

explain the act. We do not wish to place such temptation before any Secretary, whoever he may be, to call meetings with carte blanche authority to fix per diems at whatever he wishes.

Mr. ELLENDER. I assure my good friend from South Dakota that it was the intention of the committee merely to pay actual travel expenses, and a per diem not in excess of that provided, in lieu of subsistence, under the Travel Expense Act of 1949 for Federal employes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from South Dakota to the committee amendment, as amended.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

INTERNATIONAL FOOD YEAR

Mr. HART. Mr. President, there has come to my attention an editorial from the July 14 issue of the Oklahoma Courier. As we consider the farm legislation with its new extended authorization for the use of our food abundance in development programs throughout the world, I commend to my colleagues the editorial, proposing that the United States take the lead in establishing an International Food Year. I ask unanimous consent that this editorial from the Oklahoma Courier be printed at this point in my remarks.

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

A NEW IDEA—IFY

In a first-page editorial to "The Two Mr. K.'s," the editor of Afrique Action, Mr. Bechl Ben Yahmed presented a challenging thought. There was a photograph of an old Algerian woman eating raw dandelions which filled almost half the page. Its caption read "One Hundred Billion Dollars for the Moon." The text invites the world's two leading nations to consider the matter of hunger, the main problem of half the world.

It goes on, "Messieurs K., your people need peace to live; we need bread just to exist, and then tranquility in which to make progress. Three billion people say to you: 'Listen we should. Everyone should listen to this plea. Certainly Christians must, in charity, listen to the cry of the needy—the beloved of Christ. So should secularists, humanists, nationalists, and all the other American "ists" who value what this country stands for and its future. We must approach this world problem ourselves or we will not be around as a nation to listen to future generations.

World hunger has been a lot like the weather. Those who need to do something about it have neither the talents nor the resources to solve the problem. There is plenty of talent and resource in the prosperous countries like ours—enough to really make some significant progress toward a solution.

Certainly, we in the United States cannot and should not go it alone. This is much more than aid to underdeveloped countries. This is much more than just combatting communism, but it would undoubtedly be effective in that too. In fact, we don't have to do it by ourselves.

We have just gone through a highly successful experiment in international, worldwide cooperation on a scientific and engineering development. IGY (the International Geophysical Year) was a model of just what is needed to attack the world

food problem. Why not have the United States propose an IFY (International Food Year).

International scientists and engineers could pool their efforts to solve economical saline water conversion and transportation, weather forecasting and control. Agriculturists could tackle water and soil conservation production problems and suitable hybrids for unfavorable climates. Dietitians could study nutrition balance from available foods. And on and on.

Whether it is IFY, or some other effective programs, we should not miss this opportunity to exercise world leadership. The way we get things done is through our elected representatives. Everyone should write his Congressman and express his concern over this problem. Go see him personally, or clip this editorial and send it, or write a postcard, but in some way make it known that you are interested in the plight of your fellow man. Half of all humanity needs this simple act on your part.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, it is my understanding that the amendment just agreed to is the last amendment on the farm bill to be considered today.

ISSUANCE OF RADIO OPERATOR LICENSES

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the pending business be laid aside temporarily, and that the Senate proceed to consideration of Calendar No. 549.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 1589) to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to authorize the issuance of radio operator licenses to nationals of the United States.

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

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

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a statement as to the purposes of the proposed legislation being considered.

There being no objection, the excerpts from the report (No. 575) was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The purpose of S. 1589 is to amend section 303(1) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, so as to authorize the Federal Communications Commission to issue radio operator licenses to natives of American Samoa who are nationals of the United States and owe allegiance to it, but to whom full citizenship has not been extended.

GENERAL STATEMENT

This bill was introduced by the chairman of your committee at the request of the Department of Interior for the main purpose of enhancing safe and efficient navigation by the use of radio in the American Samoa area.

Under existing law (sec. 303(1) of the Communications Act) the Federal Communications Commission may issue radio operator licenses only to citizens of the United States and in certain cases to foreign nationals in the field of aviation.

Section 303(1) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, reads as follows:

"(1) Have authority to prescribe the qualifications of station operators, to classify them according to the duties to be performed, to fix the forms of such licenses,

and to issue them to such citizens of the United States as the Commission finds qualified, except that in issuing licenses for the operation of radio stations on aircraft the Commission may, if it finds that the public interest will be served thereby, waive the requirement of citizenship in the case of persons holding U.S. pilot certificates or in the case of persons holding foreign aircraft pilot certificates which are valid in the United States on the basis of reciprocal agreements entered into with foreign governments."

According to the Department of Interior, the inability of nationals of the United States to obtain operator licenses imposes a serious handicap upon shipping in and from the waters of American Samoa, since numerous privately owned craft are manned by Samoans who are U.S. nationals but not citizens.

Under this bill the Federal Communications Commission will be empowered to issue radio operator licenses to the nationals of the United States as well as to citizens.

The Samoan people owe complete allegiance to the United States, have proved their loyalty for almost 60 years under the American flag and have served their country bravely on many battlefields. Your committee knows of no reason why these nationals should not be equally eligible with citizens to obtain radio operator licenses.

Your committee therefore urges the enactment of this legislation.

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

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

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 303(1) of the Communications Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 1082) as amended (47 U.S.C. 303 (1)), is hereby amended by inserting the words "or nationals" immediately following the word "citizens".

REASSIGNMENT OF OFFICERS DESIGNATED FOR SUPPLY DUTY IN THE MARINE CORPS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 551.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H.R. 4328) to reassign officers designated for supply duty as officers not restricted in the performance of duty in the Marine Corps.

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

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

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a pertinent excerpt from the report of the Committee on Armed Forces accompanying the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt from the report (No. 577) was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

This bill proposes to eliminate the supply-duty-only officer category in the United States Marine Corps and to authorize the reassignment of officers now designated supply duty only as officers not restricted in the performance of duty.

EXPLANATION

Present system

Under existing law Marine Corps officers may be appointed as supply-duty-only officers in the grade of captain and above. Upon being designated for supply duty these officers thereafter compete only among themselves for promotions on the basis of anticipated vacancies. Supply-duty-only officers are restricted in their assignments to the performance of supply duties.

Proposed change

The bill proposes to reassign all officers on the active list of the Marine Corps who are designated for supply duty, except the incumbent Quartermaster General, as officers not restricted in the performance of duty. It would consolidate the grade distribution now authorized for supply-duty officers with the grade distribution now authorized for restricted officers without increasing the total number of officers who may serve in the various grades.

To protect those officers who now are designated for supply duty only, the bill contains provisions requiring that when these officers are first eligible for promotion to the next higher grade after enactment of this bill there must be an allocation of vacancies so that the former supply-duty-only officers will receive the same percentage of selection for promotion as their counterparts within the same zone who are unrestricted in the performance of duty. The Marine Corps promotion system for Regular officers is based on the best-fitted concept. As the law exists today, supply officers compete among themselves for promotion. If this bill is enacted the supply officers will become unrestricted officers and then will compete against unrestricted officers for promotion to the next higher grade. Because of their restricted assignment pattern, promotion attrition of former supply officers could be excessive. To permit a sufficient length of time for former supply officers to reestablish the qualifications needed to compete fairly for promotion as unrestricted officers, these officers would be granted equal promotion opportunity to the next higher grade.

The office of the Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps is now filled by appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. This bill proposes to provide that the Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps shall be detailed by the Commandant. The incumbent Quartermaster General would not be reassigned under the terms of this bill but would be permitted to complete his appointed term of office as Quartermaster General prior to reassignment. Upon completion of this term of office the incumbent Quartermaster General would be entitled to be reappointed by the President alone to the permanent grade of major general, with the same date of rank he would have had if he had served as a major general not restricted in the performance of duty.

Section 5 of the bill repeals those special provisions of law relating to the appointment, promotion, continuation, and elimination of supply-duty-only officers. In the future these officers would be governed by comparable provisions now applicable only to officers not restricted in the performance of duty.

Reason for change

There now are 402 Marine Corps officers, designated for supply duty only. The grade distribution of these officers is 1 major general, 5 brigadier generals, 35 colonels, 86 lieutenant colonels, 122 majors, and 153 captains.

The Commandant of the Marine Corps believes that the supply-duty-officer concept is one that has outlived its usefulness in the Marine Corps and that the small officer strength of the Marine Corps does not lend itself to fragmentation into specialized

groups of officers. The supply functions of the Marine Corps are less involved with design, development, and technical competence in scientific fields than are the supply functions of other armed forces. Marine Corps supply effort is concentrated more on supply management and close support of combat formations. The Commandant considers that supply cannot be isolated as a function, but that it blends with fiscal management and logistics planning. The Marine Corps has placed increased responsibility on commanders for management of fiscal affairs. To accomplish this objective it is important for the officers not restricted in the performance of duty to acquire more competence and experience in dealing with supply problems. The Commandant also considers it desirable for supply-duty officers to receive experience and training in command billets to increase their effectiveness throughout their Marine Corps careers.

COST

Enactment of this bill will have no fiscal impact.

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

The bill (H.R. 4328) was read the third time and passed.

EARL H. SPERO

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 552.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H.R. 2086) for the relief of Earl H. Spero.

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

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

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point, in the consideration of the bill, pertinent excerpts from the report of the Committee on the Judiciary accompanying the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpts from the report (No. 578) were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE

The purpose of the proposed legislation is to pay Earl H. Spero, of New York, N.Y., the sum of \$500 in full settlement of his claims against the United States for the amount of a departure bond which he posted for Mrs. Sima Katz on December 11, 1956.

STATEMENT

The facts and conclusions surrounding this claim are set forth in House Report 99 on H.R. 2086, and are as follows:

"On December 26, 1956, Mrs. Sima Katz was admitted to the United States at New York, N.Y., as a visitor for pleasure until February 8, 1957, and a maintenance of status and departure bond in the amount of \$500 was posted in her behalf as required under applicable law. Mr. Earl H. Spero furnished cash collateral to the company posting the bond which amounted to \$500. Mrs. Katz was granted extensions of her temporary stay until February 7, 1958. The evidence presented to this committee shows that Mrs. Katz failed to depart by this date because of the condition of her health. She had given birth to a child and was ill. While she was in the hospital she had sought to have her husband attempt to get an extension of time because of her illness. How-

ever, this attempt did not meet with success with the result that she did not depart within the period prior to the date referred to above. The result was that the bond was declared breached and on May 5, 1959, the collateral in the amount of \$500 was received from the surety company and deposited in the U.S. Treasury."

The House report further points out that Mrs. Katz subsequently filed an application for reexamination which was approved, and on September 9, 1958, she was admitted for permanent residence. In conclusion it is stated:

"The committee has carefully considered this fact in connection with the facts surrounding the original failure to depart, and has concluded that clearly this is a case in which legislative relief is appropriate. The ultimate burden to repay the amount of collateral will fall upon Mrs. Katz. She is a poor woman, and she and her husband have five children who are dependent upon them for their support. On the facts of this particular case the committee feels that the case merits relief, and accordingly recommends that the bill be considered favorably."

The committee, after consideration of the foregoing, concurs in the action taken by the House of Representatives and recommends that the bill, H.R. 2086, be considered favorably.

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

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

EXCHANGE OF CERTAIN LANDS IN THE STATE OF WYOMING

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 553.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 702) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to exchange certain lands in the State of Wyoming with the town of Afton, Wyo.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 702), which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That (a) the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to convey by quitclaim deed the following described tract of land situated in Lincoln County, Wyoming: Commencing at a point which is 6 rods east and 10 rods north from the southwest corner of lot 4, block 20 of the Afton, Wyoming, townsite; thence east 4 rods, thence north 5 rods, thence west 4 rods, thence south 5 rods, to the point beginning, containing 0.125 acre, subject to the reservation of an easement for a right-of-way for a road, 1 rod in width, across the north side of said tract.

(b) In exchange for the land to be conveyed pursuant to the provisions of subsection (a) the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to accept on behalf of the United States the conveyance in fee simple, subject to such outstanding rights and reservations as he determines will not interfere with the purposes for which the land is being acquired, of other land in the State of Wyoming: *Provided*, That the value of the land to be conveyed to the United States shall be