

Repeal of Section 14(b) -
Feb. 4 and 8

Civil Rights Act of 1966 -
Sept. 13 and 15

Home rule amendment to
Higher Education Facilities
Act - Oct. 7

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

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Sergeant at Arms is directed to execute the order of the Senate.

After a little delay, the following Senators entered the Chamber and answered to their names:

Alken	Fulbright	Morse
Allott	Harris	Morton
Bennett	Hickenlooper	Moss
Brewster	Hill	Mundt
Cannon	Holland	Muskie
Carlson	Hruska	Prouty
Case	Inouye	Proxmire
Church	Jordan, Idaho	Russell, S.C.
Clark	Kennedy, Mass.	Scott
Cooper	Kuchel	Simpson
Cotton	Lausche	Smathers
Curtis	Long, La.	Smith
Dodd	Magnuson	Sparkman
Dominick	McCarthy	Tydings
Ellender	McGovern	Williams, N.J.
Ervin	McIntyre	Williams, Del.
Fannin	McNamara	Yarborough
Fong	Miller	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

Mr. THURMOND obtained the floor.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Carolina yield without losing his right to the floor?

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may yield to the distinguished Senator from Montana without losing my right to the floor; and that upon my resumption, my speech will not be considered as a second speech on this legislative day.

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

MOTION FOR CLOTURE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I send to the desk a motion for cloture and ask that it be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion will be stated.

The legislative clerk read, as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close the debate upon the motion to proceed to the consideration of H.R. 77, an act to repeal section 14(b) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, and section 705(b) of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 and to amend the first proviso of section 8(a)(3) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended.

MIKE MANSFIELD.
PAT McNAMARA.
WAYNE MORSE.
EDMUND S. MUSKIE.
PHILIP A. HART.
DANIEL K. INOUE.
R. F. KENNEDY.
J. K. JAVITS.
JOSEPH S. CLARK.
THOMAS J. MCINTYRE.
PAUL H. DOUGLAS.
GALE W. MCGEE.
STEPHEN M. YOUNG.
DANIEL BREWSTER.
CLAIBORNE PELL.
WALTER F. MONDALE.
FRED R. HARRIS.
EDWARD M. KENNEDY.
JOHN O. PASTORE.
CLINTON P. ANDERSON.
HENRY M. JACKSON.
JOSEPH M. MONTOMY.
HARRISON WILLIAMS.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT FOR DIVISION OF TIME ON CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Carolina yield?

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I am pleased to yield to the able minority leader under the same conditions under which I have heretofore yielded.

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

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I ask the majority leader whether it would be appropriate at this time to agree to a division of the time before the vote on Tuesday, because 1 hour will be available for discussion.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Yes. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the 1 hour on Tuesday prior to the vote on the cloture motion be equally divided between the minority leader, the distinguished Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], and the senior Senator from Montana.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Based on the advice of the Parliamentarian, the Chair states to the Senator from Montana that, without objection, his request is agreed to.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that any speeches made within that hour not be charged as speeches against Senators who are speaking.

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

Mr. MANSFIELD. I thank the distinguished Senator from South Carolina.

The unanimous-consent agreement, subsequently reduced to writing, is as follows:

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Ordered, That on Tuesday, February 8, 1966, before the Senate proceeds to call a quorum and then vote on the cloture motion to bring to a close the debate on the motion to take up H.R. 77, that the 1 hour of debate allowed under rule XXII be equally divided and controlled by the majority and minority leaders.

AMERICA'S STAKE IN THE YEAR OF THE HORSE

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, will the distinguished Senator from South Carolina yield?

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, under the conditions I have heretofore set forth, I yield to the distinguished Senator from California.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, last Thursday, January 27, 1966, I was honored to speak on the campus of the University of California, Los Angeles, at the midyear graduation observance, when some 1,600 students were awarded degrees. I ask unanimous consent that the text of the address I made on that occasion be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

AMERICA'S STAKE IN THE YEAR OF THE HORSE

(Partial text of remarks by U.S. Senator THOMAS H. KUCHEL before the midyear graduation observance of the University of California, Los Angeles, January 27, 1966)

Chancellor Murphy, members of the graduating class, honored guests, my fellow citi-

zens; I am highly honored that you should invite me to speak at this midyear graduation observance here on the campus of this illustrious school. I share your pride in UCLA. The quality of its education is the very highest. Graduates from here have gone on to assume impressive roles of leadership in this vast metropolitan community, in our State, and country, and, indeed, beyond our borders. UCLA performs an indispensable service to the life and vigor of our country. I am privileged to call some members of your star-studded faculty my friends. I know your distinguished chancellor by his distinguished record in education. I salute him as one of our national leaders in university administration, and in our country's program for international educational exchange.

California colleges and universities play a major role in the dissemination of ideas among all of us at home, and between our people and those in other lands. One out of six foreign students in the United States studies in California. I am acquainted with some of UCLA's highly successful programs in this hemisphere and elsewhere. I know the verve and the vigor with which they have been undertaken, and their constructive contribution to mutual understanding and improving relations between America and the family of nations.

Californians have a long and creditable history of participation in the foreign affairs of this Nation. Years before we became the most populous State, there was a disproportionately large number of Californians in the Foreign Service of our Government in our National Capital and in overseas posts. That trend continues.

The State Department reports that, in the last 10 classes of young men and women appointed to the career Foreign Service, in each class, there were more men and women from California than from any other State.

The role of the United States in this world continues to grow. Each of us, in his time, is called upon to play his part. The luxury of our individual American citizenship carries with it heavy duties, which must not be shirked, if our free Republic is to remain and is to improve. That, I think, is what education, at least in great part, is all about. Presumably, in learning to use our brains to think with, we are better qualified to become better citizens and better human beings. We are more suitably equipped to follow the rule of reason in trying to solve the complex problems which beset us at almost every turn. I urge you, in your lifetime, to accept fully your duties as Americans, and to participate actively, as citizens or as servants of the people, in the discussion, and, hopefully, in the solution of public questions. Some of those questions are here before us in our own State.

Our society cannot stand growing social unrest which erupts into violence and widespread disrespect for law. Our society is based on respect for order and the law. One of our challenges is living together in peace, beginning here at home, in our own neighborhood, and in our own communities. We need to solve the welter of social problems which spring from illiteracy and poverty and hate. We need to demonstrate that democracy can work, and does work in America, and that our dream of equal dignity and equal opportunity, under law, is not a sham. Never in our history has the opportunity for progress been so great, the training so available and the scientific achievements so plentiful to do the job as in our own time. Your generation faces enormous challenges in every sphere, in perpetuating our Republic, in seeking to advance toward a just peace, in extending to the weak and impoverished nations of this world at least a flicker of hope that they may live their own lives in some safety where none existed before, and yet may conquer the age-old riddles of famine, ignorance, and disease. Our power

I am told that the fact is we have a surplus of milk. Therefore, it makes no sense to me to deprive millions of schoolchildren of the milk they need.

As I examine the President's proposals for new, untried, and unproved spending projects at home and abroad, I wonder if cuts cannot be made in these questionable and shaky programs instead of cutting vital support for Federal impacted areas and our own American school lunch program.

I sincerely hope that the Congress will see fit to restore these unwise cuts.

SENATOR YARBOROUGH—MAN OF THE YEAR IN VETERANS AFFAIRS

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. President, no Member of the Senate needs to be reminded of the outstanding work that Senator RALPH YARBOROUGH has done in the area of veterans affairs. As chairman of the Veterans' Subcommittee since 1959, he has introduced and guided more than 20 veterans bills to passage. These bills have brought educational opportunities, dependents benefits, and retirement and disability pensions to the men and women who have served honorably in the armed services of our country. His boundless energy and diligence on matters affecting the welfare of American veterans and their families have inspired the many Senators who have had the privilege to serve on his subcommittee. Senator YARBOROUGH has shared with many of us his extensive knowledge and experience so that we in the Senate have a greater awareness of the far-reaching needs of this deserving body of citizens.

Last week I was privileged to speak at a luncheon given by the National Association of State Directors of Veterans Affairs honoring this distinguished Senator as the "Man of the Year in Veterans' Affairs." It was particularly gratifying to see that veterans groups throughout this Nation are aware of his concern for their welfare.

In making the presentation of this high award, Mr. Pete Wheeler, past president of the National Association, stated:

At the National Convention of the State Directors of Veterans' Affairs last year, we selected a man for our Man of the Year Award who best reflects the qualities of dedication to the betterment of the veterans in this Nation.

Senator RALPH YARBOROUGH has served with distinction as the chairman of the Senate Veterans' Affairs Subcommittee since 1959, and he has worked on every major piece of veterans legislation which has become law during the last 7 years.

Symbolic of his spirit and dedication is his 7-year fight to have the cold war GI bill enacted. Senator YARBOROUGH fathered, reared, and has now graduated through the Senate the idea of a cold war GI bill.

Because of his cooperation with the veterans organizations of this Nation, his active work in all areas of veterans affairs, and his many accomplishments in veterans legislation, it gives me great honor to present Senator YARBOROUGH with this silver cup inscribed to the "Man of the Year" in veterans affairs.

Mr. President, by this award the national association honored Senator YARBOROUGH for his achievements. But, more than that, it is a recognition of his fore-

sight and understanding which made these achievements possible. This recognition is particularly timely and meaningful now that the House of Representatives is about to act on the cold war GI bill. The senior Senator from Texas started the fight for this bill many years ago. In 1959 he neared success when it passed the Senate but died in the House. During the first session of the 89th Congress we in the Senate voted favorably on the bill for a second time and sent it to the House. I am confident that the House will act favorably on the bill next week, and by so doing will bring to successful fruition the Senator's efforts on behalf of the American veteran.

No one has been a more faithful friend to the veteran and his family than Senator YARBOROUGH. No one has addressed himself as clearly, nor dedicated himself as fully to the important job of seeking out and satisfying the needs of the veterans of this country. The senior Senator for Texas deserves an award as man of the year in veterans affairs, but I would say that in reality, he has been the man of the years for veterans.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN CEYLON

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, 18 years ago today Ceylon became a fully independent member of the Commonwealth of Nations. It is fitting that we should take note of this Republic as she celebrates her national holiday.

With her governmental institutions patterned upon the British parliamentary model, Ceylon has nurtured a democratic multiparty system within the framework of her own social and economic patterns. Today she is particularly pressed by the need for rapid economic expansion. Great strides are required to outdistance the pace of population growth and the attendant demands on economic resources. Falling prices for Ceylon's primary exports of tea, rubber, and coconut have shrunk foreign exchange earnings—earnings required to pay the mounting costs of imports. As a result, the Ceylonese Government has felt compelled to engage itself more actively in economic affairs.

In the international arena, Ceylon steers an independent course of non-alignment. Such independence, however, is certainly not to be construed as indifference. Indeed, during the Sino-Indian border conflict in 1962, Ceylon played an important role in seeking to mitigate the turbulence. In 1963, she likewise took the initiative in attempting to ease the religious tensions which stirred South Vietnam.

Mr. President, I would like to add my congratulations and compliments to those of well-wishers around the world who today salute Ceylon.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is closed.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from South Carolina is recognized.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, has morning business been concluded?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Morning business has been concluded.

PROPOSED REPEAL OF SECTION 14 (b) OF THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT, AS AMENDED

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, what is the pending question?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the pending question, which is the motion of the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD] that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (H.R. 77) to repeal section 14(b) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, and section 703(b) of the Labor-Management Reporting Act of 1959 and to amend the first proviso of section 8(a)(3) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from South Carolina is recognized.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, is it the Senator's intention that this be a live quorum?

Mr. THURMOND. A live quorum, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

[No. 28 Leg.]

Anderson	Gruening	Pearson
Bartlett	Hart	Pell
Bass	Hartke	Randolph
Bible	Hayden	Ribicoff
Borger	Jackson	Russell, Ga.
Byrd, Va.	Mansfield	Saltonstall
Byrd, W. Va.	McGee	Thurmond
Dirksen	Mondale	Young, Ohio
Douglas	Montoya	
Gore	Pastore	

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I announce that the Senator from Missouri [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. METCALF] are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. BAYH], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. JORDAN], the Senator from New York [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONROE], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. NELSON], the Senator from Oregon [Mrs. NEUBERGER], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. TALMADGE] are necessarily absent.

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS], the Senator from California [Mr. MURPHY], and the Senator from Texas [Mr. TOWER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] is absent on official business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BASS in the chair). A quorum is not present.

Mr. HART. Mr. President, I move that the Sergeant at Arms be directed to request the attendance of absent Senators.

What the repeal of 14(b) would mean, and all that it would mean, is that labor and management would bargain throughout the United States in a more uniform manner—unhampered by restrictive State laws.

It would help to improve wages and working conditions for millions of Americans.

It would remove artificial incentives for industry to change its location.

It would serve a national economy with national rules.

For these reasons, I shall vote for the repeal of 14(b), and vote for cloture on the debate which has held up the work of the Senate these past weeks.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD] that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (H.R. 77) to repeal section 14(b) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, and section 703 (b) of the Labor-Management Reporting Act of 1959, and to amend the first proviso of section 8(a)(3) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Will the Senator please repeat his request?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

MOTION FOR CLOTURE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I send to the desk a motion for cloture and ask that it be stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The motion for cloture will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

We the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close the debate upon the motion to proceed to the consideration of H.R. 77, an act to repeal section 14(b) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, and section 705(b) of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 and to amend the first proviso of section 8(a)(3) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended.

MIKE MANSFIELD.

PAT McNAMARA.

DANIEL BREWSTER.

EDMUND MUSKIE.

PHILIP A. HART.

DANIEL INOUYE.

ROBERT F. KENNEDY of New York.

GALE McGEE.

JOSEPH S. CLARK.

FRED HARRIS.

EDWARD M. KENNEDY of Massachusetts.

WALTER F. MONDALE.

CLAIBORNE PELL.

THOMAS J. MCINTYRE.

HENRY M. JACKSON.

CLINTON P. ANDERSON.

JOHN O. PASTORE.

PAUL H. DOUGLAS.

WARREN MAGNUSON.

H. CON WILLIAMS of New Jersey.

STANLEY YOUNG.

JOSEPH M. MONTOYA.

WAYNE MORSE.
JACOB K. JAVITS.
EUGENE MCCARTHY.
CLIFFORD P. CASE.
JENNINGS RANDOLPH.

ORDER FOR RECESS UNTIL 12 O'CLOCK NOON TOMORROW

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, if I may have the attention of the Senators, I should like to propound a unanimous-consent request, that instead of the Senate's meeting at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning it meet at 12 o'clock noon.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Montana repeat his request?

Mr. MANSFIELD. That the Senate meet at 12 o'clock noon tomorrow instead of 10 o'clock a.m.

Mr. STENNIS. I thank the Senator.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. That means, of course, that the 10 o'clock a.m. meeting on Thursday next will still hold.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Montana yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Many Senators are anticipating the coming recess in order to allow Republicans to test the will of the people over the next week—

The VICE PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from Washington please repeat that?

Mr. MAGNUSON. We should like to know at approximately what time the vote will be taken on the second motion for cloture.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Approximately 11 o'clock a.m. on Thursday.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, if at all possible, I intend to move to consider the Vietnam supplementary authorization bill, so that it will be the pending business on Wednesday, February 16, upon our return, to take up the bill immediately, so that it will receive prompt consideration, because I have been hearing so much about Vietnam in this Chamber.

Mr. RUSSELL of Georgia. Mr. President, will the Senator from Montana yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL of Georgia. I wish to emphasize that this will be the authorization. I had hoped that there could be a committee meeting on our regular day on Thursday, but I serve notice now to all members of the Senate Armed Services Committee that it will meet in the morning at 10:30 o'clock, in order that we may consider the authorization bill.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be a period for the transaction of routine morning business, and that statements

in that connection be limited to 3 minutes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, for purposes of clarification, the usual morning hour will be for speeches, and so forth, but no business; is that not correct?

Mr. MANSFIELD. The Senator is correct.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The VICE PRESIDENT announced that on today, February 8, 1966, he signed the enrolled bill (H.R. 30) to provide for participation of the United States in the Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center in Dade County, Fla., and for other purposes, which had previously been signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

REPORT ON THE FEDERAL PLAN FOR METEOROLOGICAL SERVICES AND SUPPORTING RESEARCH

A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the Federal plan for meteorological services and supporting research, fiscal year 1967 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Appropriations.

PROPOSED DISPOSAL OF METALLURGICAL GRADE CHROMITE FROM THE NATIONAL STOCKPILE

A letter from the Administrator, General Services Administration, Washington, D.C., transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the disposal of metallurgical grade chromite from the national stockpile and the supplemental stockpile (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT OF FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D.C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that Commission, for the fiscal year 1965 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Commerce.

COMBINED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND BALANCES OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a combined statement of receipts, expenditures, and balances of the U.S. Government, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1965 (with an accompanying document); to the Committee on Finance.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT AND EXTENSION OF RENEGOTIATION ACT OF 1951

A letter from the Chairman, the Renegotiation Board, Washington, D.C., transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend and extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Finance.

REPORTS OF ACTING COMPTROLLER GENERAL

A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting pursuant to law, a report on survey of research

management functions, Air Force Cambridge Research Laboratories, Laurence G. Hanscom Field, Bedford, Mass., Department of the Air Force, dated January 1966 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on review of Federal financial participation in the costs of prescribed drugs for welfare recipients in the State of Pennsylvania, Welfare Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, dated February 1966 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

REPORT ON COOPERATIVE WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH AND TRAINING

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on cooperative water resources research and training, for the year 1965 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS

Two letters from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of orders suspending deportation of certain aliens, together with a statement of the facts and pertinent provisions of law pertaining to each alien, and the reasons for ordering such suspension (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADMISSION INTO THE UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN DEFECTOR ALIENS

A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of orders entered granting admission into the United States of certain defector aliens (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

TEMPORARY ADMISSION INTO THE UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN ALIENS

A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of orders entered granting temporary admission into the United States of certain aliens (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT ON FUNDS RECEIVED BY THE TRUSTEES OF THE JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

A letter from the Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., reporting, pursuant to law, that sufficient funds to construct the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts have been received by the Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts; to the Committee on Public Works.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Colorado; to the Committee on Commerce:

"HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL 1006

"Memorial memorializing the Congress of the United States to designate or appoint a committee to investigate the cancellation and discontinuance of contracts for the transportation of mails by railroads, and conditions resulting therefrom

"Whereas the Post Office Department of the United States has pursued a systematic program of replacing contracts for the transportation of mail by the railroads of this

Nation with contracts for the transportation thereof by other means; and

"Whereas the national transportation policy of the Congress of the United States is to develop and preserve a national transportation system by rail adequate to meet the needs of the commerce of the United States, of the postal service, and of the national defense; and

"Whereas one essential element for the continuance of a sound, efficient rail system in this Nation is economic stability, which, in turn, is dependent on contracts for the transportation of mail; and

"Whereas many railroads have been and will be forced by economic necessity to cancel and eliminate many scheduled passenger trains across the Nation, thereby depriving many areas of this Nation of year-around transportation and mail facilities, as a direct result of the discontinuance of such mail contracts; and

"Whereas the economic well-being of thousands of citizens and of hundreds of communities is being endangered by said program of the Post Office Department, thus further increasing the manifold problems of the President and of the Congress in the current war on poverty; and

"Whereas in times of emergency, the railroads are looked to and expected to provide safe, dependable transportation for the Nation and its citizens, and of its mail, when other methods are ineffective: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the House of Representatives of the 45th General Assembly of the State of Colorado (the Senate concurring herein), That the Congress of the United States be requested to designate or appoint some appropriate committee or subcommittee to investigate the overall effects upon the railroads, in particular, and the whole transportation system, in general, of the Nation, directly resulting from the cancellation and discontinuance of contracts for the transportation of the mails by rail; be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this memorial be transmitted to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate of the Congress of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, and each Member of Congress from the State of Colorado.

"ALLEN DINES,

"Speaker,

"House of Representatives.

"EVELYN T. DAVIDSON,

"Chief Clerk, House of Representatives.

"ROBERT L. KNOUS,

"President of the Senate.

"MILDRED H. CRESSWELL,

"Secretary of the Senate."

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of South Dakota; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

"HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 6

"Concurrent resolution, relating to the benefits of outdoor recreation facilities and fish and wildlife enhancement in connection with water resource projects.

"Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of South Dakota, the Senate concurring therein:

"Whereas the 89th Congress of the United States enacted Public Law 89-72 to provide uniform policies with respect to outdoor recreation features and fish and wildlife benefits and costs of Federal multipurpose water resource projects, and for other purposes; and

"Whereas investigation, planning and construction of such features cannot occur until a declaration of intent has been made by a non-Federal entity indicating intent to agree to administer or to arrange for the administration of land and water areas for outdoor recreation, or fish and wildlife enhancement, or for both of these purposes;

and to bear or to arrange for the bearing of not less than one-half of the separable cost of such outdoor recreation of fish and wildlife enhancement features and all of the cost of operation, maintenance and replacement thereof; and

"Whereas it is desirable to the people of South Dakota that opportunities might result from provision for outdoor recreation, or for fish and wildlife enhancement, in connection with the planning and construction of multipurpose water resource projects built with Federal participation in this State: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the State of South Dakota (the Senate concurring therein), That, it is the intent of the Legislature of the State of South Dakota to arrange for the administration of outdoor recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement features of water resources projects, or both of these purposes, and to arrange for the bearing of not less than one-half of the separable costs of such features and all of the cost of operation, maintenance and replacement incurred therefor; and

"It is the intent of the legislature that the planning for such features be participated in by an agency of State government with appropriate planning authority; that the administration of such features be under the supervision of an agency of State government with authority to administer such features; and that payment requirements be met by an agency of State government with authority to collect user fees from the general public and with authority to enter into contracts with Federal agencies covering such requirements; and, be it further

"Resolved, That certified copies of this resolution be forwarded to Honorable Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior of the United States, and the presiding officers of both Houses of Congress of the United States.

"Adopted by the house of representatives, January 20, 1966.

"Concurred in by the Senate, January 27, 1966.

"CHARLES DROZ,
"Speaker of the House.

"Attest:

"PAUL INMAN,
"Chief Clerk.

"LEM OVERPECK,
"Lieutenant Governor,
"President of the Senate.

"Attest:

"NIELS P. JENSEN,
"Secretary of the Senate."

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of South Dakota; to the Committee on the Judiciary:

"HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 2

"Concurrent resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to direct the Department of Justice to immediately proceed in an expedient manner to bring to a just conclusion the condemnation proceedings now pending against landowners who have lost acreage to the flood waters of Big Bend Reservoir

"Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of South Dakota, the Senate concurring therein:

"Whereas the U.S. Government has drastically slowed the procedures for compensating landowners located within the taking line of the Big Bend Reservoir in South Dakota, and

"Whereas Big Bend dam has been completed for some time and the land in question is already under the control of the Federal Government and should be compensated for as soon as possible; and

"Whereas landowners involved in these proceedings have been unable to adequately plan for their economic future because they have no way of knowing how much com-

application was considered strictly on the basis of his qualifications for a particular job.

However, through the years we made no particular effort to make our hiring policies known to minority groups. For one reason, I think we were a little fearful of appearing to claim credit where none was deserved. The fact is, as we have since learned, members of minority groups tended to stay away from our employment offices either because of timidity or the desire to avoid the repetition of previous, embarrassing situations they had encountered elsewhere.

We now talk about our willingness to offer equal opportunities. For example, locally, we have worked with Mr. Cecil Newman, the publisher of the Negro newspapers—the St. Paul Recorder and the Minneapolis Spokesman. Mr. Newman occasionally carries a news item about a Negro who has taken a job at 3M. His articles invariably point out that jobs are available at 3M for qualified Negroes.

Our recruiting practices now also include advertising in minority newspapers, working with organizations representing minorities and participating in programs to encourage members of minority groups to prepare themselves and to look toward us as a potential employer.

All of us are gaining a better grasp on our moral responsibility in this matter of human rights. Yet it is interesting to consider how closely our economic self-interest parallels the moral view.

These are my thoughts on the role of profits in Christian family life. It is through the creation of profit that we cannot only provide for our material needs but contribute to the spiritual satisfaction that comes from achievement.

I sincerely appreciate the opportunity to offer these ideas to a group of this type, for after all, our national economy must first be understood if it is to continue to function and serve us all . . . and you can help.

We can't have the fruits of our economic system without having the system itself. And we cannot afford a weaker system because the size of the golden egg can never exceed the dimensions of the goose.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GORE in the chair). Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is closed.

MRS. MARY T. BROOKS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which is S. 3553.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 3553) for the relief of Mrs. Mary T. Brooks.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN] is recognized under the previous order.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield without losing his right to the floor?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I am glad to yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1966

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. HART] to proceed to the consideration of the bill (H.R. 14765) to assure nondiscrimination in Federal and State jury selection and service, to facilitate the desegregation of public education and other public facilities, to provide judicial relief against discriminatory housing practices, to prescribe penalties for certain acts of violence or intimidation, and for other purposes.

ADDITIONAL SIGNERS OF CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arkansas yield?

Mr. McCLELLAN. I yield to the distinguished majority leader without losing my right to the floor.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the name of the distinguished senior Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE] be added to the cloture motion and that the Senator from Rhode Island be allowed to sign the motion.

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

Mr. MANSFIELD subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the names of the distinguished Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PELL] and the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONDALE] be added to the signatures on the cloture motion.

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

Mr. CLARK subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to sign the cloture motion, which I believe is pending at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Pennsylvania? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, contemplating that the civil rights bill would be debated at some length, I have made extensive preparations to engage in a series of speeches in opposition to the bill to fully explain its defects before we reached a vote on final passage.

In view of the present parliamentary situation, however, there is the probability that it will not become necessary for me to speak on all aspects of the measure or to speak in detail regarding it. Should the pending cloture motion be unsuccessful there may be a withdrawal of this measure and further effort to enact it dispensed with at this session of Congress. Of course, I may be expressing a wish that may not materialize. If further persistent effort is made after an unsuccessful cloture vote, if cloture is unsuccessful, I shall speak in more detail about the measure than I shall do today. If cloture is successful, of course, my opportunity to discuss the bill in detail and at length, and to point out all the evils it contains, may be limited. Mr. President,

the citizens of this country who are not fully cognizant of the violence that the bill contains deserve the benefit of full discussion of it. The Congress should not enact a bill—this bill—which would do serious injury to the personal liberty of individuals and would generally undermine the great freedom that our people have heretofore enjoyed without full and free debate.

There is an effort to pass this bill by elements outside of Congress. There are efforts to bring about the enactment of civil rights legislation by elements in this Nation that are today engaged in deliberate turbulence, strife, and turmoil, trying to intimidate the Congress into passing this measure and other measures like it. I hope that Congress never yields to those who would seek to appease these elements. I hope that the Senate in particular never yields to the pressures of coercion and intimidation by mob violence. It will be a sad day for our country if that character of influence ever dominates the legislative branch, or either of the other two branches of our Government. Those forces are present throughout the Nation today and they are resorting to those means to try to influence this legislation.

Mob violence in a civilized society is abhorrent. The people of my State—like the vast majority of citizens throughout the Nation—deplore such action. The mob, as an instrument of force, intimidation, coercion, and compulsion, has no place—no proper role—in a democratic society. It is completely inimical to every concept and ideal of government under a rule of law.

The heat of passion and anger generated by the mob stimulates uncontrolled emotions; dethrones reason; and incites to hate, violence, and destruction. Violence begets violence; willful destruction spreads. It becomes wanton and indiscriminate, and personal injuries—even death—ensue.

We have witnessed this in the past several months in many sections of our country. What I am saying is not theory and not speculation. It has already occurred.

Mob demonstrations and rioting harden and solidify prejudices. They can never and will never ameliorate them. The arena of violence is not the crucible for the resolving of issues, the solving of problems, or the fixing of responsibility.

Force, as a tool of the mob is not a valid instrument for the redress of grievances, nor is it the answer to the anger, confusion, and frustration that has been engendered by agitators and extremists. This is a lesson that civil rights leaders need to learn and that mob demonstrators and rioters should be made to observe.

I make this next statement with emphasis and with regret but I think it is necessary and appropriate that it be made at this time, because the circumstances and conditions pervading our country and the business of the Senate today make this statement proper. I want to state for the Record that when our Government, for political expediency or in an attempt to placate minori-

ties in their unreasonable demands, sorts to the force of punitive and unconstitutional statutes, it degrades the majesty of its authority, destroys confidence in its integrity, and ultimately invites the scorn and contempt of the very agitators it undertook to appease.

Yes, Mr. President, we are once again witnessing the technique of the double R operation—the Negroes riot and the Congress reacts. Four major civil rights bills have been enacted into law within the past 9 years. And now, the Congress is called upon again—nay, it is being told that yet another bill must be enacted in this civil rights shell game of delusion and deceit. In trying to comply and appease by meeting the unreasonable and illegal demands of these minority groups, we are indulging false hopes and pursuing an illusion. It is impossible to satisfy the incessant and insatiable demands of the extremists in the civil rights movement.

Mr. President, I know that the words of a southern Member of this body spoken with relation to the civil rights legislation are usually cavalierly dismissed without concern or consideration.

The charge is made that we are prejudiced, and everything we say therefore must be discounted or disregarded. But let no one be deluded into thinking that this pending civil rights bill, or any other civil rights bill for that matter, will abate or extinguish the flames of unrest, riots, and mob rule currently raging in the streets of many of our major cities. Another civil rights bill—another law—will not resolve any issues or solve the problems involved. Thus, the leaders of this Nation and others who are in the forefront of advocacy for these ineffective and harmful remedies are engaging in a lot of sham and pretense. They are simply creating false hopes in those who may be so gullible as to believe that this bill will serve as a palliative to the ills and sufferings that this civil rights controversy has fostered upon our Nation.

The Negro says he does not have a job. So he demonstrates and riots, and the Congress passes a civil rights law saying that he will have equal opportunities to get a job. But, the bill does not create any new jobs. So, a false hope and delusion is created; and, when the Negro awakens to the stark reality of the situation—when he finds that no job is immediately forthcoming to him—he demonstrates and riots again.

The Negro says that he has inadequate housing, and he demonstrates and riots about that. So, the administration sends this bill to Congress providing for open housing. But, would this bill really provide adequate housing for the Negro? Of course not. So, we go through the motions—in this case, an arduous process of cranking up the gigantic power of this Government to pass another law. But what will we accomplish? We will have simply turned some wheels, made some speeches, encouraged more agitation, and greater and more unreasonable demands. The Negro people will not be greatly benefited thereby, and we will have provided no real effective solution to the problem.

If our Government is really going to alleviate or eradicate poverty, ignorance, and inequality in all forms and if it is its purpose to eliminate personal predilections, prejudice, and bias wherever and whenever they exist, then I suggest it is embarking on the wrong course when it proposes to do this simply by insisting on the enactment of still another in a long series of civil rights bills.

Mr. President, we should know by now that a true and correct solution of these problems can only be found in and applied by the processes of evolution and not by the forces of revolution. But, if the force of revolution is to be our national policy and the instrument that we choose to solve our ills—if it is to be our vehicle of progress together with huge Federal spending programs designed to relieve the individual and the State and local communities from their proper responsibilities—then we must face up to the fact that the money presses will soon have to run day and night to print the currency, Government bonds, and other evidences of debt required to supply the funds that will be necessary to support such programs and policies. I do not believe this course can be pursued—that this can be done—without sacrificing our liberties and destroying our country in the process. That is too high a price to pay, Mr. President. Temporary political expediency may seemingly dictate such a course, but the bitter fruits of it will, in the end, be national disaster.

They are not going to solve or eradicate poverty in this country by simply pouring out money without requiring comparable and corresponding responsibility and action on the part of those whose distress it is sought to relieve.

I am convinced that we can successfully defend this Nation, our liberties, and our freedom against all external threats and dangers, but I am increasingly disturbed and concerned with the persistent assaults that are made on our institutions from within.

Mr. President, every riot in this country today, all of the riots that we have experienced, are, in their proper definition and interpretation, an assault upon our institutions. Every riot is an assault upon law and order, upon the law enforcement agencies duly constituted. Those who participate disregard the processes of justice, of the courts, and of the administrative powers that are duly constituted under the Constitution and laws of our Government.

The deteriorating sense of obligation that exists and the rising waves of irresponsibility sweeping this Nation today are distressingly alarming. The lawlessness, the riots, the looting, and the mobs are all symbolic of a nation caught up in turmoil with revolutionary tendencies toward social and political chaos that border on and which might well lead to anarchy.

I do not hesitate to say that the processes of anarchy are at work in this country. Every element, every segment, every organization that has ulterior motives against our Government is contributing to the distressing conditions that we are witnessing today. We need

desperately to return to reason, to restore respect for the fundamentals of our national Constitution. I say unhesitatingly that the Supreme Court of the United States ought to be the one to make the beginning, to make the start, because it has departed so far from reason that some of its decisions tend to encourage the practices and the actions that are being resorted to today to try to force and intimidate the Congress of the United States and the executive branch of this Government to take actions to placate those forces that demand the benefits, but shirk the responsibilities that belong to free men.

To repeat, we need desperately to return to reason, to restore respect for the fundamentals of our national Constitution, and to preserve order and enforce our laws with the paramount purpose of protecting society instead of interpreting and administering them to the advantage and accommodation of the criminal.

Law enforcement has deteriorated in this country, and it started from the top, when the Supreme Court began tampering with the Constitution and giving it interpretations that were never intended. That is when disrespect for the law began to arise, and civil disobedience began to become prevalent and to be the order of the day in many sections of our land.

New laws—and especially new civil rights laws—are not the answer to the problem of the Negro ghetto. Testimony in recent hearings held on urban problems by a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Government Operations pointed repeatedly to the alleged need for more and more money if we are to end the blights of our cities. The cost to fulfill those needs for some 60 to 75 of our larger cities has been placed as high as \$250 billion. If we project the ratio of that figure to all cities in the Nation that have the same or comparable problems, the cost obviously will be so astronomical as to be prohibitive.

Mr. President, these are some of the problems cited in support of this pending civil rights measure. But, this bill is really providing no answer to the problem. We are engaging in the perennial legislative shell game of delusion and deceit.

But not all are deluded and deceived, Mr. President. Let us consider the following excerpts from the subcommittee hearings to which I have previously referred. Claude Brown, a Negro and author of "Manchild in the Promised Land," in a response to the question of whether he anticipates the white and Negro communities working out some of the problems stated:

It has to be done, or else there won't be any working out of the problems. But so far, all the white community has tried to do is placate, you know, just keep the niggers cool, you know. Pass the civil rights bill. Most negroes who are aware of, who have been around, have the slightest bit of awareness of what is going on politically in the country, they take the civil rights bill as a new method of placating the Negro.

You know, it is like say 25 years ago they give us Joe Louis to identify with. Then let's say 18 years later they give us Ralph

ask that the previous request and the action thereon be rescinded.

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

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare be permitted to meet during the session of the Senate today.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I was asked to object.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate go into executive session.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. FULBRIGHT, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Arthur J. Goldberg, of Illinois, FRANK CHURCH, U.S. Senator from the State of Idaho, CLIFFORD P. CASE, U.S. Senator from the State of New Jersey, James M. Nabrit, Jr., of the District of Columbia, and William C. Foster, of the District of Columbia, to be representatives of the United States of America to the 21st session of the General Assembly of the United Nations;

James Roosevelt, of California, Mrs. Eugenie Anderson, of Minnesota, Mrs. Patricia Roberts Harris, of the District of Columbia, George L. Killen, of California, and Harding F. Bancroft, of New York, to be alternate representatives of the United States of America to the 21st session of the General Assembly of the United Nations;

Robert R. Bowle, of Massachusetts, to be Counselor of the Department of State;

J. Robert Schaetzel, of Illinois, to be the representative of the United States of America to the European Communities, with the rank and status of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary;

W. True Davis, Jr., of Missouri, to be Executive Director of the Inter-American Development Bank;

John M. McSweeney, of Nebraska, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Bulgaria;

Reynold E. Carlson, of Tennessee, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Colombia;

Robinson McIlvaine, of Pennsylvania, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Guinea; and

Ann W. Ferguson, of Maryland, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Kenya.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Stephen N. Shulman, of Virginia, to be a member of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission for the remainder of the term expiring July 1, 1967.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of Howard G. Gamser, of New York, to be a member of the National Mediation Board for the term expiring July 1, 1969.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

NOMINATIONS PLACED ON THE SECRETARY'S DESK

IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read the nominations in the Public Health Service beginning George E. Goodman, to be surgeon, and ending Joel P. Kollin, to be senior assistant sanitary engineer, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on September 6, 1966.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations in the Public Health Service are confirmed en bloc.

Do Senators desire that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of the nominations?

Mr. ELLENDER. I so ask.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the President will be so notified.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

CIVIL RIGHTS—CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I send to the desk a motion and ask that it be read.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The motion will be received, and the clerk will read it.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close the debate upon the motion to proceed for the consideration of H.R. 14765, an act to assure nondiscrimination in Federal and State jury selection and service, to facilitate the desegregation of public education and other public facilities, to provide judicial relief against discriminatory housing practices, to prescribe penalties for cer-

tain acts of violence or intimidation, and for other purposes.

MIKE MANSFIELD, PHILIP A. HART, JOSEPH S. CLARK, WAYNE MORSE, CLAIBORNE PELL, ROBERT F. KENNEDY, PAUL H. DOUGLAS, JENNINGS RANDOLPH, J. K. JAVITS, HARRISON WILLIAMS, EDWARD KENNEDY, GAYLORD NELSON, WILLIAM PROXMIRE, BIRCH BAYH, DANIEL INOUYE, EUGENE J. MCCARTHY, WALTER F. MONDALE, JOHN O. PASTORE, STEPHEN M. YOUNG, THOMAS H. KUCHEL, ROBERT GRIFFIN, HUGH SCOTT, CLIFFORD CASE, HIRAM L. FONG, JOSEPH D. TYDINGS, HENRY M. JACKSON, THOMAS J. DODD.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MANSFIELD. In view of the unanimous-consent agreements relative to today, tomorrow, and Monday, is it correct to state that the vote on the motion will come 1 hour after the Senate meets on Monday?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Unless there is another unanimous-consent agreement, it would.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the hour be equally divided between the distinguished minority leader and the majority leader, or whomever they may designate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. PASTORE. I was wondering. In connection with the previous motion there was a unanimous-consent agreement to take the vote at 6 o'clock.

Mr. MANSFIELD. The Senator is correct, but that was unusual and it was a convenience to the Senate.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, many of us have commitments over the weekend and we may be delayed in getting back because of fog or other reasons. I intend to get back on Monday and, of course, I shall, but there may be circumstances beyond my control.

What harm would it do to change the unanimous-consent request and to make it for 3 o'clock or 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to give us a chance to get back?

Mr. MANSFIELD. There would be no harm, but I do not think we should play loose with the rules too often. There was a real reason, because of the large number of absentees, to make the previous request. I would not like it to become a habit. I think that the rules should be adhered to.

Mr. PASTORE. I do not want it to be a habit, but a Senator may find himself in a position where he is not able to get back. I do not know of any harm in it. There would be no harm done to make it 3 o'clock.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I would go this far and this far only.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the hour begin at 1 o'clock and that the vote be held at 2 o'clock.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? Hearing no objection, it is so ordered.

JOINT MEETING OF THE TWO HOUSES—ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

The VICE PRESIDENT. In accordance with the previous notice the Senate will now stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair, for the purpose of attending a joint meeting with the House of Representatives to hear the very distinguished President of the Philippines, Ferdinand E. Marcos.

At 12 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m. the Senate took a recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

Thereupon, the Senate, preceded by its Secretary (Emery L. Frazier), its Sergeant at Arms (Robert G. Dunphy), and the Vice President, proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives to hear an address delivered by His Excellency, Ferdinand E. Marcos, President of the Republic of the Philippines.

(For the address delivered by the President of the Republic of the Philippines see today's proceedings in the House of Representatives.)

At 2 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m., the Senate, having returned to its Chamber, reassembled, and was called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. HARRIS in the chair).

ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

Under the order entered yesterday September 14, 1966, the following routine morning business was transacted.

JUSTICE FOR THE JEWS IN THE SOVIET UNION

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, today at the beginning of the holidays of Rosh Hashanah, Jews all over the world remember their brethren in the Soviet Union.

Living under Communist oppression, the Jews of the Soviet Union have never been allowed freely to exercise their religion, nor have they been given the full cultural freedom, which has been for years a favorite boast of Soviet propaganda.

Last month the Jewish Federation-Council of Los Angeles in a letter enclosing a petition signed by a thousand Americans and addressed to the Ambassador of the Soviet Union called for justice to the Jews of his country. I quote one eloquent paragraph:

Memory is all too vivid as we look back in horror and disbelief at the holocaust that destroyed six million European Jews. Our hearts are heavy, for we fear the loss of three million more of our brethren. In the past Russian Jewry provided the wellsprings for much of our religious and cultural life, so essential to Jewish survival, and we fear that these may dry up because of continued restrictive governmental policies and attitudes. They suffer discrimination not experienced by other minorities in Russia.

We all know of the great contribution to the culture of the world made by these people.

The Soviet Embassy rejected out of hand any real concern for its Jewish citizens. I quote a portion of its reply:

Since your letter and its enclosure can be interpreted only as a deliberately (sic) hostile act towards the Soviet people we are returning them to you.

Mr. President, this callous disregard for the problems of 3 million citizens of the Soviet Union should not pass unrequited. All Americans condemn the intolerant antireligious attitude of the Soviet Union, as expressed by its Embassy.

Americans, who believe in freedom of faith and expression are not deceived by diplomatic doubletalk. The Soviet Constitution supposedly provides for freedom of religion; but it has not lived up to that provision. If we cannot accept Soviet promises in a vital matter of conscience, how can we accept them in any other commitment? The world has a right to expect that justice be done to the Jews of the Soviet Union.

I ask unanimous consent to have the letters printed in the RECORD.

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

JEWISH FEDERATION-COUNCIL OF GREATER LOS ANGELES, Los Angeles, Calif., August 24, 1966.
His Excellency ANATOLY F. DOBRYNIN, Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: We herewith submit to you petitions, containing signatures of some 1,000 American Jews in Los Angeles, who, in Temples, on the occasion of Tisha B'Ab (July 26th), a day of traditional mourning and remembrance, felt it important to give voice to their concern for the dire plight of fellow Jews in Soviet Russia.

Memory is all too vivid as we look back in horror and disbelief at the holocaust that destroyed 6 million European Jews. Our hearts are heavy, for we fear the loss of 3 million more of our brethren. In the past Russian Jewry provided the wellsprings for much of our religious and cultural life, so essential to Jewish survival, and we fear that these may dry up because of continued restrictive governmental policies and attitudes. They suffer discrimination not experienced by other minorities in Russia.

In the name of humanity we plead for an end to second class citizenship for Soviet Jews. Let them live as citizens and as Jews without fear or hindrance.

On behalf of members of the Jewish community of Southern California:

DR. MAX W. BAY,
President, Jewish Federation-Council.
JUDGE ISAAC PACHT,
Chairman, Community Relations Committee.

MRS. LEO HIRSH,
Chairman, Community Relations Committee's Sub-committee on Soviet Anti-Semitism.

EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, Washington, D.C., September 2, 1966.

DR. MAX W. BAY,
Jewish Federation-Council, Los Angeles, Calif.

SIR: Acceptance of your letter of August 24 and of the petition with signatures is hereby refused by this Embassy.

Expression of "fear of loss of three million brethren" in the U.S.S.R. which comes in one breath with references to the destruction of millions of Jewish people by German fascists during World War II sounds as an outrageous insult to the Soviet people, Jewish citizens among them, who shed their blood for the liberation of Europe from Nazi Germany thus

saving other millions of people, including Jews, from physical annihilation.

Your letter, judging by all, is not a result of mere lack of information about the real role which Jewish people play in the life of the Soviet Union. You, Dr. Bay, evidently unlike most of those who signed the petition, must be well aware of the real situation in this respect, just as of the difference between Jews by their religion and Jewish people by their origin, as well as of the difference between Judaism—which is like any other religion on decline in the Soviet Union with its basically materialist philosophy—and Jewish culture which is appreciated and encouraged in the U.S.S.R.

Since your letter and its enclosure can be interpreted only as a deliberately hostile act towards the Soviet people we are returning them to you.

Sincerely,

IGOR BUBNOV,
First Secretary.

DEATH OF ALONZO J. HARRIMAN, INTERNATIONALLY KNOWN ARCHITECT

Mrs. SMITH. Mr. President, one of Maine's most outstanding citizens, Alonzo J. Harriman, passed away this past Friday, September 9, 1966. He was undoubtedly the foremost architect in the history of Maine. His firm was recognized as one of the leading architectural firms in the United States and he was recognized as an international leader in the field of architecture.

But he had an even more significant greatness than his professional brilliance and achievement. That more significant greatness was in his personal character. I have never known a kinder person than Alonzo Harriman. There was not the slightest pettiness or meanness in him. I never heard him say an unkind word about anyone. I am sure that this did not mean that there was no one who disappointed him or whose acts he did not approve. Rather, he was a living symbol of that wise adage that if you can't say something kind and nice about a person then don't say anything.

Yes, Alonzo Harriman was a great man who carried his greatness with kindness and humility and with a reticence that bordered on shyness. He was a devoted husband and father. He was a dedicated man to his profession and his firm.

Undoubtedly, he should have thought more of himself and retired from active participation in his firm in the interest of his health. But he decided otherwise and continued to carry the heavy load of his firm and thus literally give his life to his profession and without the slightest whimper.

I cannot do justice in words to Alonzo Harriman. I was, indeed, most fortunate to have him as a very good friend and to be closely associated with his wonderful wife, Mrs. Pearl Harriman, and him for many years. His passing is truly a deep loss to me—and it is to the State of Maine and to the architect profession—in almost as marked a degree as it is to the members of his family.

Because the Lewiston Journal of September 9, 1966, carried an excellent summary of his life, I now read that summary:

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the leadership has been giving a good deal of consideration to the home rule amendment to the bill on higher education.

The Senate—in the 11th hour of the session—pressing to adjourn—is faced with the promise of a filibuster on the amendment of the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE]. Such a filibuster would most assuredly snuff the last flicker of hope for an October adjournment sine die, which now remains in the realm of the possible. I think this dilemma and the nature of the issue justify the unusual action I shall propose to the Senate. The alternatives are limited.

The pending amendment of the Senator from Oregon was already considered fully by this body during this, the 89th Congress. We overwhelmingly passed home rule for the District in July of 1965 by a vote of 63 to 29. The controversy in the Senate at that time was precipitated primarily by the automatic Federal payment and partisan election features. Those two features have been removed from the pending amendment. The pending amendment therefore should be even more acceptable to the Senate than that which passed overwhelmingly last year.

All the arguments, both for and against home rule, have been made—not only in this Congress but in five previous Congresses. The proposal is not new. All Members are well versed and thoroughly familiar with the issue involved. There is scarce chance that a filibuster, however prolonged, could change one single vote.

Thus with this peculiar background—the documented familiarity of each Senator with the terms and specifics of this issue—the scarcity of time this late in the session—the inability to bring this issue to a vote—I shall send to the desk shortly, a motion for cloture on the pending amendment.

Under these circumstances, I believe this action both justified and desirable. It will afford each Member of the Senate an opportunity to express himself affirmatively on this issue. It will permit the Senate to decide whether this issue should be decided at this time in this manner.

As the Senator from Montana I favor home rule for the District of Columbia. I believe deeply that the people of Washington, just as the people of every other American city, should have the right to be governed by officials of their own choosing. That is the issue. It is not complex. It does not require a protracted debate. The case has already been made. It was made in 1949, in 1952, in 1955, in 1958, in 1959 and again last session. In each case the Senate resolved it favorably and overwhelmingly.

The issue then is clear and simple. A vote for cloture next Monday will be a vote to permit the Senate to vote again on an issue it has overwhelmingly favored six times in the past.

The choices available to the leadership under these circumstances are not easy. In view of the expressed opposition, the

leadership has the choice to either table the amendment or attempt to limit debate under our rules. I think in this case with an issue as well traveled as home rule for the District an immediate cloture motion is fully justified.

Mr. President, I sent to the desk a cloture motion and ask for its immediate reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the cloture motion.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close the debate upon the pending amendment of the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE]—the so-called home rule amendment—to H.R. 14644, an act to amend the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963, to extend it for 3 years and for other purposes:

MIKE MANSFIELD, PHILIP A. HART, E. L. BARTLETT, WALTER F. MONDALE, WARREN G. MAGNUSON, BIRCH BATH, JOHN O. PASTORE, HENRY M. JACKSON, JOSEPH S. CLARK, JOSEPH D. TYDINGS, EUGENE MCCARTHY, EDWARD V. LONG, DANIEL K. INOUE, JACOB K. JAVITS, EVERETT M. DIRKSEN, GEORGE MCGOVERN, THOMAS J. DODD, EDWARD KENNEDY, WILLIAM PROXMIRE, ROBERT KENNEDY, THOMAS H. KUCHEL, WAYNE MORSE.

ORDER FOR PRO FORMA SESSION TOMORROW MORNING AT 9 A.M.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment for a pro forma session only until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

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

Is the Senator asking that no business be transacted?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Yes, Mr. President; that no business be transacted. It will be an in-and-out session merely to comply with the rule having to do with cloture so that the vote will come 1 hour after we convene on Monday next.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

HIGHER EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1966

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 14644) to amend the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963, to extend it for 3 years and for other purposes.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, what is this?

Mr. MANSFIELD. This is a cloture motion which I have just filed. The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] has signed it. There will be a pro forma meeting tomorrow morning.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. This is the first I heard about it. This is the first anyone I have talked to heard about it. What kind of "shuffle" is this?

Mr. MANSFIELD. It is no "shuffle," I can assure the Senator from Iowa. It has to do with the District of Columbia

home rule amendment. We are faced with the possibility of extended debate, and the leadership was faced with the choice of either allowing debate to go on on an unlimited basis, tabling the motion, or filing a motion for cloture. It was thought that the best procedure to follow, after giving important consideration to this matter, was to file a motion for cloture—which has been done.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Further, although I do not know whether I have a right to speak—whether I can raise objection—I do not know whether unanimous consent was asked.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I asked unanimous consent.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Then, Mr. President, reserving the right to object, it seems to me that this is a rather precipitate course to follow. The question of home rule for the District of Columbia is certainly something which merits at least some decent debate, rather than a gag session debate such as we would have under a cloture motion.

Mr. MANSFIELD. The Senator, of course, has a point, but as I tried to point out in my remarks, the Senate has debated the home rule issue on six different occasions and overwhelmingly passed it after such debate. The issue should certainly be clear. There are certain provisions having to do with Federal payments and partisan elections which were controversial when the Senate considered District of Columbia home rule last year, and those provisions have been deleted from the Morse amendment which is now the pending business.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I might suggest to the Senator, with respect, that that same argument would apply to every appropriation bill that comes up. We have had appropriation bills on which hearings have been held, year after year after year. But now, it seems, there is no need for any debate when they come up, we might just as well put them through without any kind of debate, or put them through on a cloture rule.

Personally, I do not like this procedure.

The Senator can go ahead and get this done. I realize that. I do not care to be an undue obstructionist on these things—

Mr. MANSFIELD. I understand that.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. But I think it is bad procedure. I think it is not in the best interest of parliamentary operations to file a cloture motion immediately. Such a motion should be filed after lengthy debate has been had and there is no opportunity to bring the subject to a vote.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I understand the Senator's viewpoint, but the leadership had to exercise a judgment on how best to proceed with this amendment in face of the realities that exist. It may not be the best procedure, but it was the best that we could come up with under the circumstances at this time. So I would appreciate it if the Senator would understand the position that the Senator from Montana is in, and realize that he has not attempted an "end run" or a "sneak play," or anything of that sort; that he is acting entirely within the

"(d) On the written recommendation of the Superintendent the School Board may discharge any teacher for incompetency, inattention to duty, partiality, or any other good cause. A teacher may be discharged only after a full and fair investigation made at a meeting of the School Board held for that purpose. A teacher shall be permitted to be present at such meeting and to make a defense, and he shall be allowed a reasonable time to prepare his defense.

"Meetings; Officers

"SEC. 1609. (a) The members first elected to the School Board shall hold a meeting on the second Monday in January 1968, at which time they shall take the oath of office and elect officers. Thereafter the School Board shall annually hold a meeting on the second Monday in January of each succeeding year at which time new members shall take the oath of office and officers shall be elected. The officers of the School Board shall consist of a President and Secretary chosen from the members of the School Board. The School Board shall also hold meetings every month on a date set at the previous meeting. Special meetings may at any time be called by any officer upon notice to members, by registered or certified mail, mailed not less than five days before the meeting.

"(b) Meetings of the School Board shall be open to the public, except that the School Board may close to the public those meetings dealing with the appointment or the termination of contracts of employees of the School Board, plans for the acquisition of real property, or the licensing of institutions to grant degrees. Voting at any meeting open to the public shall not be by secret ballot. A quorum shall consist of eight members. If a quorum is present, a majority of the members present may decide any question, except those questions requiring, by reason of any provision of this title, more than a majority vote of those present and voting.

"Expenses

"SEC. 1610. The members of the School Board shall receive no salary as such, but shall be paid a per diem of \$20 for each day of service at meetings or while on the work of the Board and may be reimbursed for any expenses legitimately incurred in the performance of such service or work.

"Liability of Members

"SEC. 1611. The members of the School Board shall not be personally liable in damages for any official action of the School Board performed in good faith in which the members participate, nor shall any member of the School Board be liable for any costs that may be taxed against them or the School Board on account of any such official action by them as members of the School Board; but such costs shall be charged to the District and paid as other costs are paid in suits brought against the municipality; nor shall the School Board or any of its members be required to give any supersedeas bond or security for costs or damages on any appeal whatever.

"Fiscal Year

"SEC. 1612. The fiscal year of the School Board shall begin on the 1st day of July and shall end on the 30th day of June of the succeeding calendar year.

"Budget

"SEC. 1613. The School Board shall annually on the first day of October transmit to the Mayor of the District of Columbia an estimate in detail of the amount of money required for the public school for the ensuing year and the Mayor shall transmit such estimate to the District Council.

"General Account

"SEC. 1614. The School Board's general account shall consist of all the Board's funds except those in the capital construction account. Funds in the general account shall

be used for the operating expenses of the School Board, except that the School Board may by resolution transfer funds from the general account to the capital construction account.

"Capital Construction Account

"SEC. 1615. (a) The capital construction account shall consist of funds appropriated to the capital construction account by the Council, and funds transferred by resolution from the general account to the capital construction account.

"(b) Funds in the capital construction account may be expended for acquisition of land, construction of buildings and improvements, and purchases of school equipment.

"Revenues for Operating Expenses

"SEC. 1616. The operating expenses of the School Board (including expenses incurred with respect to the general administration of the District public school system, supervision of School Board employees, and instruction of pupils in such system, the District of Columbia Teachers College, vocational education, operation of buildings and grounds and maintenance of equipment, repair and maintenance of buildings and grounds, and contributions to the teachers' retirement and annuity fund) for the first fiscal year beginning after the members first elected to the School Board take office shall be financed in the same manner as such expenses of the Board of Education for the prior fiscal year were financed.

"Statutes Repealed

"SEC. 1617. The following Acts are hereby repealed:

"(1) The Act entitled 'An Act to fix and regulate the salaries of teachers, school officers, and other employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia', approved June 20, 1906 (D.C. Code, sec. 31-101).

"(2) The Act entitled 'An Act to authorize the appointment of public school employees between meetings of the Board of Education', approved April 22, 1932 (D.C. Code, sec. 31-106).

"Technical Amendment

"SEC. 1618. The first section of the Act of March 1, 1929 (D.C. Code, sec. 16-619), is amended by inserting after the words 'any board or commission of the United States' a comma and the following: 'including the District of Columbia Independent School Board,'.

"Definitions

"SEC. 1619. As used in this title, the term—

"(1) 'School Board' means the District of Columbia Independent School Board created by section 1601 of this title.

"(2) 'Board of Education' means the Board of Education of the District, created by section 2 of the Act of June 20, 1906 (D.C. Code, sec. 31-101).

"(3) 'Superintendent' means Superintendent of Schools appointed by the School Board under section 1607 of this title.

"(4) 'School election' means any regular election for members of the School Board.

"(5) 'Employees of the School Board' includes teachers, school officers, and other employees of the School Board.

"TITLE XVII—INITIATIVE

"Power to Propose and Enact Legislation

"SEC. 1701. (a) Subject to the provisions of section 324 of this chapter, the qualified voters of the District shall have the power, independent of the Mayor and Council, to propose and enact legislation relating to the District with respect to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this chapter.

"(b) In exercising the power of initiative conferred upon the qualified voters by subsection (a) of this section, not less than 10 per centum of the number of qualified voters voting in the last preceding general election shall be required to propose any measure by

an initiative petition. Every such petition shall include the full text of the measure so proposed and shall be filed with the Secretary of the District Council to be submitted to a vote of the qualified voters. Any such petition which has been filed with the Secretary, and certified by him as sufficient, shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the District at the first general election which occurs not less than thirty days nor more than one year from the date on which the Secretary files his certificate of sufficiency. The Council shall, if no general election is to be held within such period, provide for a special election for the purpose of considering the petition.

"(c) Upon receiving the certification of the Board of Elections (as provided in section 805(d) of this chapter) of the results of any election held with respect to any measure proposed by an initiative petition, the Secretary of the Council, if such measure was approved by a majority of the qualified voters of the District voting hereon, shall, within five calendar days thereafter, present the petition containing such measure so approved, which was filed with him pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, to the President of the United States. Such measure shall become law unless, within ten calendar days after it is so presented to the President, he shall, in accordance with this subsection, disapprove the same. The President may, if he is satisfied that such measure adversely affects a Federal interest, disapprove it, in which event he shall return it, with his objections, to the Secretary and, notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, such measure shall not become law.

"(d) If conflicting measures proposed at the same election become law, the measure receiving the greatest number of affirmative votes shall prevail to the extent of such conflict.

"(e) If, within thirty days after the filing of a petition, the Secretary has not specified the particulars in which a petition is defective, the petition shall be deemed certified as sufficient for purposes of this section.

"(f) The style of all measures proposed by initiative petition shall be as follows: 'Be it enacted by the People of the District of Columbia'.

"(g) The Board of Elections shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary or appropriate (1) with respect to the form, filing, examination, amendment, and certification of initiative petitions, and (2) with respect to the conduct of any election during which any such petition is considered.

"(h) If any organization or group request it for the purpose of circulating descriptive matter relating to the measures proposed to be voted on, the Board of Elections shall either permit such organization or group to copy the names and addresses of the qualified electors or furnish it with a list thereof, at a charge to be determined by the Board of Elections, not exceeding the actual cost of reproducing such list.

"TITLE XVIII—TITLE OF CHAPTER

"SEC. 1801. This chapter, divided into titles and sections according to table of contents, and including the declaration of congressional policy which is a part of such chapter, may be cited as the 'District of Columbia Charter Act'.

In lieu of the committee amendment to the title, amend the title so as to read: 'An Act to amend the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963, the Higher Education Act of 1965, and the National Defense Education Act of 1958; and to provide for the District of Columbia an elected mayor, city council, school board, and nonvoting Delegate to the House of Representatives; and for other purposes.'

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?



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