEL], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY], and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] are necessarily absent.

On this vote, the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF] and the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN] are paired with the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR]. If present and voting, the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF] and the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN] would each vote "yea," and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PURTELL] and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER] are paired with the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE]. If present and voting, the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. PURTELL] and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER] would each vote "yea," and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] would vote "nay."

If present and voting, the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BEALL], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPEL], and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] would each vote "yea."

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURKE], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senators from Tennessee [Mr. GORE and Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. LENNON], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CLEMENTS], the Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURKE] and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. LENNON] are paired on this vote with the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE]. If present and voting, the Senator from Ohio and the Senator from North Carolina would vote "yea," and the Senator from Tennessee would vote "nay."

The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] and the Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN] are paired on this vote with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON]. If present and voting, the Senator from Minnesota and the Senator from New York would vote "yea," and the Senator from South Carolina would vote "nay."

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] are paired on this vote with the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER]. If present and voting, the Senator from West Virginia and the Senator from Tennessee would vote "yea," and the Senator from Louisiana would vote "nay."

The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN] and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF] are paired on this vote with the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR]. If present and voting, the Senator from Arkansas and the Senator from Pennsylvania would vote "yea," and the Senator from Oklahoma would vote "nay."

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 34, nays 24, as follows:

YEAS—34		
Aiken	Hickenlooper	Payne
Barrett	Hunt	Potter
Bowring	Ives	Saltonstall
Bush	Jackson	Smith, Maine
Capehart	Knowland	Smith, N. J.
Carlson	Langer	Thye
Case	Magnuson	Upton
Dirksen	Mansfield	Watkins
Douglas	Martin	Williams
Dworshak	Millikin	Young
Ferguson	Neely	
Hendrickson	Pastore	
NAYS—24		
Byrd	Fulbright	Hennings
Chavez	George	Hill
Daniel	Gillette	Holland
Eastland	Green	Johnson, Colo.
Frear	Hayden	Johnson, Tex.



Kennedy	Monroney	Smathers
Long	Robertson	Stennis
Maybank	Russell	Symington

## NOT VOTING—37

Anderson	Flanders	McCarran
Beall	Goldwater	McCarthy
Bennett	Gore	McClellan
Bricker	Humphrey	Morse
Bridges	Jenner	Mundt
Burke	Johnston, S. C.	Murray
Butler, Md.	Kefauver	Purtell
Butler, Nebr.	Kerr	Schoeppel
Clements	Kilgore	Sparkman
Cooper	Kuchel	Welker
Cordon	Lehman	Wiley
Duff	Lennon	
Ellender	Malone	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Two-thirds of the Senators present not having voted in the affirmative, Senate Joint Resolution 53, proposing to amend the Constitution, is rejected.

Mr. RUSSELL. Madam President, now that the vote has been had on the proposed constitutional amendment which dealt with the fixing of the age of voting within the several States, I wish to express my appreciation to the administration, and especially to the Attorney General, who, I assume, prepared the proposed legislation, for submitting it in the form of a constitutional amendment rather than as a simple statute.

I am quite confident that if the matter had been presented to us in a bill to enact a simple statute, and should have received more votes in the affirmative than were cast in the negative, as was true in the case of the proposed constitutional amendment just acted upon, the present Supreme Court would have sought to have enforced the simple statute upon the several States.

Indeed, Madam President, if the Chief Executive had issued an executive order instructing the States to change their legal requirements with respect to the age for voting, I fear that some Members of the present Supreme Court would have undertaken to have found means to incorporate the order into a decision by the court which would have sought to force compliance by the States.

Some Senators, who have tried for many years to preserve constitutional processes, are very grateful to the administration for having properly brought the matter before the Senate in the form of a constitutional amendment.

## LONG-TERM TIME CHARTER OF TANKERS

Mr. KNOWLAND. Madam President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1341, Senate bill 3458. I may say that the bill will not be taken up for debate or discussion this evening but is merely being made the unfinished business before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 3458) to authorize the long-term time charter of tankers by the Secretary of the Navy, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from California.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S.

3458) to authorize the long-term time charter of tankers by the Secretary of the Navy, and for other purposes.

## AMENDMENT OF RECREATION ACT OF JUNE 14, 1926, RELATING TO THE LEASING OF PUBLIC LANDS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska. Madam President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1815) amending the Recreation Act of June 14, 1926, to include other public purposes and to permit nonprofit organizations to lease public lands for certain purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1815) amending the Recreation Act of June 14, 1926, to include other public purposes and to permit nonprofit organizations to lease public lands for certain purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 3.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 5, and 6 and the amendment to the title, and agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Strike the words "or otherwise"; and the Senate agree to the same.

HUGH BUTLER,  
EUGENE D. MILLIKIN,

By B

GUY CORDON,  
JAMES E. MURRAY,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

WESLEY A. D'EWART,  
JOHN P. SAYLOR,  
KEN REGAN,  
WAYNE N. ASPINALL,

Managers on the Part of the House.

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

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

## LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. KNOWLAND. Madam President, I am about to move that the Senate recess until Monday next, unless Senators desire to make insertions in or statements for the RECORD. On Monday it is proposed to have a call of the calendar. When the call of the calendar has been completed, it is planned to begin the debate on the unfinished business, which is Senate bill 3458, the so-called tanker bill.

## CERTAIN BILLS TO BE CONSIDERED ON THE NEXT CALL OF THE CALENDAR

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that

when the calendar is next called, the following bills be included in the call: Calendar No. 1152, S. 42, to provide for attorneys' liens in proceedings before the courts or other departments and agencies of the United States; Calendar No. 1179, H. R. 887, for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Levandoski; Calendar No. 1248, S. 46, for the relief of E. S. Berney; and Calendar No. 1333, H. R. 2512, to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the purchase of public lands for homes and other sites."

Mr. KNOWLAND. Madam President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Are these the four bills which, at the last call of the calendar, it was requested go over until the next calendar call?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Calendars Nos. 1152, S. 42; 1248, S. 46; and 1333, H. R. 2512, are; Calendar No. 1179, H. R. 887, was not. That is the bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Levandoski.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I have no objection to these bills being included in the next call of the calendar.

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

## RECESS TO MONDAY

Mr. KNOWLAND. I move that the Senate now stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 56 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Monday, May 24, 1954, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate Friday, May 21 (legislative day of May 13), 1954:

## IN THE ARMY

The following-named officers for appointment as Assistant to the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, and as brigadier general in the Regular Army of the United States, under the provisions of section 11, National Defense Act, as amended, and section 513 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947:

Col. Louis Jacob Rumaggi, O14900, United States Army.

Col. Howard Ker, O15518, United States Army.

## CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 21 (legislative day of May 13), 1954:

## DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Livingston Satterthwaite, of Pennsylvania, for promotion Foreign Service officer to class 1.

Cloyce K. Huston, of Iowa, for promotion Foreign Service officer to class 1 and to be also a consul general of the United States of America.

The following-named Foreign Service officers for promotion to class 2:

Clarence Boonstra, of Louisiana.

Horatio Mooers, of Maine.

R. Smith Simpson, of Virginia.

Carroll M. Terry, of Alabama.

The following-named Foreign Service officers for promotion to class 3:

David M. Bane, of Pennsylvania.

Rodger P. Davies, of California.

Henry L. T. Koren, of New Jersey.

Francis E. Meloy, Jr., of Maryland.

Richard E. Usher, of Wisconsin.







Public Law 387 - 83d Congress

Chapter 263 - 2d Session

H. R. 1815

AN ACT

To amend the Recreation Act of June 14, 1926, to include other public purposes and to permit nonprofit organizations to purchase or lease public lands for certain purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Act approved June 14, 1926 (44 Stat. 741; 43 U. S. C., sec. 869), entitled "An Act to authorize acquisition or use of public lands by States, counties, or municipalities for recreational purposes", is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. (a) The Secretary of the Interior upon application filed by a duly qualified applicant under section 2 of this Act may, in the manner prescribed by this Act, dispose of any public lands to a State, Territory, county, municipality, or other State, Territorial, or Federal instrumentality or political subdivision for any public purposes, or to a nonprofit corporation or nonprofit association for any recreational or any public purpose consistent with its articles of incorporation or other creating authority. Before the land may be disposed of under this Act it must be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary that the land is to be used for an established or definitely proposed project. The Secretary may classify public lands in Alaska for disposition under this Act. Lands so classified may not be appropriated under any other public land law unless the Secretary revises such classification or authorizes the disposition of an interest in the lands under other applicable law. If, within eighteen months following such classification, no application has been filed for the purpose for which the lands have been so classified, then the Secretary shall restore such lands to appropriation under the applicable public land laws.

"(b) No more than six hundred and forty acres may be conveyed to any one grantee in any one calendar year.

"(c) Where the lands have been withdrawn in aid of a function of a Federal department or agency other than the Department of the Interior, or of a State, Territory, county, municipality, water district, or other local governmental subdivision or agency, the Secretary of the Interior may make disposals under this Act only with the consent of such Federal department or agency, or of such State, Territory, or local governmental unit. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to apply to lands in any national forest, national park, or national monument, or national wildlife refuge, or the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands in the State of Oregon, or the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands in the State of Oregon, or to any Indian lands, or lands set aside or held for the use or benefit of Indians, including lands over which jurisdiction has been transferred to the Department of the Interior by Executive order for the use of Indians. Nor shall any disposition be made under this Act for any use authorized under any other law, except for a use authorized under the Act of June 1, 1938 (52 Stat. 609; 43 U. S. C., sec. 682a), as amended.

"SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior may after due consideration as to the power value of the land, whether or not withdrawn therefor, (a) sell such land to the State, Territory, county, or other State, Territorial, or Federal instrumentality or political subdivision in which the lands are situated, or to a nearby municipal corporation in the same State or Territory, for the purpose for which the land has been classified, and conveyances of such land for historic-monument purposes under this subsection shall be made without monetary consideration, while conveyances for any other purpose under this subsection shall be made at a price to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior through

Public lands.  
68 Stat. 173.  
68 Stat. 174.

Disposal for  
public or  
recreational  
purposes.

Limitations.

Sale or lease,  
etc.  
States, etc.

Historic  
monuments.

appraisal or otherwise, after taking into consideration the purpose for which the lands are to be used; (b) lease such land to the State, Territory, county, or other State, Territorial, or Federal instrumentality or political subdivision in which the lands are situated, or to a nearby municipal corporation in the same State or Territory, for the purpose for which the land has been classified, at a reasonable annual rental, for a period up to twenty years, and, at the discretion of the Secretary, with a privilege of renewal for a like period, (c) sell such land to a nonprofit corporation or nonprofit association, for the purpose for which the land has been classified, at a price to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior through appraisal, after taking into consideration the purpose for which the lands are to be used, or (d) lease such land to a nonprofit corporation or nonprofit association at a reasonable annual rental, for a period up to twenty years, and, at the discretion of the Secretary, with a privilege of renewal for a like period. Each patent or lease so issued shall contain a reservation to the United States of all mineral deposits in the lands conveyed or leased and of the right to mine and remove the same, under applicable laws and regulations to be established by the Secretary. Each lease shall contain a provision for its termination upon a finding by the Secretary that the land has not been used by the lessee for the purpose specified in the lease for such period, not over five years, as may be specified in the lease, or that such land or any part thereof is being devoted to another use.

Nonprofit corporation, etc.  
68 Stat. 174.  
68 Stat. 175.

Reservation to U. S.

Title transfer.

“SEC. 3. Title to lands conveyed by the Government under this Act may not be transferred by the grantee or its successor except, with the consent of the Secretary of the Interior, to a transferee which would be a qualified grantee under section 2 (a) or (c) and subject to the acreage limitation contained in section 1 (b) of this Act. A grantee or its successor may not change the use specified in the conveyance to another or additional use except, with the consent of the Secretary, to a use for which such grantee or its successor could obtain a conveyance under this Act. If at any time after the lands are conveyed by the Government, the grantee or its successor attempts to transfer title to or control over these lands to another or the lands are devoted to a use other than that for which the lands were conveyed, without the consent of the Secretary, title to the lands shall revert to the United States. The provisions of this section, however, shall cease to be in effect as to any lands patented under this Act twenty-five years after the issuance of patent for such lands.

Authorization.

“SEC. 4. The Secretary may authorize transfers of title or changes in use in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of this Act with respect to any patent heretofore issued under any Act upon application by a patentee qualified to obtain a conveyance under section 2 (a) or (c) of this Act. If the Secretary, pursuant to such an application, authorizes such transfer or use, all reverter provisions and other limitations on transfer or use, under this or any other Act affecting the lands involved, shall cease to be in effect twenty-five years after the Secretary authorizes the transfer or use for a changed or additional purpose under the provisions of this section.

Repeals.

“SEC. 5. The Act of September 30, 1890, entitled ‘An Act to authorize entry of the public lands by incorporated cities and towns for cemetery and park purposes’, and the Act of October 17, 1940, entitled ‘An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell or lease for park or recreational purposes, and to sell for cemetery purposes, certain public lands in Alaska’, are hereby repealed.”

26 Stat. 502;  
54 Stat. 1192.  
43 USC 729 and note.

Approved June 4, 1954.





