

portions of his letters to her. In a letter to the editor of the New York Herald Tribune, she expressed the hope "that all Americans would have an opportunity to read them."

Spruill was killed April 21.

"Above all, this is a war of mind and spirit," he wrote. "For us to despair would be a great victory for the enemy.

"At the moment my heart is big enough to sustain those around me. Please don't let them back where you are sell me down the river with talk of despair and defeat. There is no backing out of Vietnam, for it will follow us everywhere we go.

"We have drawn the line here, and the America we all know and love best is not one to back away."

Following are other excerpts from his letters, published by the Herald Tribune:

"It was brought to my attention last night that we were once inadequately equipped and poorly trained and that professional soldiers came from afar to aid the fledgling American Army in its fight for freedom and internal order.

"Two of these 'advisers' are well known—Von Steuben and Lafayette. It is heart warming to think that we continue their tradition of sacrifice.

"There are many moments of frustration in Vietnam. Ineptness, dishonesty, lack of spirit, confusion, and laziness cause them. But that is exactly why we are here. It is exactly in places and in circumstances such as this that communism gains its foothold.

"I know that you read nowadays of defeat or of lack of progress. None of this bothers me because I am convinced that we can win it and win it decisively—on the ground and in the night.

"I have a project. It is a proposal to train * * * men in night combat and that they be employed as a mobile strike force at night. It is in the night that the myth of the invincible guerrilla must be destroyed. The people are afraid then. I can feel it. When the night becomes more ours than theirs, events will take a dramatic turn.

"To continue to fight in the day is foolish, for the day is ours for all intents and purposes. It is in the night that they are strong and it is in the night that their back can and must be broken. Choppers (helicopters) do not and cannot fight at night, but soldiers can and will, and it is soldiers who will win this war, not choppers.

"I still maintain that we can beat them in a year or less if we fight them at night and maintain constant pressure on them at night. Little emphasis is given this aspect."

INTERNATIONAL RECIPROCITY FOR AMATEUR RADIO OPERATORS

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 720 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 920) to amend sections 303 and 310 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, to provide that the Federal Communications Commission may issue authorizations, but not licenses, for alien amateur radio operators to operate their amateur radio stations in the United States, its possessions, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico provided there is in effect a bilateral agreement between the United States and the alien's government for such operation by United States amateurs on a reciprocal basis. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed one

hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

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

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 720 provides for the consideration of S. 920, a bill to amend sections 303 and 310 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended. The resolution provides an open rule with 1 hour of general debate.

The passage of S. 920 would permit the United States to enter into reciprocal agreements with foreign countries whereby U.S. amateur radio operators may receive authority to operate their amateur radio stations in those foreign countries in return for the United States granting similar privileges to amateur radio operators of those nations while in the United States. The Communications Act of 1934 in sections 303 and 310 embodied congressional policy against granting such authority to aliens. However, it now seems that it would be best to grant such authority on a reciprocal basis in order to keep better track of such stations and operators in this country. Therefore, in order to enter into such agreements it would be necessary to amend the act, particularly those sections referred to above. As the contents of the bill will be fully explained to general debate I will not go into greater detail here.

Mr. Speaker, I favor and urge the adoption of House Resolution 720.

Mr. Speaker, I have no requests for time on this side and there is no opposition to the rule that I know of, and now yield to the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. St. GEORGE] 30 minutes and reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution makes in order the consideration of the bill, S. 920. As has already been stated, this bill comes from the committee without any opposition and I, for one, know of no opposition to the rule. There has been a question in some people's minds as to the safety to our own country from allowing these radio operators to operate here. But I understand from the report and from reading the letter from Mr. Katzenbach, Deputy Attorney General, that he feels any danger that might have been in the original bill has been eliminated in this one and that the proper precautions have been taken.

On page 9 of the report, there are some things that I think we ought to consider at least and see what the objections originally were.

It says:

1. While reciprocal agreements—presumably entered into with the more friendly nations—might mitigate security problems, consideration of national security would re-

main in individual cases especially since we are here dealing with aliens rather than our own citizens.

2. Congress—if it enacts such legislation should assure itself that appropriate security measures will be undertaken by such agencies as it specifies.

3. The Commission has no expertise or staff to handle security investigations and security determinations should not be made by the FCC.

4. While the Commission would prefer simply to refer the names of those requesting such authority to an appropriate security agency and have that agency tell us whenever a request should be denied on security grounds, we are willing—should Congress so desire—to check with whatever security agencies Congress deems appropriate—and to receive information and/or recommendation from such agencies bearing on the security issue.

This I gather has been satisfied and the bill, the purpose of which is to permit the United States to enter into reciprocal agreements whereby U.S. amateur radio operators may receive authority to operate their amateur radio stations in foreign countries in return for granting amateur operators of those countries similar privileges in the United States, and the conclusion reached is that the committee believes that with the security safeguards written into this legislation which is now before us, enactment of this legislation is in the national interest.

For this reason, Mr. Speaker, and I have no requests for time, I believe it is almost unanimous that the rule should be adopted.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INTERNATIONAL RECIPROCITY FOR AMATEUR RADIO OPERATORS

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 920) to amend sections 303 and 310 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, to provide that the Federal Communications Commission may issue authorizations, but not licenses, for alien amateur radio operators to operate their amateur radio stations in the United States, its possessions, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico provided there is in effect a bilateral agreement between the United States and the alien's government for such operation by U.S. amateurs on a reciprocal basis.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The motion was agreed to.

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill S. 920, with Mr. O'HARA of Illinois in the chair.

Mr. Bob Wilson of California and Mr. Rhodes of Arizona for, with Mr. Bray against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Garmatz with Mrs. Frances P. Bolton.
 Mr. Keogh with Mr. Bennett of Michigan.
 Mr. Fallon with Mr. Morton.
 Mr. Buckley with Mr. Osmer.
 Mr. Friedel with Mr. Schenck.
 Mr. Celler with Mr. Cahill.
 Mr. Long of Maryland with Mr. Broyhill of Virginia.
 Mr. Farbstein with Mr. Halpern.
 Mr. King of California with Mr. Lipscomb.
 Mr. Addabbo with Mr. Conte.
 Mr. Barrett with Mr. Springer.
 Mr. Murphy of New York with Mr. Fino.
 Mr. Kluczynski with Mr. Chenoweth.
 Mr. Gilbert with Mr. Wallhauser.
 Mr. Corman with Mrs. May.
 Mr. Kirwan with Mr. Taft.
 Mr. Matsunaga with Mr. Avery.
 Mr. Healey with Mr. Quillen.
 Mr. Donohue with Mr. Anderson.
 Mr. Grabowski with Mr. Bromwell.
 Mr. Rostenkowski with Mr. McLoskey.
 Mr. St. Onge with Mr. Michel.
 Mr. Ryan of Michigan with Mr. Knox.
 Mr. Fogarty with Mr. Cunningham.
 Mr. Feighan with Mr. Norblad.
 Mr. MacDonald with Mr. Burton.
 Mr. Multer with Mr. Bruce.
 Mr. Sheppard with Mr. McDade.
 Mr. O'Brien of New York with Mr. Collier.
 Mr. Grant with Mr. Snyder.
 Mr. Hanna with Mr. Wilson of Indiana.
 Mrs. Griffiths with Mr. Meader.
 Mr. Monagan with Mr. McClory.
 Mr. Selden with Mr. Curtis.
 Mr. Giacomo with Mr. Fulton of Pennsylvania.
 Mr. Rodino with Mr. Del Clawson.
 Mr. Toll with Mr. Battin.
 Mr. Thompson of New Jersey with Mr. Frelinghuysen.
 Mr. Brademas with Mr. Oliver P. Bolton.
 Mr. Ashmore with Mrs. Baker.
 Mr. Powell with Mr. Hoffman.
 Mr. Colmer with Mr. Brock.
 Mr. Dulski with Mr. Moshes.
 Mr. Elliott with Mr. Minshall.
 Mr. Ewins with Mr. Martin of Massachusetts.
 Mr. Roosevelt with Mr. Montoya.
 Mr. Rooney of New York with Mr. Morrison.
 Mr. Lesinski with Mr. Forrester.
 Mr. Reuss with Mr. Diggs.
 Mr. McDowell with Mr. Doyn.
 Mr. Lankford with Mr. Nix.
 Mr. Fountain with Mr. Baring.
 Mr. Andrews of Alabama with Mr. Cooley.
 Mr. Edmondson with Mr. Edwards.
 Mr. Henderson with Mr. Pepper.
 Mr. Wickersham with Mr. Winstead.
 Mr. Willis with Mr. Williams.
 Mr. Ashley with Mr. Stubblefield.
 Mr. Bass with Mr. McMillan.
 Mr. Huddleston with Mr. Scott.
 Mr. Roberts of Alabama with Mr. Staebler.
 Mr. Thompson of Louisiana with Mr. Pilcher.
 Mr. Price with Mr. Jones of Alabama.
 Mr. Karth with Mrs. Kelly.
 Mr. Rivers of South Carolina with Mr. St Germain.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY OF NAVAL AIR STATION, PENSACOLA, FLA.

Mrs. SULLIVAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass House Joint Resolution 889.

The Clerk read the House joint resolution, as follows:

Whereas the city of Pensacola proposes to celebrate with appropriate ceremonies the golden anniversary of the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida, on June 13, 1964; and

Whereas, while there was limited naval aviation activity prior to the establishment of a school for training of naval aviators at Pensacola, the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, is regarded as the first home for naval aviators; and

Whereas the training programs of the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, have significantly contributed to the defense of the United States and, through its training programs for friendly governments, has contributed to the defense of the free world; and

Whereas a celebration of the character planned will contribute greatly to the educational and cultural welfare and to the defense of the people of the United States by highlighting the great traditions of naval aviation which have been handed down through the years and which must be kept intact in today's troubled world; and

Whereas appropriate recognition is taken of the contributions, the interest, and the warm friendship shown by the people of Pensacola and Escambia County through these fifty years for the personnel of the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida; and

Whereas the Congress of the United States recognizes with appreciation the significance of these events toward maintaining world peace through strength of naval aviation and through the greatness of the hearts of the Navy men who have given naval aviation that strength: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to design and manufacture, and to accept payment therefor from private sources, a galvano of appropriate design commemorating the golden anniversary of the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida. The payment of such cost, if any, to the Government shall be reimbursed to the appropriation of the Bureau of the Mint, by the Fiesta of Five Flags and Naval Aviators Homecoming Celebration, 330 Brent Building, Pensacola, Florida.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded? [After a pause.] The question is on suspending the rules and passing the House joint resolution.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the House joint resolution was passed.

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, House Joint Resolution 889 is a joint resolution by which the Congress will commemorate the golden anniversary of the naval air station at Pensacola. It authorizes the design and manufacture of a galvano or medallion in commemoration of this significant event. There would be no cost to the Government for the design and manufacture of this galvano since local interests would defray the expense.

It is planned that the galvano will be presented in Pensacola on June 13 during the celebration of the "Fiesta of Five Flags," an annual pageant commemorating the founding and early history of Pensacola.

The fact that the galvano is to be presented on June 13 explains the reason the resolution is being brought to the House under suspension of the rules. Delays have been encountered in getting

the bill to the floor, and it is important that the matter now be expedited. I am very appreciative for the help of the Committee on Banking and Currency, and particularly of that given by the distinguished gentlewoman from Missouri, Mrs. LEONOR SULLIVAN.

On January 20, 1914, the U.S.S. *Mississippi* steamed into Pensacola Bay with the whole of naval aviation aboard. It comprised 7 aviators, 23 enlisted men, and 7 aircraft. Upon arrival at the old Pensacola Naval Yard—located at the site of a naval shipyard founded in 1837—they established the first U.S. naval aeronautical station.

Now, 50 years later, the Navy's air arm includes 24,853 officers and 196,169 enlisted men, exclusive of the Marine Corps air arm which encompasses 6,404 officers and 40,165 enlisted men. There are now 71 naval air bases worldwide and 12 reserve bases, and 6,976 aircraft. This is a far cry, indeed, from the tiny beginning on the shores of Pensacola Bay 50 years ago.

I consider it highly appropriate that the Congress join in commemorating the work of the naval air station at Pensacola and its contributions to the defense of the United States.

JAMES P. SPRUILL

(Mr. BONNER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD, and to include an article appearing in the Washington Post.)

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, in 1950, I had the privilege of appointing James P. Spruill, of Plymouth, N.C., to West Point. Mr. Spruill was a fine, intelligent, and popular young man in his community. He did well at the Academy.

It is with the deepest regret that I read in today's paper of his death in Vietnam a month ago while serving his country in an effort to assist that small, beleaguered nation.

The story appearing in the Washington Post of Monday, May 18, includes excerpts from Captain Spruill's letters to his wife. They are worth reading for they reassure all Americans of the selfless dedication of our military men to the cause of liberty. His confidence in the ultimate victory in South Vietnam should give us confidence. The thoughtfulness revealed in his suggestions for the improvement of guerrilla warfare shows the highest type of imagination and initiative.

In their sorrow, Captain Spruill's mother, wife, and bereaved family may take some proud comfort from his sacrifice to the cause of freedom.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD at this point and to include this news story.

WIDOW SAYS U.S. CAPTAIN URGED VIET NIGHT FIGHTING

NEW YORK, May 17.—An American Army captain, killed in Vietnam a month ago, wrote to his wife that "we must stand strong and give heart to an embattled and confused people. This cannot be done if America loses heart."

Barbara A. Spruill, of Suffern, N.Y., widow of Capt. James P. Spruill, made public today

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ROGERS] will be recognized for 30 minutes and the gentleman from California [Mr. YOUNGER] will be recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 3 minutes.

The purpose of the bill is to permit the United States to enter into reciprocal agreements whereby U.S. amateur radio operators may receive authority to operate their amateur radio stations in foreign countries in return for granting amateur operators of those countries similar privileges in the United States.

Present law does not permit the Federal Communications Commission to authorize aliens to operate amateur radio stations in the United States. Therefore, under present law it would be necessary for the United States to enter into a formal treaty in each instance of a reciprocal arrangement and this would require formal ratification by the U.S. Senate. This procedure which was followed in the case of Canada is time consuming and unnecessarily formal.

The bill would accomplish the purpose of facilitating reciprocal agreements with foreign nations by amending section 303—dealing with radio operators—and section 310—dealing with radio stations—of the Communications Act of 1934 to permit the FCC to authorize alien amateur radio operators to operate their amateur radio stations in the United States, its possessions, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, provided there is in effect a bilateral agreement between the United States and the alien's government for such operation by U.S. amateurs on a reciprocal basis.

The bill, S. 920, sponsored by Senator GOLDWATER, has the support of the American Radio Relay League, which includes nearly 100,000 United States and Canadian amateurs in its membership. The total number of amateur radio operators in the United States and Canada is in excess of 250,000 persons who are licensed either by the United States or by Canada.

When hearings were held by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on February 20, 1964, Mr. Herbert Hoover, Jr., president of the league, testified in support of S. 920 and two House bills, H.R. 7309 and H.R. 9305, introduced by Representatives CEDERBERG and BROWN of California. Commissioner Rosel H. Hyde testified that the Commission does not object to the legislation in its present form and expects to be able to handle applications for authorizations without any increase in staff or budget. It is anticipated that approximately 400 to 500 requests annually for such authorizations will be received by the Commission.

In addition, the record contains a number of letters relating to the legislation including a letter from the sponsor of the bill, Senator GOLDWATER, who, because of other commitments was unable to testify in person.

The chairman of the full committee, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS] will discuss the bill in detail and touch on the security questions involved, which I know will be of interest to all of the Members.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Chairman, I just want to say, as far as the committee is concerned, we had no opposition to the legislation at the time of the hearings. I know of no opposition to it now. I am not concerned at all about the security question, because we will only grant licenses to those aliens whose countries will grant licenses to our people. We must remember that we, in their countries, are aliens to them.

Mr. Chairman, I have no requests for time on this side.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Arkansas is recognized for as long as he wishes to talk within the limitations.

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

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I suppose the appropriate thing to do would be just to echo what has been said by the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ROGERS], and the gentleman from California [Mr. YOUNGER], and give reassurance that this is a good bill which ought to be passed and then sit down and let it go through. However, I do want to say this further for the RECORD:

The committee held hearings on this after it was sent to us from the other body. We developed the subject thoroughly. There were some questions raised by some members of the committee to make certain that the security angle was adequately covered. All members of the committee are satisfied that it is.

I would like to say something with reference to the statements of the distinguished lady from New York [Mrs. ST. GEORGE] a moment ago when she read from a letter which we incorporated in the report on page 9 thereof which had to do with national security aspects. As a result of this letter she referred to, the committee in the other body with the approval of the other body amended the original bill in order to make it abundantly clear that there would be no problem with reference to security. In order that the RECORD may show what was done, I want to say the committee included these two provisos, and I quote from page 3 of the bill beginning at line 15:

Provided, That when an application for an authorization is received by the Commission, it shall notify the appropriate agencies of the Government of such fact, and such agencies shall forthwith furnish to the Commission such information in their possession as bears upon the compatibility of the request with the national security: *And provided further*, That the requested authorization

may then be granted unless the Commission shall determine that information received from such agencies necessitates denial of the request.

The amendment was added because it was felt that we should make it abundantly clear that there would be no problem in connection with other national security.

After the committee heard the reports that were received during the course of the hearings, the bill was reported by the committee unanimously.

As the chairman of the subcommittee remarked a moment ago this is the Goldwater bill. I can assure you that it has nothing to do with the political situation. Senator GOLDWATER has been an avid amateur radio operator for many, many years. He did not start just last year or just recently. I do know that he has an amateur radio station in his plane because he has directed messages to me en route from across the country from time to time.

When I was in Geneva last November as a delegate to the International Telecommunications Conference I was indoctrinated and learned that amateur radio operations are conducted on an international basis. The headquarters of the organization are in Geneva. It was related to me there how this legislation would work and why there was an imperative need for it.

I think we would be in a better position to keep up with alien operators if this legislation is enacted because there are a great many aliens who would like to operate their stations in this country and I would suspect that under the present situation there might be some who would try to operate from time to time without such permission. So I should think, Mr. Chairman, the House should unanimously approve this proposal.

We do have a letter which I want to include in the RECORD at this point as part of my remarks from the Department of State in which they advise that they will undertake immediately to inform appropriate committees of the Congress of any bilateral agreements concluded under the provisions of this legislation along with the terms and conditions thereof.

That matter referred to follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, May 15, 1964.

HON. OREN HARRIS,
Chairman, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In answer to your recent inquiry on procedures which the Department would propose to follow in implementing S. 920, which concerns reciprocal amateur radio operations, I am pleased to inform you that in each instance the Department would undertake immediately to inform appropriate committees of the Congress of any bilateral agreements concluded under the provisions of this legislation, along with the terms and conditions thereof.

Sincerely yours,

FREDERICK G. DUTTON,
Assistant Secretary
(For the Secretary of State).

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, this legislation is of great interest to a large

number of persons in the United States and all over the world who are commonly known as radio hams. These persons are amateur radio operators who operate radio stations all over the world. They are in regular communication with each other.

There are about one-quarter million such persons in the United States and Canada alone, and another estimated 112,000 in the rest of the world. Roughly, 100,000 of the United States and Canadian amateur operators are organized in the American Radio Relay League.

The bill, S. 920, was passed by the Senate unanimously toward the end of the first session of this Congress. Specifically, it would amend the Communications Act of 1934 to permit the Federal Communications Commission to authorize alien amateur radio operators to operate their amateur radio stations in the United States provided there is in effect a bilateral agreement between the United States and the alien's government for such operation by U.S. amateurs on a reciprocal basis.

When our committee held hearings on this legislation, Mr. Herbert Hoover, Jr., the president of the American Radio Relay League testified in support of S. 920 and two house bills, H.R. 7309 and H.R. 9305, introduced by our colleagues Representatives CEDERBERG and BROWN of California.

At hearings Commissioner Rosel H. Hyde, a longtime member of the Federal Communications Commission, testified that the Commission had no objection to the legislation in its present form. The Commission anticipates that it will receive approximately 400 to 500 requests annually for authorization under this legislation.

The Communications Act at present prohibits the granting of permits for licenses to aliens for the operation of radio stations. This prohibition makes it impossible for the United States to enter into reciprocal agreements with other countries to give U.S. amateurs of those countries reciprocal operating privileges. Some 31 countries have extended this operating privilege to U.S. amateurs in spite of the absence of reciprocal privileges for their citizens. Many other countries, however, have refused to extend such privileges except on a reciprocal basis. This lack of reciprocity not only works to the disadvantage of U.S. amateurs but also has given rise to some international ill will and misunderstandings on the part of amateurs of other nations.

The reciprocal agreements which would be entered into pursuant to this legislation will be negotiated by the Department of State through regular diplomatic channels. The agreements will be in the nature of executive agreements rather than formal treaties and, therefore, do not require the formal ratification by the U.S. Senate. However, as I stated, the Congress will be kept fully informed with agreements negotiated by the Department of State.

Our committee and the other body have given careful attention to the question of security that may be involved

with regard to operation of radio stations by aliens in this country. The departments and agencies concerned with the national security have given every assurance that this legislation will in no way adversely affect our security.

The bill provides that whenever the Federal Communications Commission receives an application from an alien for an authorization to operate an amateur radio station, the Commission shall notify the appropriate agencies of the Government of such fact. The agencies are directed forthwith to furnish to the Commission such information in their possession as bears upon the question of national security. The Commission may then grant the requested authorization, unless it shall determine that information received from such agencies necessitates a denial of the request.

Commissioner Hyde testified that the proposed procedure had the approval of the Departments of Defense, Justice, and State, as well as the Central Intelligence Agency. These agencies are at this time considered to be the appropriate agencies within the meaning of that term used in the bill.

An additional security feature of the bill is that the Commission would have the authority to deny an application or revoke a permit granted without any formal proceeding. Furthermore, the bill gives wide latitude to the Commission in imposing such terms and conditions as the Commission may deem necessary in the public interest. For example, the Commission could restrict operation by an alien amateur to a specific location or area, to specific frequencies, or to specific hours of the day. It could require all transmissions to be in English or require logs of all operations to be submitted at regular intervals.

Mr. Chairman, this legislation is of great interest to amateur operators all over the world. These operators are a great force for better international understanding. They have made outstanding contributions to maintaining communications in cases of emergency. For example, after the recent earthquake in Alaska, communications between Alaska and the mainland were helped greatly through the operation of amateur radio stations.

As another example, I personally experienced the usefulness of amateur radio operations when I was able to speak with members of my family in Arkansas while I was in Antarctica. This communication was made possible through an amateur station in California which acted as a relay between Antarctica and Arkansas.

The committee knows of no opposition to this legislation. It has the support of all the departments and agencies of the Government and I believe that the enactment of this legislation is very much in the public interest, and I am pleased to join the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ROGERS] and the gentleman from California [Mr. YOUNGER] in commending it to the House.

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, I strongly support S. 920 to authorize international reciprocity for amateur radio operators.

Today, amateur radio operation is an international problem. The extensive travel of Americans abroad and our military personnel stationed overseas show the potential for this legislation. Over 250,000 U.S. amateurs will benefit from this bill's enactment, as will international good will which is daily enhanced by the thousands of contacts made by U.S. amateur radio operators with those in foreign nations.

Several foreign nations extend the privilege of operating stations in their countries to U.S. amateurs, even though we do not extend reciprocal privileges for their citizens. Most other countries could be expected to do likewise, if this bill were to become law. Thus a good deal of international ill will and misunderstandings could be prevented by passage of S. 920.

I have examined the sections of this bill dealing with security considerations and have noted the approval of the Departments of Defense, Justice, State, and the Central Intelligence Agency. The latitude given to the FCC on the basis of reports furnished by these agencies to deny permits or to modify, suspend, or revoke the permits of an alien amateur seems broad enough to protect national security, while at the same time benefiting U.S. amateurs, contributing to international understanding, and imposing few, if any, costly requirements on any Government agency. For those reasons, I support the bill and urge my colleagues to join in its approval.

Mr. WIDNALL. Mr. Chairman, I support the objectives of S. 920. The bill affords us a unique opportunity to assist our own amateur radio operators in obtaining further reciprocal agreements for operation in foreign countries, and at the same time, foster a significant quantity of international goodwill by extending the same privileges to alien radio operators.

I am confident that the security features placed into the bill are sufficient protection against any efforts to make use of this new privilege for improper purposes. As the committee report notes, the Federal Communications Commission will only grant permission after clearing the application with the appropriate agencies, the Departments of Defense, Justice, and State, as well as the Central Intelligence Agency. In addition, the Commission has the administrative leeway to regulate the use of the radio authority after clearance in terms of our national interest.

The United States and Canada have over 250,000 amateur operators, as compared to 112,000 in the rest of the world. These men and women make use of their skills not merely to enjoy a hobby, but to work for the public interest. Only recently I had the privilege of attending the sixth annual dinner and hamfest of the East Coast VHF Society, held in my district, and I was singularly impressed with the public service consciousness of our American "ham" operators.

It is through legislation such as this, so often unnoticed in the daily press, that Congress proves its responsiveness to the legitimate needs and desires of our people, as it acts in the national interest. I urge passage of the bill.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who may wish to do so may revise and extend their remarks in the RECORD following the remarks I shall make.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. There being no further requests for time, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsection (1) of section 303 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 303) is amended—

(1) by inserting "(1)" immediately after "(1)"; and

(2) by adding at the end of such subsection the following: "(2) Notwithstanding section 301 of this Act and paragraph (1) of this subsection, the Commission may issue authorizations, under such conditions and terms as it may prescribe, to permit an alien licensed by his government as an amateur radio operator to operate his amateur radio station licensed by his government in the United States, its possessions, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico provided there is in effect a bilateral agreement between the United States and the alien's government for such operation on a reciprocal basis by United States amateur radio operators: *Provided*, That when an application for an authorization is received by the Commission, it shall notify the appropriate agencies of the Government of such fact, and such agencies shall forthwith furnish to the Commission such information in their possession as bears upon the compatibility of the request with the national security: *And provided further*, That the requested authorization may then be granted unless the Commission shall determine that information received from such agencies necessitates denial of the request. Other provisions of this Act and of the Administrative Procedure Act shall not be applicable to any request or application for or modification, suspension, or cancellation of any such authorization."

Sec. 2. Subsection (a) of section 310 of the Communication Act of 1934 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "Notwithstanding section 301 of this Act and paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection, the Commission may issue authorizations, under such conditions and terms as it may prescribe, to permit an alien licensed by his government as an amateur radio operator to operate his amateur radio station licensed by his government in the United States, its possessions, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico provided there is in effect a bilateral agreement between the United States and the alien's government for such operation on a reciprocal basis by United States amateur radio operators: *Provided*, That when an application for an authorization is received by the Commission, it shall notify the appropriate agencies of the Government of such fact, and such agencies shall forthwith furnish to the Commission such information in their possession as bears upon the compatibility of the request with the national security: *And provided further*, That the requested authorization may then be granted unless the Commission shall determine that information received from such agencies necessitates denial of the re-

quest. Other provisions of this Act and of the Administrative Procedure Act shall not be applicable to any request or application for or modification, suspension, or cancellation of any such authorization."

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore having resumed the chair, Mr. O'HARA of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (S. 920) to amend sections 303 and 310 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, to provide that the Federal Communications Commission may issue authorizations, but not licenses, for alien amateur radio operators to operate their amateur radio stations in the United States, its possessions, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico provided there is in effect a bilateral agreement between the United States and the alien's government for such operation by U.S. amateurs on a reciprocal basis, pursuant to House Resolution 720, he reported the bill back to the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the third reading of the bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VIRGIN ISLANDS CONTRACT WITH INTERNATIONAL PUBLICATIONS, INC.

(Mr. ASPINALL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the body of the RECORD and to include certain pertinent material.)

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, on May 11, our colleague, Representative WESTLAND, placed in the RECORD an item regarding a contract between the Virgin Islands government and Mr. Robert Lodge, doing business as International Publications, Inc. This article was critical of the negotiations between Mr. Henry L. Kimelman, commissioner, Virgin Islands Department of Commerce, and Mr. Lodge relative to Virgin Islands advertising in the Caribbean Pavilion at the New York World's Fair.

In order to present Mr. Kimelman's views on the issue I am including in today's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a copy of a memorandum, dated May 4, 1964, prepared by Mr. Kimelman for the Honorable Ralph M. Palewonsky, Governor of the Virgin Islands. In his memorandum Mr. Kimelman explains step by step the procedures followed in the preparation and implementation of the contract. Mr. Kimelman's memorandum reads as follows:

MAY 4, 1964.

MEMORANDUM

To: The Honorable Ralph M. Palewonsky, Governor of the Virgin Islands.
From: Henry L. Kimelman, commissioner of commerce.

Subject: Full facts in connection with Lodge agreement, February 16, 1964, and subsequent controversy.

This is a memorandum in reply to your request for the full facts in connection with the agreement entered into between the Government of the Virgin Islands through its Department of Commerce and Mr. Robert Lodge.

On December 12, 1963, the legislature passed bill No. 1960, which subsequently became act No. 1055. This legislation authorized participation of the Virgin Islands Government in the Caribbean Pavilion of the New York World's Fair of 1964-65, established a special World's Fair fund and appropriated \$25,000 therefor.

Section 2 of this act specifically states: "The commissioner of commerce is authorized to make such arrangements concerning the subleasing of space at the exhibit, and the organization of displays, concessions entertainment and similar matters as he believes will further the objectives of the legislature in authorizing Virgin Islands participation and will reduce the cost of such participation."

Section 3 of this same act states: "That purchases and contracts for the purpose of operating the Virgin Islands exhibit may be made by the commissioner of commerce without advertising and bids."

With opening date of the New York World's Fair scheduled for April 22, 1964, it was obvious to the legislature and the Governor that time was a vital factor. We proceeded to negotiate with the Caribbean Exposition Corporation, owners of the Caribbean Pavilion and concluded contractual arrangements with them in accordance with act No. 1055 on January 21, 1964, 92 days before the scheduled official opening of the fair.

On that date, our site was barren, indeed snow covered. The Caribbean Pavilion opened 91 days later, a day prior to the official opening of the World's Fair with a luncheon hosted by our department for over 100 leading travel agents, travel press and transportation executives.

The sugar mill, stone walls, and large color photographs comprising our Virgin Islands government exhibit was complete. A ribbon-cutting ceremony was held and a radio broadcast of the opening ceremonies was transmitted to the Virgin Islands. We were ready for business on time and at a location which is by any standard the "Times Square" of the World's Fair grounds, at the corner where the Avenue of the Americas meets the Unisphere.

The advantages of the Virgin Islands' participation in the World's Fair are clear enough. May I quote the comments of the managing editor of the Home Journal on Friday, February 7, 1964:

"I had little or no intention of going to the New York World's Fair but after hearing the persuasive plans of Commerce Commissioner Henry Kimelman concerning the participation of the Virgin Islands in this \$1 billion world production I feel that I should go to the fair to help save the honor of the Virgin Islands. Not to do so would be criminal. The Virgin Islands exhibit in the Caribbean Pavilion will be beautiful, functional, and profitable to the Virgin Islands and should be another boost to tourism.

"Virgin Islanders in New York will be proud of this tribute to their native land and Virgin Islanders here at home should run—not walk—to the nearest travel agency to make plans for the trip.

"The fair will be fun, to be sure, but the fair will also mean many millions of dollars in tax revenue from rum sales over the 2 years run of the fair that otherwise would probably take until 1970 to realize from present sources. The fair will also mean a tremendous boost to tourism and local busi-

nessmen are pitching in to help the cause. Virgin Islanders with vision can prepare for big things as a result of the fair."

In addition to our prime contract with the Caribbean Exposition Corp., we concluded contracts with both rum distillers in the Virgin Islands, with Caribair, the Virgin Islands manufacturer of women's perfume, approximately 30 gift shops, Hertz Rent-A Car, Pivar Real Estate, 10 Virgin Islands hotels, and a concession lease agreement. We also concluded an agreement with Lodge for the printing and distribution of 500,000 copies of a three-island overall promotional piece of literature to supply the requirements of the approximately 8 million people it is estimated will visit the Caribbean Pavilion.

After all of the negotiations and the making of the aforementioned agreements, the construction of our exhibit building, the building of our display installation, etc., the only item that has given rise to controversy is the agreement between the government of the Virgin Islands and Robert Lodge.

In connection with our planned participation in the World's Fair, notices were mailed to all tourist interests, including the press, on December 16, 1963. Public participation was not only solicited, but encouraged and invited. Two public meetings were held in St. Thomas and two in St. Croix. Comments and recommendations were repeatedly asked for. Press releases were issued in connection with advance notices of each of these meetings. Hundreds of form postcards were mailed as well as solicitation by telephone to all of the press, shops, hotels, etc. There is no question that this department did everything in its power to make the World's Fair project a community project and to invite not only participation but any and all suggestions that would help make our Virgin Islands exhibit outstanding.

Specific charges have been directed at me in connection with the Lodge agreement principally from "parties at interest." These are my comments:

STATEMENT

1. "For the record, the entire, long and in my opinion, unethical story began shortly after you had appointed Henry L. Kimelman as Commissioner of Commerce. One of Kimelman's first actions was to appoint Robert Lodge to coordinate a joint advertising campaign encompassing the Virgin Islands government, transportation industries, and individual businessmen dedicated to the tourist industry."

COMMENT

This is an outright falsehood. When this complaint was made in 1961 by this same source I wrote you, on November 3, 1961, as follows: "Lodge was never authorized to represent me personally nor has he any official connection with the department of commerce." I reiterate that Mr. Lodge was never appointed by me for any purpose in any way, shape or form.

STATEMENT

2. On November 26, 1962, Judge Walter A. Gordon of the District Court of the Virgin Islands handed down a judgment of \$10,088.65 plus attorneys' fees against Lodge and in favor of the Hearst Corp. for advertising rum in their magazines and not paid for. We felt that this judgment handed down by Judge Gordon would certainly end any connection you, as Governor of the Virgin Islands, or your commissioner of commerce would have in the foreseeable future with Lodge. Not so.

COMMENT

I was not aware until April 30, 1964, a few days ago, that a judgment had been entered by the district court against Mr. Lodge. I became aware on April 2, 1964, from Mr. Harman's "Sammy Glick" letter that Hearst magazines was suing Mr. Lodge. I queried

Mr. Lodge about this matter. He advised me that he had a counterclaim against Hearst for nonperformance on their part in connection with his dealings with them. Certainly I would have had no possible reason for suspecting that Lodge might be judgment proof. He lives in a substantial home which I would estimate to be worth \$150,000, drives quality cars and appears to be a successful publisher and entrepreneur. Whatever his controversy with Hearst, the government of the Virgin Islands is in no way involved.

STATEMENT

3. "Kimelman says that Lodge is to pay the government of the Virgin Islands \$10,000 for the exclusive advertising rights at the World's Fair. It has been said, and not denied, that Kimelman or his agents or employees have contracted with Lodge for a full page of advertising in the name of the government of the Virgin Islands. If this is so, simple mathematics show: Lodge pays government \$10,000; government pays Lodge \$11,500; net gain for Lodge, \$1,500."

COMMENT

Completely inaccurate. The contract with Lodge concluded on February 6, 1964, does not commit the government of the Virgin Islands to purchase any advertising whatsoever, rum, or tourism in the special World's Fair publication Lodge was to produce. During his subsequent solicitation Lodge approached our advertising agency to suggest to them the placement of an advertisement for both tourism and rum. The agency's planning board saw no need whatsoever for tourism advertising in this publication. Our agency recognized properly in my opinion the opportunity for a Virgin Islands rum advertisement in this publication. It should be particularly noted that contract with the Caribbean Pavilion called for exclusive use of Virgin Islands rum at the bar, or bars, in the pavilion during the entire period of the World's Fair. The agency's planning board felt that this medium giving distribution of 5 million pieces of literature to visitors who were being made Virgin Islands rum conscious was an excellent choice for advertising Virgin Islands rum.

In the early days of March the agency telephoned me as chairman of the Virgin Islands Rum Council to obtain my confirmation. I concurred in this advertisement provided there were funds available in the contingent rum advertising account, and provided they had the approval of the other active members of the Rum Council, they could place this advertisement. They received such approval and on March 20, 1964, deputy commissioner and the executive director of the Rum Council in the Department of Commerce approved a half-page, not a 1-page, insertion. This accounted for \$5,750 and not \$11,500, as stated. Mr. Lodge subsequently reduced the size of his World's Fair publication to half its contemplated size and, consequently, the advertising cost to the government was reduced to half of \$5,750 or \$2,875. This advertisement order was subsequently canceled on your instructions.

STATEMENT

4. "And with his financial background, who can be sure that Lodge will pay the government \$10,000. He still had the more than \$10,000 judgment hanging over his head."

COMMENT

See reply under No. 2. The Lodge contract called for a \$5,000 payment within 7 days of signing which has been received as per contract and deposited in the special World's Fair account of the government of the Virgin Islands.

STATEMENT

5. "On March 31, the Comptroller of the Virgin Islands, Peter Bove, branded this

entire action illegal and added, 'It would appear to be in the best interest of the government to cancel this contract and to take other steps commensurate with the responsibilities involved now.'"

COMMENT

The Attorney General advised both of us at a meeting in your office on April 2, 1964, that I had the legal authority to enter into this agreement with Mr. Lodge. Apparently the comptroller, Mr. Peter Bove, was unaware of the provisions in act No. 1055 dispensing with the conditions of advertising and bids in view of the urgent time schedule.

STATEMENT

6. "Lt. Cmdr. Harry Harman III, in his 'Sammy Glick' letter of March 16, quoted in part 'All of us knew, i.e., that Bob Lodge "is a crook," and that no sensible businessman would have anything to do with him.'"

COMMENT

All one has to do is pick up a current copy of St. Thomas's This Week or St. Croix This Week and they will see advertised therein such prominent shops as Cavanagh's, the Continental, A. H. Riise, Bolero, Spanish Main, Casa Venegas, Bluebeard's Castle, Virgin Isle Hilton, Buccaneer Hotel, etc., and such famous national and international advertisers as Grants and Teachers Scotch, Seagrams, Omega and Rolex watches, Zeiss and Leica cameras, etc., ad infinitum.

Whereas Lodge has been depicted by competitive interests as a drifter and irresponsible, he is in fact an energetic, effective, and by all appearances the most successful publisher in the Virgin Islands. He publishes This Week publications in other Caribbean islands and I am informed is presently organizing the publication of This Week issues in capital cities in Europe.

It is important to bear in mind that in response to my requests to the entire community to come forward with suggestions for making our World's Fair participation fully effective, it was only Lodge who developed and put forward the idea to produce an overall three-island piece of promotional literature for distribution at the Caribbean Pavilion at the World's Fair. In our negotiations he agreed to provide up to 5 million copies in the quantities as we required them during the 2-year period. I suggested that he offer \$10,000 for the exclusive right of distribution, which offer he then made.

As you are aware it was my intention to grant to Lodge the exclusive right of distribution but in the rush of preparing the contract language granted Lodge the exclusive right to publish and not exclusive distribution of said publication. In effect, the word "exclusive" appeared by accident in the wrong place and this escaped both us and Lodge's attorney.

It was my opinion that we had a moral obligation to Lodge to grant him exclusive distribution of his publication.

After consulting the Attorney General, you advised me about February 24 or 25 that you did not consider that Lodge had an exclusive distribution contract. You instructed me to notify Mr. Lodge that his contract was not and would not be made into an exclusive distribution, and I subsequently did so notify Mr. Lodge.

It was then made publicly known that distribution proposals for World's Fair publications would be entertained from others. The only party evidencing any interest prior to the publication of Mr. Peter Bove's press release, which was simultaneously issued upon delivery of his letters to you of March 30 and April 1, was Mr. Ariel Melchoir, the publisher of the Daily News and Virgin Islands magazine.

The Comptroller, Peter Bove, in his letter of March 30, took the position that the contract was illegal and recommended immediate cancellation. The headlines in the local