

**MSS 315, Senator J. Allen Frear, Jr. Papers,
Special Collections, University of Delaware Library,
Newark, Delaware.**

**Special Collections Department, University of Delaware Library / Newark, Delaware
19717-5267 / Phone: 302-831-2229 / Fax: 302-831-6003 / URL:
<http://www.lib.udel.edu/ud/spec/>**

Terms Governing Use and Reproduction

Use of materials from this collection beyond the exceptions provided for in the Fair Use and Educational Use clauses of the U.S. Copyright Law may violate federal law. Permission to publish or reproduce is required from the copyright holder. Please contact Special Collections Department, University of Delaware Library, <http://www.lib.udel.edu/cgi-bin/askspec.cgi>

This Week In Congress Radio Address: S. 1853 Amendment to Natural Gas Act,
1956 January 18

Speaker: Senator J. Allen Frear

Transcribed by: David Cardillo

[00:00]

Announcer: The Week in Congress, recorded on January 16th, 1956, and played on WDOV on January 18th, 1956.

Mr. Kelly: From Washington, DC, transcribed, United States Senator J. Allen Frear reports again to the people of Delaware on current congressional affairs. Ladies and gentlemen, Senator Frear.

Senator Frear: Thank you. Capitol Hill settled down this week to its first measure legislative consideration of the new session of Congress. The issue before the Senate is S.1853, a bill to amend the National Gas Act. Since this measure will undoubtedly consume many days of debate, I am deferring further comment at the present time so I can mention briefly this week's other and perhaps even more important activity here. I refer, of course, to the President's budget message, which has just been received by the Congress. This year, the overall budget recommendations total about sixty-five billion dollars. A major portion, forty-two billion dollars of this amount, if approved by the Congress, will be allotted for national defense. The remaining amount of possibly twenty-two billion dollars will be used for the multitude of other financial obligations of the Federal government. Members of Congress and many other persons are busily spending the hundreds and hundreds of figures in the bulky document that enclosures the annual budget message and comments from members of the Senate and House and from other individuals is already forthcoming on its proposal. One of the chief reasons for the widespread reaction that has followed the President's message is due to the fact that for the first time in some years, it is proposed that the budget being submitted will be a balanced one. In the past, many of you have heard me state frequently my strong conviction for the necessity of a balanced budget, and therefore the fact that we appear to be reaching that goal this year is encouraging. Of course, at least one reason why a balanced budget was unattainable in the recent past stemmed from the existence of a national emergency in Korea. With the emergence of a balance in the Federal trade deal and the possibility of a surplus, the question of a tax cut is raised even more sharply than heretofore. As I mentioned last week, it is my hope that this objective can be achieved during the present session of congress without resorting to deficit financing. Unfortunately, because of the somewhat technical aspects, many people do not take a great deal of interest in the

President's budget message. However, it may be well for me to emphasize that the contents of the Chief Executive's annual fiscal recommendations have a direct effect on almost every individual in the United States and a great many people in other parts of the world, for in the budget message are to be found the clues to how our various federal departments propose to operate financially in the upcoming fiscal year. We can find from the budget also the probable amount of funds that the government will spend to fulfill its many specific domestic and foreign obligations. In fact, virtually every phase of the nation's economic plight is in one way or another touched by the figures in the federal budget. In the days ahead, the budget message will be implemented to the various appropriation bills that will come before the Senate and House of Representatives. Congress may, and frequently does, raise or lower the overall Presidential recommendations depending on what it feels is best for the public interest. Much more may be said than these few brief comments on the impact of the 1957 budget. And I hope to have the opportunity of elaborating on this subject in subsequent statements later on in the session. Before closing, I would like to mention in passing that the Senate last week approved an appointment which adds a third committee to my legislative responsibilities. I have been serving on both the Senate Finance Committee and the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency. **[05:03]** This new committee, on which I just assumed membership, is the one which supervises the activity of our national capital, the District of Columbia. Some of you may remember that I served on the same committee back in 1949 and 1950. While this assignment will bring additional work, I feel that the fiscal problems of the district and others require the conscientious attention of the Congress, and I hope I may be able to contribute something toward this end.

Mr. Kelly:

Thank you, Senator Frear. From the nation's capital, you have heard United States Senator J. Allen Frear in his regular report to the people of Delaware on current congressional affairs. Senator Frear will be heard again next week at this same time, speaking from the Senate Office Building in Washington.

[End 05:59]