

## JOINT RESOLUTION 39

Joint resolution memorializing Congress to enact legislation permitting localities to demand an accounting from recipients of cash payments under the aid to dependent children categorical aid program administered by the Federal Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and also permitting distribution of such aid in commodity or voucher form in appropriate cases

Whereas a news item appearing in the Milwaukee Journal on Sunday, October 16, 1960, reported the fact that in August of this year 10,571 Wisconsin families with 27,660 children received financial help through the aid to dependent children program, which is partially financed by contributions from the Federal Government under the laws relating to aid to dependent children categorical aid program administered by the Federal Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; and

Whereas, the Federal Government contributes funds for such aid to dependent children program, which is commonly known both as "Mothers' Aid" and as "State Aid," only upon the condition that such aid be disbursed in cash payments, and that no accounting be demanded of individual recipients thereof as to how such cash is spent; and

Whereas the 1959 annual report of the Milwaukee county department of public welfare has disclosed that in that year said department disbursed over \$5,500,000 in aid to dependent children payments, of which the Federal Government contributed 48.28 percent and the State government contributed 33.05 percent; and

Whereas the same annual welfare report revealed that in December of that year 2,888 women in Milwaukee County were receiving cash payments for themselves and their children under the aid to dependent children program, and that of such women 32 percent were divorcees, 24.2 percent were unmarried mothers, and 16.7 percent were wives abandoned by their husbands (or a total of 72.9 percent), which figures tend to show that the vast majority of aid recipients under this assistance program are women in rather unfortunate circumstances; and

Whereas another recent news item in the daily press on the subject of such aid has indicated that according to records in the office of the clerk of Milwaukee County circuit court, about one-third of the women and their children involved in the 10,000 current support and alimony cases on file in that office are getting public assistance (from which it can be assumed that most of these women are receiving aid to dependent children); and

Whereas it would be beneficial to the public interest to permit local authorities to exercise such discretion and control in cases where the recipients of such aid either manage their money unwisely, or conduct themselves improperly, or care for their children inadequately: Now, Therefore, be it

*Resolved by the senate (the assembly concurring)*, That the Wisconsin Legislature respectfully request the Congress of the United States to consider and enact legislation in 1961 amending the laws relating to aid to dependent children categorical aid program administered by the Federal Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to grant discretionary authority to local governing bodies and public welfare directors to enable them to demand an accounting from recipients of cash payments under the aid to dependent children program, and also to enable them to distribute such aid in the form of commodities or vouchers for the same in lieu of direct cash payments, as such local governing bodies of public welfare directors

may deem appropriate in individual cases; and be it further

*Resolved*, That authenticated copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Wisconsin Members of the Congress of the United States; and, be it further

*Resolved*, That such Wisconsin Members of Congress be requested to take joint action to insure that this resolution be spread upon the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the purpose of making known the contents thereof to all Members of the Congress of the United States.

#### RESOLUTION OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF CHEMUNG, N.Y.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a copy of a resolution of the Medical Society of the County of Chemung submitted to me by Mr. F. H. Clark, executive secretary of the society.

This resolution urges making self-employed physicians eligible for social security benefits. This has long been a controversial aspect of the social security system. In the event that this matter will come before the Congress again this year, I want to have the Chemung County Medical Society position clearly recorded in order that it will receive the attention which it deserves when this matter is before the appropriate committees.

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

#### A RESOLUTION BINDING STATE SOCIETY MEMBERS OF THE AMA HOUSE OF DELEGATES TO VOTE FOR SOCIAL SECURITY COVERAGE AT AMA MEETINGS

Whereas results of polls by State medical societies and independent organizations clearly demonstrate that a substantial majority of the Nation's self-employed physicians desire to be included under the social security program; and

Whereas members of the house of delegates of the AMA have continued to oppose social security coverage at AMA annual and clinical meetings despite the overwhelming evidence that a majority of the medical profession wants it; and

Whereas Congress has been reluctant to enact a law to include physicians under social security in view of the house of delegates' opposition to such legislation; and

Whereas unless the house of delegates changes its attitude and begins to reflect the real wishes of the majority of physicians on this issue, physicians and their families will continue to be the only professional group in the Nation that is deprived of the protection and benefits of the social security program: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Chemung County Medical Society hereby instructs its delegates to the New York State Society annual meeting to introduce a resolution in that body, making it binding on all elected members of the AMA house of delegates from our State to vote for social security coverage at the national AMA meetings.

#### IMPORTATION OF RUSSIAN CRABMEAT—RESOLUTION AND TELEGRAMS

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, the people of Alaska were very much distressed last week at the announcement in the press that it was likely that the

10-year-old ban on the importation of Russian crabmeat would be lifted. As a result of my protest, the President has very kindly suspended this order, which was to have been issued at noon last Saturday, and the entire matter is now under review.

In this connection, I have received many telegrams of protest, and also a resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Alaska protesting the lifting of the ban.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution and telegrams be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 22

*Be it resolved by the Senate in Second Legislature (first session assembled):*

Whereas it has been reliably reported that the United States is considering the lifting of the ban on the importation of crabmeat from the Soviet Union; and

Whereas Alaska King crab is the outstanding and only example of a new development in the Alaska fisheries which otherwise have been sadly depleted largely due to Federal mismanagement while Alaska was a territory and now requires gigantic and costly efforts to rebuild; and

Whereas this fishery depletion has created a grave unemployment situation all along Alaska's coast where the population's livelihood has been and is wholly dependent on the fisheries; and

Whereas the development of the King crab fishery is the only happy exception in this otherwise dark picture and if it is now to face the competition of imported Russian crab, produced by cheap if not slave labor, effects in Alaska will be disastrous; and

Whereas the situation is further aggravated by the fact that the Russians have been fishing extensively in the Bering Sea and have given indications of extending their fishing farther along the Alaskan coast; be it

*Resolved by the senate in second legislature (first session assembled)*, That any proposal for the lifting of the ban on the importation of Russian crabmeat is protested and that it is respectfully requested that the State of Alaska be consulted before any action is taken by the U.S. Government; and be it further

*Resolved*, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Honorable John F. Kennedy, President of the United States; the Honorable Dean Rusk, Secretary of State; the Honorable C. Douglas Dillon, Secretary of the Treasury; the Honorable Luther H. Hodges, Secretary of Commerce; and the Members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

JUNEAU, ALASKA, March 11, 1961.

Senator ERNEST GRUENING,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.:

Strong resolution re crab today adopted unanimously by State senate. Full text telegraphed to President Kennedy. Copies resolution being airmailed each of you. Strong protest also sent President by myself with request he confer with delegation.

WILLIAM A. EGAN,  
Governor of Alaska.

KODIAK, ALASKA, March 11, 1961.

Senator ERNEST GRUENING,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.:

Following wires sent today to Secretaries of State and Commerce quote work received indicating lifting of ban on imports of Russian produced king crab. We as one of the major producers of domestic king crab

strongly protest this action. The economy of all king crab producing areas as well as investment in plants facilities, boats, gear, etc. would be jeopardized by this type of competition utilizing cheap labor as well as methods of catching crab denied American fishermen. Strongly urge reconsideration.

Respectfully,

KING CRAB, INC.,  
R. J. SPRINGHILL.

KODIAK, ALASKA, March 12, 1961.

Hon. Senator GRUENING,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.:

The local post urges you to vigorously oppose the lifting of the ban on importation of Russian crabmeat.

CARL RODLI,  
Adjutant, American Legion Post No. 17.

KODIAK, ALASKA, March 12, 1961.

Senator ERNEST GRUENING,  
Washington, D.C.:

Our 600 members emphatically protest lifting of any ban of Russian crab imports to the United States.

UNITED FISHERMANS MARKETING ASSOCIATION, INC.

SEATTLE, WASH., March 15, 1961.

Hon. ERNEST GRUENING,  
U.S. Senate,  
Washington, D.C.

As a major producer of Alaskan king crabmeat we urgently request your effort to prevent lifting of existing embargo on any import of Russian seafood products, particularly king crabmeat.

Alaska and Washington State economic health would be seriously impaired were embargo to be lifted due to violent spread of raw product and labor costs in favor of Russians.

Our industry resents Russian method of fishery which destroys U.S. coastal fishery preservation. Further, U.S. industry feels entirely capable of supplying U.S. quality king crabmeat needs in an orderly, dignified and profitable manner.

We repeat, your utmost efforts are needed to prevent this action. May we request your reply as to action taken?

Respectfully,

PAN ALASKA FISHERIES, INC.,  
W. A. RITTER, President.

KODIAK, ALASKA, March 12, 1961.

Hon. ERNEST GRUENING,  
Senator of State of Alaska,  
Washington, D.C.:

The following wire was sent to Dean Rusk and Mr. Hodges:

"Kodiak Area Chamber of Commerce implores reconsideration of recent action by State Department lifting ban of Russian imports of King crab. Southwestern Alaska cannot compete with Government-subsidized Russian crab industry and is dependent upon this industry for its livelihood. Such subsidized competition endorsed by the State Department would ruin the economy of this area affecting thousands of people."

BOB JOHNSON,  
President, Kodiak Area Chamber of Commerce.

KODIAK, ALASKA, March 12, 1961.

Senator GRUENING,  
Washington, D.C.:

Vigorously protest lifting of the ban on import of Russian crab.

Precinct Chairman PATRICIA CANNON.

PORT WAKEFIELD, ALASKA.

ERNEST GRUENING,  
U.S. Senate,  
Washington, D.C.:

Your continued concern for the problems of the Alaska King crab industry and your request that the administration delay per-

mission to import crabmeat from the U.S.S.R. is deeply appreciated by Howard and myself and also I am sure by the thousands of other Alaskans so dependent on this fishery. We are airmailing more detailed comments.

LOWELL WAKEFIELD.

#### REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

The following reports of a committee were submitted:

By Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, with an amendment:

S. 1028. A bill to amend the transitional provisions of the act approved August 7, 1959, entitled "Nematocide, Plant Regulator, Defoliant, and Desiccant Amendment of 1959"; (Rept. No. 74).

By Mr. HOLLAND, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, without amendment:

H.R. 1822. An act to adjust the amount of funds available for farm operating loans made pursuant to section 21(b) of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended; (Rept. No. 73).

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. METCALF:

S. 1362. A bill to designate the Lincoln Air Force Base at Lincoln, Nebr., as George W. Norris Air Force Base; to the Committee on Armed Services.

S. 1363. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to provide that the program under which Government contracts are set aside for small-business concerns shall not apply in the case of contracts for maintenance, repair, or construction; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

S. 1364. A bill to provide for the establishment of cooperative outdoor recreation research centers; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. HUMPHREY:

S. 1365. A bill to incorporate the Indoor Sports' Club, Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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

By Mr. KEATING:

S. 1366. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to relax the severity of existing provisions with respect to deductions from benefits on account of earnings; to the Committee on Finance.

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

By Mr. KUCHEL:

S. 1367. A bill to add certain public lands in California to the Pala Indian Reservation, the Pauma Indian Reservation, and the Cleveland National Forest, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

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

By Mr. YARBOROUGH:

S. 1368. A bill to amend the Shipping Act, 1916, to provide for licensing independent ocean freight forwarders, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. YARBOROUGH (for himself and Mr. METCALF):

S. 1369. A bill to extend the operation of the National Wool Act of 1954, as amended; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

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

By Mr. HARTKE:

S. 1370. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended; to the Committee on Finance.

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

By Mr. MAGNUSON (by request):

S. 1371. A bill to amend subsection (e) of section 307 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, to permit the commission to renew a station license in the safety and special radio services more than 30 days prior to expiration of the original license; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

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

By Mr. SPARKMAN (for himself and Mr. HILL):

S. 1372. A bill to authorize the temporary release and reapportionment of pooled acreage allotments; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

#### RESOLUTIONS

##### PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF SYMPOSIUM ENTITLED "LEGAL ASPECTS OF SPACE EXPLORATION"

Mr. KERR submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 108), which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

Resolved, That the symposium entitled "Legal Aspects of Space Exploration," prepared for the use of the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences, United States Senate, by the Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress, shall be printed with illustrations as a Senate document. There shall be printed eight hundred forty additional copies of such Senate document which shall be for the use of the Senate Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences.

##### UNIFICATION OF IRELAND

Mr. JAVITS (for himself, Mr. KEATING, Mr. KUCHEL, and Mr. BUSH) submitted a resolution (S. Res. 109) expressing the sense of the Senate that the people of all Ireland should have an opportunity to express their will for union by an election under the auspices of a United Nations Commission, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(See the above resolution, printed in full, when submitted by Mr. JAVITS, which appears under a separate heading.)

##### INCORPORATION OF INDOOR SPORTS' CLUB, INC.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, there is a dramatic story of individual courage being written every day in every corner of this Nation by thousands who are leading productive and satisfying lives despite physical handicaps. Many thousands of these men and women are not only personally independent but are supporting families and have as well extraordinary records of community service.

The physically handicapped seek opportunity to prove themselves on their own abilities. Industry after industry across the Nation has testified with open

centive payments to American producers to boost national wool production, has proved one of the most workable agricultural programs ever legislated. This is one agricultural program which has worked. It has worked well, and it is successful.

Texas ranchers particularly have needed this program during the past few years to help rebuild their flocks after severe 7-year droughts covering the early 1950's forced heavy cutbacks of sheep population. That was the period from 1950 to 1957. The most severe drought in our history forced heavy cutbacks in the sheep population in my State, which is the largest producer of wool in the Union.

Because Texas has been for many years the leading wool producing State, and because the Nation's wool production had failed to meet the national need, this special tariff financed incentive program was formed as both an aid to agricultural economic growth and as a security measure.

Under this program, national wool production has increased almost annually until it reached a 14-year peak of 266 million pounds in 1960. Texas wool production last year climbed to 51,980,000 pounds, which was 19.5 percent of the national crop.

Texas sheep ranchers received a total of \$32,227,200 for their 1960 crop, which included \$22,351,000 at the market place and \$9,876,000 in incentive payments collected through the wool import tariffs under the National Wool Act.

This program has been highly successful. It has resulted not only in strengthening the ranching economy of Texas and the Nation, but it has also been a vital factor in permitting our ranchers to increase production. At the last count, in 1960, Texas had a sheep population of 6,074,000 head, the greatest number in 8 years, with an estimated total value of \$87,727,000. It is obvious the National Wool Act of 1954 should be made permanent legislation.

I point out that this legislation does not prevent the importation of foreign wool. We produce only a fragment of our national need. The act, on the other hand, has helped to prevent the utter dissemination of our flocks and has helped to keep some wool production in our country.

The Presiding Officer, the Senator from Montana [Mr. METCALF] is a cosponsor of the bill, and I am introducing it on behalf of the junior Senator from Montana and myself. I ask unanimous consent that the bill may lie on the table until Tuesday of next week, so that other Senators may cosponsor it if they wish.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will lie on the desk, as requested by the Senator from Texas.

#### AMENDMENT OF INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1954, AS AMENDED

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, during the 2d session of the 86th Congress, I introduced S. 3765, to amend the Inter-

nal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to authorize any railroad, subject to part I of the Interstate Commerce Act, in computing its reasonable allowance for depreciation, provided by the code, to elect, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate, first, to treat any property other than rolling stock acquired on or after January 1, 1959, as having a maximum useful life of 15 years, and second, to treat any property other than rolling stock acquired before January 1, 1959, as having a remaining useful life of 20 years, and rolling stock as having a remaining useful life of 15 years.

My action in introducing this bill was in harmony with a recommendation made by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in its report No. 1647, June 3, 1958, page 25, wherein it said:

As it is now, extremely long service lives, ranging in some cases from 50 to 100 years, are assigned to depreciable railway property of the railroads. These long lives attributed to railroad property for tax purposes are wholly unrealistic and constitute a severe handicap.

It is now generally recognized that there is great need for more realistic treatment of depreciable property for tax purposes. In the railroad industry, this need is particularly acute. Its low rate of return has precluded equity financing for capital improvements. To augment funds derived from meager earnings and from depreciation charges, the railroads have resorted to the sale of equipment trust obligations. Not too long ago, funds from this source could be procured at a cost of from 2 to 3½ percent. Today, however, even the most prosperous roads are required to pay from 4 to 5 percent, and others between 5 and 6 percent. For an industry earning only 2.13 percent on its net investment, these rates for money for investment in new equipment are very real deterrents.

Relatively little free cash is available from present depreciation rates, due to the unusually long lives of railroad depreciable property. Lives up to 35 years have been used generally in respect of rolling stock and lives of 50 to 100 years on other depreciable properties. The average overall rate for depreciable property is but little more than 2.84 percent. The average rate for equipment is about 3.65 percent. It is thus obvious that this meager flow of free cash is inadequate in the light of obsolescence by reason of advances in technology. Inflation and slow recovery of investment leave no room in our depreciation rate for any reflection of this factor. Present depreciation policy is neither equitable nor realistic and does not contribute to the necessary modernization of the railroad plant.

Accordingly, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill identical with S. 3765, except that its coverage is extended to private owners of rolling stock used or intended for use in the transportation by railroads, subject to Part I of the Interstate Commerce Act, of persons or property. It is to be noted also that the provisions of this bill apply with respect to elections made from and after January 1, 1961.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1370) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, introduced by Mr. HARTKE, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

#### AMENDMENT OF SECTION 307 OF COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1934, AS AMENDED

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, by request of the Federal Communications Commission, I introduce for appropriate reference, a bill to amend subsection (e) of section 307 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, to permit the Commission to renew a station license in the safety and special radio services more than 30 days prior to expiration of the original license. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter from the Chairman of the Commission requesting the proposed legislation, together with an explanation of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the letter and explanation will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1371) to amend subsection (e) of section 307 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, to permit the Commission to renew a station license in the safety and special radio services more than 30 days prior to expiration of the original license, introduced by Mr. MAGNUSON, by request, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The letter and explanation presented by Mr. MAGNUSON are as follows:

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,  
Washington, D.C., March 8, 1961.

The VICE PRESIDENT,  
U.S. Senate,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. VICE PRESIDENT: The Commission has adopted as a part of its legislative program for the 87th Congress, a proposal to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to authorize the Federal Communications Commission to limit the prohibition against renewing existing station licenses more than 30 days prior to the expiration of the original license to the broadcast and common carrier services. As a consequence, if this proposal were adopted, the Commission could then grant renewals of station licenses in the field of safety and special radio services more than 30 days prior to the expiration of the original license. The Communications Act currently provides that no renewal of an existing station license shall be granted more than 30 days prior to the expiration of the original license (47 U.S.C. 307(e)).

The Commission's draft bill to accomplish the foregoing objective was submitted to the Bureau of the Budget for its consideration. We have now been advised by the Budget Bureau that, from the standpoint of the administration's program, there would be no objection to the presentation of the draft bill to the Congress for its consideration.

Accordingly, there are enclosed six copies of our draft bill on this subject and six copies of an explanatory statement with reference thereto.

The consideration by the Senate of the proposed amendment to the Communications Act of 1934 would be greatly appreciated.

The Commission would be most happy to furnish any additional information which may be desired by the Senate or by the committee to which this proposal is referred.

Sincerely yours,

NEWTON N. MINOW,  
Chairman.

EXPLANATION OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO SUBSECTION (e) OF SECTION 307 OF THE COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1934, AS AMENDED, TO PERMIT THE COMMISSION TO RENEW A STATION LICENSE IN THE SAFETY AND SPECIAL RADIO SERVICES MORE THAN 30 DAYS PRIOR TO EXPIRATION OF THE ORIGINAL LICENSE

The Commission recommends that section 307(e) of our act be amended so that the 30-day restriction on renewal of licenses would be deleted so far as the safety and special radio services are concerned (47 U.S.C. 307(e)). Language for the suggested amendment is attached hereto.

Section 307(e) now prohibits the granting of any renewal license more than 30 days prior to the expiration of the original license. This 30-day restriction creates an obstacle to the Commission's constant effort to timely process the ever-increasing number of applications for authorization in the various safety and special radio services.<sup>1</sup>

In many cases, a needless duplication of effort could be avoided if an application for license modification could also be treated as a renewal application. Since no renewal can be granted more than 30 days prior to the expiration of the original license under the law as now written, the Commission, in those cases where it is considering an application for the modification of a license which has an expiration date occurring more than 30 days later, must act solely on the modification notwithstanding that the same license will thereafter come up for renewal. Such a practice seems inefficient and needlessly burdensome, especially when, as in all of these safety and special radio type cases, applications for license modification contain all information needed for renewal consideration. Also, such licenses are not mutually exclusive so the rights of others are not prejudiced by a grant.

The magnitude of the problem may be illustrated by examining some statistics in the amateur radio service which is just one of the numerous safety and special radio services. During the fiscal year 1959, 10,500 modified licenses were issued. Eventually, each of these 10,500 licenses must be processed again on renewal, even though all the information necessary for renewal was at hand when the modifications were granted.

Amendment of section 307(e), as recommended herein, would permit the Commission to consider such applications for modification as applications for modification and renewal. Accordingly, the Commission could then issue such modified licenses for a regular license term, thus eliminating most of the duplicate effort. A similar reduction of workload in relation to the over-all application processing activities in this area would be a great advantage to the public and the Commission, without any reduction in the Commission's current fulfillment of its public interest obligations.

The 30-day limit also causes burdensome and needless repetition in processing renewal applications which are prematurely received by the Commission. In the fiscal year 1959, for example, approximately one-half of the 15,000 renewal applications received in the amateur radio service were submitted prematurely and had to be sorted and set aside until ripe for processing. An amended section 307(e) would eliminate this problem.

<sup>1</sup> During the fiscal year 1959, the Commission received 250,000 applications for stations in the safety and special radio services.

Moreover, it would appear that the restriction in section 307(e) is more appropriately applied exclusively to applications for broadcast licenses and common carrier services. Since these applications are often granted on a comparative basis, and the nature of the service offered affects a major segment of the population in the area proposed to be served, the 30-day limit would seem to have a useful purpose. On the other hand, the private, noncompetitive nature of the safety and special radio services would seem to make such a 30-day limit unnecessary.

UNIFICATION OF IRELAND

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH], my colleague, the junior Senator from New York [Mr. KEATING], and the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL], I submit a resolution (S. Res. 109) expressing the sense of the Senate that the people of all Ireland should have an opportunity to express their will for union by an election under the auspices of a United Nations Commission.

This is a resolution I have sponsored for many years, and is particularly appropriate in view of the observance of St. Patrick's Day tomorrow. I believe the resolution expresses the feeling of many Americans on this subject. What better way is there to solve the problem than by giving all the people of Ireland an opportunity to choose their own form of government. Plebiscites held in the past under League of Nations or United Nations auspices have been successful in peacefully solving international disputes. The doctrine of self-determination is a basic free world tenet. It is time we applied it to the Irish unification problem.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The resolution (S. Res. 109) was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as follows:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate of the United States that the maintenance of international peace and security requires settlement of the question of the unification of Ireland and that the people of all Ireland, including the people of Eire and the people of Northern Ireland, should have a free opportunity to express their will for union and that this be attained by an election of the people of all Ireland under the auspices of a United Nations Commission for Ireland, to be designated by the General Assembly pursuant to articles 11 and 35 of the charter, which shall establish the terms and conditions of such election.

PROTECTION OF HAWAIIAN NENE GOOSE—ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF BILL

Mr. LONG of Hawaii. Mr. President, on February 20, 1961, I introduced S. 997 for the protection of the Hawaiian Nene Goose. In my remarks on page 2199 of the RECORD, I explained that my colleague, Senator FONG, was a cosponsor of the legislation. By error, however, Senator FONG's name was omitted from the printing of the bill. I ask unanimous consent that his name be added to the bill at its next printing.

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

FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION—ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF BILL

Mr. LONG of Hawaii. Mr. President, I am confident that this is the year in which the Nation will meet one of the greatest challenges of our times—the need for better educational opportunities. President Kennedy has laid out a forward-looking program which, in general, I wholeheartedly support. One major part of the President's program, aid to higher education, is embodied in the bill (S. 1241) to authorize assistance to public and other nonprofit institutions of higher education in financing the construction, rehabilitation, or improvement of needed academic and related facilities, and to authorize scholarships for undergraduate study in such institutions, introduced on March 7 by the distinguished senior Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL].

I ask unanimous consent that I may join Senator HILL as a cosponsor of S. 1241 and that at the next printing of that bill, my name may be added to it.

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

ELIMINATION OF CATEGORY "WHEAT UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION" FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES—AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL SEED ACT, RELATING TO SCREENINGS OF SEED—ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR OF BILLS

Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that on any future prints of S. 1313 and S. 1314 that the name of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] be added as a cosponsor. Through a mistake on my part his name was not originally added.

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

NOTICE OF HEARING ON NOMINATION OF RICHARD J. MURPHY TO BE ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL, BUREAU OF PERSONNEL

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, I desire to give notice that a public hearing has been scheduled for Friday, March 17, 1961, at 11 a.m., in room 6202 New Senate Office Building on the nomination of Richard J. Murphy to be Assistant Postmaster General, Bureau of Personnel.

Persons wishing to be heard on the nomination may make arrangements to do so by calling Capitol 4-3121, extension 5451.

Following the public hearing the committee will meet in executive session to consider the nomination of Mr. Murphy and that of Ralph W. Nicholson to be Assistant Postmaster General, Bureau of Finance, on which hearings were held at an earlier date.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc.,