

September 6, 1950, all reserved mineral interests held by the Corporation and not involved in two court actions which are still pending, were transferred to the United States to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

The present assets of the Corporation consist of cash on hand in the amount of \$194,557.40 and promissory notes of the Federal land banks in the amount of \$2,191,156.94. These remaining assets would be transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury. The cash on hand and collections on the notes would be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. Pending actions by or against the Corporation could, on motion be maintained by or against the Secretary of the Treasury.

The committee amendment provides a method of perfecting record title to lands in which the Corporation may still appear to have an interest, repeals obsolete provisions for land bank commissioner loans, prevents the unintended revival of bond issuance authority heretofore repealed, and makes necessary drafting corrections.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, the purpose of S. 1040 is to abolish the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, a depression-born agency whose services have not been used during the past 15 years. This agency, however, while presently dormant still retains all of its previously conferred powers, including the power to borrow up to \$2 billion and to pledge the credit of the U.S. Government for payment.

The Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation was established by an act of Congress on January 31, 1934, primarily for the purpose of enabling the land bank commissioner to make mortgage loans on farm properties on which the then existing lending authority of the Federal land banks had been restricted.

The Government held all the capital stock in this corporation. It was authorized, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to issue and have outstanding at any one time \$2 billion in federally guaranteed bonds, and it could make collateral loans to the Federal land banks as well as purchase the bonds of those banks.

This corporation did serve a necessary function during the depression years, but with the outbreak of World War II and its accompanying appreciation in Federal income and property values the services of this agency were no longer necessary, and since the end of World War II it has not functioned as a lending agency.

In fact, the authority of the Commissioner to make mortgage loans expired on July 1, 1947, except for refinancing existing loans, and no extension has been asked.

On June 30, 1955, all remaining outstanding loans and certain other assets of the corporation were sold by the corporation to the Federal land banks.

On September 7, 1957, all their mineral reservations remaining unsold were transferred to the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with provisions of legislation enacted in September 1950.

In September 1957, the Government's investment in the capital stock of the corporation was fully retired.

The corporation, however, was not abolished; it still retains its authority (subject to the approval of the Secretary

of the Treasury) to issue and have outstanding at any one time \$2 billion in federally guaranteed bonds. They still have authority to make collateral loans to the Federal land banks and to purchase their bonds. This authority is not being used, but it is still there.

The Comptroller General in his annual audits of the Farm Credit Administration for the past several years has strongly recommended that Congress take action to terminate the existence of the corporation.

As of June 30, 1960, the only assets of the corporation were certain notes receivable from Federal land banks in the amount of \$3,933,116. These notes represent the balance due from the sale of the loans and other assets of the corporation to these banks, and they are payable by the representative banks in annual installments.

Collecting these annual payments on notes from the Federal land banks and then transferring the proceeds to the Federal Treasury are the only duties left for this corporation to perform. These payments could just as easily be made direct to the Treasury.

I repeat, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation during the depression served a useful function. It was started at a time when the Federal land banks were not in a strong financial position, and its purpose was to support these banks by providing additional capital for loans to the farmers during the depression of the 1930's. The Federal land banks are now, however, all in a strong financial position, and everyone agrees that there is no need for any funds or any support from this corporation.

Although this agency has not made any loans since the depression years and even though the authority of the Commissioner to make mortgage loans expired on July 1, 1947, except for refinancing existing loans, we find that since 1950 over \$4 million has been appropriated to cover their administration expenses.

Direct appropriations were suspended in 1955, during which year all loans and other assets of the corporation were sold to the Federal land banks; however, during each of the ensuing years authority has been extended in the annual appropriation bills for the corporation to make such expenditures from collected funds as were necessary to continue the liquidation of its assets. These expenditures, however, have been systematically reduced, and last year they were reduced to about \$5,000.

But why any expenditure? Why keep a useless agency alive when it is not needed? No agency of the Government having the power to borrow and pledge the credit of the U.S. Government in the amount of \$2 billion should be allowed to lie around waiting until some bureaucrat with a fanciful imagination decides to revive it.

I appreciate the cooperation of the Senate Agriculture Committee in favorable reporting this bill, and am glad that the Senate is today giving the bill its unanimous approval.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida wishes to state

that the objections made by the official bodies were accepted by the distinguished author of the bill, the Senator from Delaware, and we understand were covered by the amendment.

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

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

#### AMENDMENT OF ACT RELATING TO AREAS WITHIN THE SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST, MINN.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 302) to amend the act of June 22, 1948, as amended, relating to certain areas within the Superior National Forest, in the State of Minnesota, and for other purposes.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I have a brief statement to make on the bill.

This bill concerns the Boundary Waters Canoe Area of the Superior National Forest, a wilderness area of approximately a million acres of land streams, and lakes in Minnesota, formerly known as the Superior, Little Indian Sioux, and Caribou Roadless Areas.

In 1948 Congress authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire nonfederally owned lands in this area. Appropriations have been authorized to carry out the 1948 act in the sum of \$2,500,000, of which \$250,000 remains unappropriated.

The 1948 act contained the following limitation on the acquisition of these lands by condemnation:

No contiguous tract of land in one ownership, not exceeding five hundred acres in the aggregate, shall be condemned if at the time of the approval of this Act it is encumbered with a structure or structures of a permanent type suitable for human occupancy and if the owner thereof files written objections before expiration of the time for answering the petition in the proceedings.

Within the area covered by the 1948 act, there still remain to be acquired some 15,400 acres of privately owned land, consisting of 13 commercial resorts, 57 summer homes, and some unimproved properties.

There are about 15,700 acres of county ownership and about 110,000 acres of State-owned land. It is anticipated that perhaps half of the county land and much of the State land can be acquired by land exchange.

In order to preserve and protect the unique qualities of this area and complete the acquisition of the remaining needed lands, the bill would do three things:

First, it would remove the restriction on condemnation.

Second, it would increase the appropriation authorization by \$2 million to \$4.5 million.

Third, it would permit appropriations to remain available until expended.

Prompt completion of the program should avert the necessity of larger expenditures later, as rising land values and the addition of further improvements make acquisition more expensive.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no amendment to be offered, the question is on the third reading and passage of the bill.

The bill (S. 302) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Act of June 22, 1948, as amended (16 U.S.C. 577c-557h) is amended by deleting the proviso from section 1 (16 U.S.C. 577c) and by changing the figure in section 6 (16 U.S.C. 557h) thereof to read \$4,500,000. Funds appropriated to carry out the purposes of the Act shall remain available until expended.

#### REGISTRATION OF CERTAIN MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATORS' LICENSE

The bill (S. 1440) to amend the act approved July 14, 1960, relating to the establishment of a register in the Department of Commerce of certain motor vehicle operators' license, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 1 of the Act approved July 14, 1960 (74 Stat. 526), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That the Secretary of Commerce shall establish and maintain a register containing the name of each individual reported to him by a State, or political subdivision thereof, as an individual with respect to whom such State or political subdivision has terminated or temporarily withdrawn an individual's license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle because of (1) driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor, or (2) conviction of a violation of a statute of a State, or ordinance of any political subdivision thereof, which resulted in the death of any person. Such register shall contain such other information as the Secretary may deem appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act."

#### IMPOSITION OF FORFEITURES FOR CERTAIN VIOLATIONS OF RULES AND REGULATIONS OF FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

The bill (S. 1668) to authorize the imposition of forfeitures for certain violations of the rules and regulations of the Federal Communications Commission in the common carrier and safety and special fields, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That title V of the Communications Act of 1934 is amended by adding at the end thereof a new section as follows:

##### "FORFEITURE IN CASES OF VIOLATIONS OF CERTAIN RULES AND REGULATIONS

"Sec. 510. (a) Where any radio station other than licensed radio stations in the broadcast service or stations governed by the provisions of parts II and III of title III and section 507 of this Act—

"(1) is operated by any person not holding a valid radio operator license or permit of the class prescribed in the rules and regulations of the Commission for the operation of such station;

"(2) is operated without identifying the station at the times and in the manner pre-

scribed in the rules and regulations of the Commission;

"(3) transmits any false call contrary to regulations of the Commission;

"(4) is operated on a frequency not authorized by the Commission for use by such station;

"(5) transmits unauthorized communications on any frequency designated as a distress or calling frequency in the rules and regulations of the Commission;

"(6) interferes with any distress call or distress communication contrary to the regulations of the Commission;

"(7) fails to attenuate spurious emissions to the extent required by the rules and regulations of the Commission;

"(8) is operated with power in excess of that authorized by the Commission;

"(9) renders a communication service not authorized by the Commission for the particular station;

"(10) is operated with a type of emission not authorized by the Commission;

"(11) is operated with transmitting equipment other than that authorized by the Commission; or

"(12) willfully or repeatedly fails to respond to official communications from the Commission;

the person or persons operating such station and the licensee of the station shall, in addition to any other penalty prescribed by law, each forfeit to the United States the sum of \$100. The violation of the provisions of each numbered clause of this subsection shall constitute a separate offense: *Provided*, That \$100 shall be the maximum amount of forfeiture liability for which any person shall be liable under this section for the violation of the provisions of any one of the numbered clauses of this subsection, irrespective of the number of violations thereof, occurring within ninety days prior to the date the notice of apparent liability is issued or sent as provided in subsection (c) of this section: *And provided further*, That \$500 shall be the maximum amount of forfeiture liability for which any such person shall be liable under this section for all violations of the provisions of this section, irrespective of the total number thereof, occurring within ninety days prior to the date said notice of apparent liability is issued or sent as provided in subsection (c) of this section.

"(b) The forfeiture liability provided for in this section shall attach only for a willful, or negligent, or repeated violation by any such person of the provisions of this section.

"(c) No forfeiture liability under this section shall attach after the lapse of ninety days from the date of the violation unless within such time a written notice of apparent liability, setting forth the facts which indicate apparent liability, shall have been issued by the Commission and received by such person, or the Commission has sent him such notice by registered mail or by certified mail at his last known address. The person so notified of apparent liability shall have the opportunity to show cause in writing why he should not be held liable and, upon his request, he shall be afforded an opportunity for a personal interview with an official of the Commission at the field office of the Commission nearest to the person's place of residence."

Sec. 2. Section 504(b) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 504(b)) is amended by striking out "section 503(b) and section 507" and inserting in lieu thereof "section 503(b), section 507, and section 510".

Sec. 3. This Act shall take effect on the thirtieth day after the date of its enactment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That concludes the call of the calendar.

#### SUPPORT FOR SPACE BONDS GROWS

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, some time ago I urged the issuing of space bonds by the administration in order to help finance our Nation's efforts in outer space. Unfortunately, the first reaction of the Treasury Department was negative. This was not the fault of Secretary Dillon. Since that time Secretary Dillon has personally indicated to me his interest in the proposal and his intention of thoroughly investigating its feasibility.

I am very glad to know that the idea will have further study within the Treasury Department. I have already received widespread comment upon the project and I believe it would have enthusiastic public support. It would have the advantage of permitting those who are most interested in the programs for outer space to invest in them.

The plan would give to those who have savings an opportunity to do some of the sacrificing which has been widely talked about for our national interest. It would be expected that the bonds would bear a rather low rate of interest. I think the greatest advantage of the proposal would be promotional in character.

At the same time, it could help to reduce some of the inflationary pressure which would result if a portion of the additional spending on space which the administration plans were financed through a shorter term bond issue.

I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD at this point several editorials from all over the country supporting the idea of space bonds.

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

[From the Ashland (Wis.) Press,  
May 23, 1961]

##### BUY A SPACE BOND

Senator KENNETH B. KEATING, New York Republican, proposed that long-term space bonds be sold on the same terms as series E savings bonds to finance the cost of sending an astronaut to the moon. At an estimated cost of \$40 billion, this would mean every person in the country could take a part in the project by buying \$225 in space bonds. At the present pitch of enthusiasm for the successful space flight of Comdr. Alan B. Shepard, Jr., it should not be too hard to get people to buy a space bond for the first flight to the moon.

[From the St. Augustine (Fla.) Record,  
May 24, 1961]

##### BONDS FOR SPACE

Government borrowing of money from the public by sale of bonds to finance various projects—especially wars—always has brought a patriotic response from the American people.

They know it's a good investment because they will get their money back with interest. In other words, they prefer to lend the Government the money rather than lose it altogether through taxation.

Another war is being fought. It's the competition between the United States and Russia to move out into space for new scientific discoveries which it is felt will benefit man, and on the evil side of the ledger, to perhaps set up space controls.

Russia reportedly put the first man in orbit.

Along comes our Comdr. Alan Shepard, Jr. He makes a nice easy trip and now everyone is excited about the next step. Uncle Sam wants to be first to put a man on the moon.