

The EEC added to its initial offers concessions involving trade of \$100 million in the previously excepted agricultural chapters and another \$33 million of formerly reserved automobile parts, and on miscellaneous commodities accounting for another \$5 million of trade;

Finally, the successful conclusion of the U.S.-EEC negotiations opened the way for negotiations between third countries and the EEC, which had been marking time awaiting their outcome. From the resulting negotiations of others with the EEC, U.S. exports stand to receive substantial additional benefits because of our right to such concessions.

The United States thus can take satisfaction from the outcome of the Geneva negotiations. We advanced our trading interests and we maintained progress toward economic cooperation within the Western World. But these accomplishments were made, in large part, in spite of hampering features of the trade agreements law. And we had the sufferance of our major trading partners.

We cannot be expected to bargain effectively in the future under the limitations of the present law. If we are to lead, as we must, we must have the means for the exercise of leadership. The Trade Expansion Act which I have recommended to the Congress will provide these means.

In an accompanying message, I am reporting to the Congress under section 4(a) of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 on the disposition of the cases in which the Tariff Commission in 1960 found peril points higher than the existing rate of duty.

JOHN F. KENNEDY.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 7, 1962.

**REPORT ON REDUCTIONS MADE AT
1960-62 TARIFF CONFERENCE—
MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT
(H. DOC. NO. 357)**

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, also on yesterday the President transmitted a message relating to reductions made at the 1960-62 Tariff Conference in excess of peril-point findings. As this message has been read in the House of Representatives, I ask unanimous consent that the message be printed in the RECORD, without reading, and referred to the appropriate committee.

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

The message was referred to the Committee on Finance, as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

This report, supplementing my report on reductions made at the 1960-62 Tariff Conference in excess of peril-point findings, is further in compliance with section 4(a) of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951.

During the usual peril-point investigation of the items included in the public notice issued in connection with the negotiations, the Tariff Commission found that the peril point was higher than the present rate on nine widely varied products. The Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958 provides that in

such instances the Tariff Commission must institute an immediate escape-clause investigation with respect to the articles involved. Accordingly, the Commission undertook the required investigations with the following results:

1. On baseball and softball gloves, ceramic mosaic tile, and sheet glass, the Commission recommended to me that existing duties be increased.

2. On tennis rackets and creeping red fescue seed, the Commission terminated the investigations without recommendation.

3. On ultramarine blue, rolled glass, plastic raincoats, and cellulose filaments, the Commission found that increases in the duties were not necessary.

The law provides that, if the President does not negotiate the increase of duty indicated by the Commission's peril-point findings, he shall report his reasons therefore to the Congress.

This is to advise that no such increases in duty were negotiated at the 1960-62 Conference. The recitation of the Tariff Commission's further investigation of these nine cases, as above given, suggests why the negotiation of higher rates was not undertaken. In six of the nine cases the Tariff Commission, upon a fuller study of the facts than had been possible during its peril-point investigation, did not recommend an increase in duty. In the other three, I was not satisfied that all of the applicable facts had been fully canvassed in the Commission's subsequent investigations; consideration of the appropriate rate of duty was consequently still pending as of the time our negotiations at the 1960-61 Conference were being completed. I now have supplementary reports of the Tariff Commission before me. My decision on the three cases is pending.

I append a list defining more precisely the nine commodities mentioned above.

JOHN F. KENNEDY.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 7, 1962.

**REPORT OF COMMODITY CREDIT
CORPORATION—MESSAGE FROM
THE PRESIDENT**

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the provisions of section 13, Public Law 806, 80th Congress, I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the report of the Commodity Credit Corporation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1961.

JOHN F. KENNEDY.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 8, 1962.

**CHARLES J. UTTERBACK—VETO
MESSAGE—LETTER FROM SECRETARY
OF SENATE (S. DOC. NO. 78)**

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Senate, which the clerk will read.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

U.S. SENATE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
March 7, 1962.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE: Attached hereto is a sealed envelope from the President of the United States addressed to the President of the Senate of the United States, said to contain a veto message on the bill (S. 521) for the relief of Charles J. Utterback.

In view of the fact that, as shown by the official records of my office, the 10-day period during which the President, under the Constitution, had to act upon the bill will expire at midnight tonight, and the Senate having adjourned on Monday last until tomorrow, Thursday, March 8, 1962, I received the veto message today at 3:05 p.m., under authority of law and in accordance with the precedents of the Senate.

Respectfully,

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,
Secretary of the Senate.

The Chair laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying bill, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate:

I am returning, without my approval S. 521, for the relief of Charles J. Utterback.

The claimant, after two periods of military service and apparently 23 years of Federal civilian service, retired September 30, 1959. He chose this date on advice from his employer that this required 30 years of service would have been completed by that date. Subsequent verification of military service dates revealed that Mr. Utterback actually would not have completed his 30 years of service for optional retirement until October 12, 1959. In view of the administrative error corrective action was taken, as has been done in other cases, to enable him to meet the minimum requirements of optional retirement; Mr. Utterback was granted leave without pay for the period September 30 through October 31, 1959, and his retirement was made effective as of the latter date.

This bill would go beyond this administrative action to give Mr. Utterback approximately \$262, a sum of money equal to the amount he would have received as compensation, had he continued in his employment for the 12 days necessary to make him eligible for retirement, apparently on the assumption that he would have wished to remain in pay status until the date of eligibility for optional retirement had he been correctly advised.

I do not believe that the particular circumstances of this case warrant a departure from the general rule that salary should be paid only for periods during which services are performed. The administrative action granting him an extra 30 days of retirement credit seems to me to be adequate recognition of and recompense for the Government's error in this case. This action enabled him to achieve his original objective—an immediate annuity instead of a deferred annuity at age 62—and gave him gratuitous credit for the additional month of service, increasing his annuity

by \$1 per month for life. To give the claimant pay for service never rendered under these circumstances would grant him a special benefit denied to other similarly situated persons, and would serve as a precedent for other similar proposals.

JOHN F. KENNEDY.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 7, 1962.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed without amendment the bill (S. 2774) to amend section 8 of the Organic Act of Guam and section 15 of the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands, to provide for appointment of acting secretaries for such territories under certain conditions.

The message also announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 205) to expedite the utilization of television transmission facilities in our public schools and colleges, and in adult training programs, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate; that the House insisted upon its amendments to the bill asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. HARRIS, Mr. ROBERTS of Alabama, Mr. MOULDER, Mr. MOSS, Mr. SPRINGER, Mr. YOUNGER, and Mr. SCHENCK were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolution, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 1604. An act for the relief of Spencer E. Hewitt;

H.R. 1918. An act for the relief of John D. Morton;

H.R. 3372. An act for the relief of Barbara W. Trousil, Edward G. Trousil, and Robert E. Trousil;

H.R. 3444. An act to approve an order of the Secretary of the Interior adjusting, deferring, and canceling certain irrigation charges against non-Indian-owned lands under the Wind River Indian irrigation project, Wyoming, and for other purposes;

H.R. 4188. An act for the relief of the Clay County Hospital, Brazil, Ind.;

H.R. 4563. An act for the relief of Abraham Gelb;

H.R. 5686. An act for the relief of Mrs. Willie Mae Brown;

H.R. 6076. An act for the relief of Anna Maria Geyer;

H.R. 6272. An act for the relief of Carl D. Soresi;

H.R. 7431. An act to provide for the free entry of certain stained glass for St. Joseph's Cathedral, Hartford, Conn., and for the Church of St. Francis Xavier, of Phoenix, Ariz.;

H.R. 8886. An act for the relief of Thelma E. McClench;

H.R. 8941. An act to authorize acceptance of the gift made to the United States by the will of Esther Cattell Schmitt;

H.R. 9409. An act for the relief of Mrs. Iris Ann Landrum;

H.R. 9612. An act relating to the elections under section 333 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 by the shareholders of the G. L. Bernhardt Co., Inc., of Lenoir, N.C.;

H.R. 9753. An act to amend sections 3(7) and 5(b) of the Internal Security Act of 1950, relating to employment of members of

Communist organizations in certain defense facilities;

H.R. 9804. An act for the relief of Cuyahoga County, Ohio;

H.R. 10043. An act to amend Public Law 86-272, as amended, with respect to the reporting date;

H.R. 10526. An act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes; and

H.J. Res. 638. Joint resolution for the relief of certain aliens who are serving in the U.S. Armed Forces.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Acting President pro tempore:

S. 201. An act to donate to the Zuni Tribe approximately 610 acres of federally owned land;

S. 1299. An act to amend the act of June 4, 1958 (67 Stat. 41), entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior, or his authorized representative, to convey certain school properties to local districts or public agencies";

S. 2774. An act to amend section 8 of the Organic Act of Guam and section 15 of the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands, to provide for appointment of acting secretaries for such territories under certain conditions;

H.R. 2990. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to determine the claim against the United States of Amis Construction Co. and San Ore Construction Co.;

H.R. 7666. An act to amend section 17(a) of the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands pertaining to the salary of the government comptroller;

H.R. 7855. An act granting the consent of Congress to an amendment to a compact ratified by the States of Louisiana and Texas and relating to the waters of the Sabine River; and

H.R. 10050. An act to provide for a further temporary increase in the public debt limit set forth in the Second Liberty Bond Act.

HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

The following bills and joint resolution were severally read twice by their titles and referred as indicated:

H.R. 1604. An act for the relief of Spencer E. Hewitt;

H.R. 1918. An act for the relief of John D. Morton;

H.R. 3372. An act for the relief of Barbara W. Trousil, Edward G. Trousil, and Robert E. Trousil;

H.R. 4188. An act for the relief of the Clay County Hospital, Brazil, Ind.;

H.R. 4563. An act for the relief of Abraham Gelb;

H.R. 5686. An act for the relief of Mrs. Willie Mae Brown;

H.R. 6076. An act for the relief of Anna Maria Geyer;

H.R. 6272. An act for the relief of Carl D. Soresi;

H.R. 8886. An act for the relief of Thelma E. McClench;

H.R. 8941. An act to authorize acceptance of the gift made to the United States by the will of Esther Cattell Schmitt;

H.R. 9409. An act for the relief of Mrs. Iris Ann Landrum;

H.R. 9612. An act relating to the elections under section 333 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 by the shareholders of the G. L. Bernhardt Co., Inc., of Lenoir, N.C.;

H.R. 9753. An act to amend sections 3(7) and 5(b) of the Internal Security Act of 1950, relating to employment of members of Communist organizations in certain defense facilities;

H.R. 9804. An act for the relief of Cuyahoga County, Ohio; and

H.J. Res. 638. Joint resolution for the relief of certain aliens who are serving in the U.S. Armed Forces; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3444. An act to approve an order of the Secretary of the Interior adjusting, deferring, and canceling certain irrigation charges against non-Indian-owned lands under the Wind River Indian irrigation project, Wyoming, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 7431. An act to provide for the free entry of certain stained glass for St. Joseph's Cathedral, Hartford, Conn., and for the Church of St. Francis Xavier of Phoenix, Ariz.; and

H.R. 10043. An act to amend Public Law 86-272, as amended, with respect to the reporting date; to the Committee on Finance.

H.R. 10526. An act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Department and certain independent agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

LIMITATION OF DEBATE DURING MORNING HOUR

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, it was ordered that statements in connection with the morning hour be limited to 3 minutes.

COMMITTEE MEETING DURING SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the Foreign Relations Committee was authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. President, on Monday, February 19, I introduced into the Appendix of the RECORD a most excellent and informative article on Segundo, Colo., where the Reverend George T. Andrews, S.J., has established Sangre de Cristo Enterprises. This is an unusual experiment in creating an industry—poultry raising—for the unemployed coal miners of the area.

The article, from the Empire Sunday magazine of the Denver Post, was written by a talented, seasoned reporter whose name is familiar to many thousands of people in my State, Mr. Bernard Kelly. Inadvertently, because of the unusual layout of printed matter and photographs in Empire magazine, Mr. Kelly's byline was not reprinted in the RECORD along with the article.

Mr. President, as Senators well know, a byline on a newspaper article is like a trade name on a product we buy. If we know a writer and know his reputation for solid, factual reporting, we are inclined to give more weight to the report. This is the case with Mr. Kelly's