as well as an impending threat to its peace and security. The violation of the following treaties is manifest and obvious.

The Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (Rio de Janeiro, 1947), article 6; the Letter of the Organization of American States; and the resolution II of the Eighteenth Conference of Ministers, should be applied to the Cuban case.

The violation of the following treaties is manifest and obvious.

Therefore, the report comes to us as the unanimous report of the conferences. I move its adoption.

Mr. DIRKSEN. This matter had long consideration in the Subcommittee on Monopoly and Antitrust Legislation and was roundly considered by the full Judiciary Committee. When it went to the House the bill was modified by the subcommittee before it finally came to the floor for action. The House recommitted the bill to the House Judiciary Committee. With respect to the one amendment to which the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee has alluded, we believe it is in good form, and we urge concurrence in the conference report.

Mr. HRSUKA. Mr. President, the conference in deciding to uphold the action of the House in limiting the investigatory powers contained in the bill, force their attention at great length on this limitation. In my judgment, and apparently in the judgment of the House and of the conference committee, the action is sound and very much to be desired. Otherwise, there would have been vested in the Department of Justice a power to ramble virtually at will into the confidential records of any business corporation. That would not have served the purpose for which the bill is designed. I am pleased that the section was inserted, and I believe the bill is the sounder for it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

Millions of Americans Move into Open Field—Hunting Areas Needed More and More

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, the Federal Government has an increasing responsibility to meet the needs of the composite hunter of 1962. He comes from no particular walk of life, since hunting is one of the most cosmopolitan sports. The next hunter you meet in America, said in the September 1962 issue of the American Rifleman:

Out of the cumulative experiences of past generations of American sportsmen, there has emerged the composite hunter of 1962. He comes from no particular walk of life, since hunting is one of the most cosmopolitan sports. The next hunter you meet in America, said in the September 1962 issue of the American Rifleman:

... can be awakened to the fact that public hunting, like many other sports, continually is besieged by changing factors.

People who want to hunt today and want their children to hunt tomorrow must resist being overwhelmed by these difficulties. They must single them out, evaluate their true threat, and move to correct or counteract them wherever necessary.

Hunting in America has gone through several phases. None can be outlined in sharply etched lines; each has been like a wave sweeping across the Nation in response to deep-lying social and economic forces in the American culture. Every one has left a heritage of experience that affects the thinking and behavior of the modern hunter.

The Federal reservoirs for recreation and wildlife.

One of the facts which I regard as most significant is the statement by the Department of Agriculture that 51 million fewer acres will be needed in crop production in the United States by 1980. This is despite the certain increase in population.

Opening up of this unused cropland for recreational purposes can be a goal worthy of a forward-looking government, concerned for the needs of the people.

There are many areas where the Federal Government can work in concert with States to help provide more recreational facilities, particularly in hunting, fishing, camping, boating, and so forth.

Mr. Gutermuth has performed a great service by his article "Public Hunting in America," from an address he delivered at the NFA annual meetings in Washing- ton, D.C., earlier this year. C. R. Gutermuth’s 40 years of work in conservation and wildlife management qualifies him as one of the outstanding authorities in America today.

I am confident that the article will be printed in the Record.

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The fact was the pioneer phase that rolled west of the Appalachians shortly after the American Revolution, reached the Rockies before 1900, and whose backwash still can be seen, just subsiding, in Arctic Alaska and northern Canada. Hunting then was a necessity of life, with the survival of the individual and sometimes of whole settlements depending upon the skill of the hunter. Our heritage from this phase was a concept of hunting rights entirely different from that found in most European countries, where the game belongs to the landowner as fully as do his sheep, cattle, and poultry. In America, the ownership of the game, until reduced to possession by an individual, is vested in the people. The four-fifths provision of the Constitution of English law, based upon the Magna Carta; but in this country it was solidified...